"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,478. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROFRANO FREED, THRONG CHEERS

After 22 Hours Jury Acquits Ex-City Official of Causing a Political Murder.

MAYOR CONGRATULATES HIM

Jurors Not Convinced the Defendant Had Telephone Conferences with Gunmen.

ITALIAN COLONY PLEASED

Flags Hung Out to Celebrate the Verdict and Thousands Call at Rofrano Home.

Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, walked out of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon a free man, acquitted after the jury had debated for nearly twenty-two hours the charge that he had directed the killing of Michael Gaimari, a Tom Foley adherent in the Second Assembly District.

His acquittal, which probably means the collapse of the case against Joseph Brundini, a prominent Brooklyn Italian who was jointly indicted with Rofrano, was announced by the jury at 2 o'clock when even the closest friends of the defendant were convinced that there would be a disagreement. It marked the culmination of a series of prosecutions extending over a period of twenty months, and which, growing out of the one crime, had resulted in the conviction of three men for murder and the indictment of seven others on charges of perjury. Rofrano's trial lasted nearly five weeks.

An extraordinary demonstration in the streets about the Criminal Court Building and at the defendant's home followed the verdict. In the courtroom itself the stern warning by Justice Bartow S. Weeks that a demonstration would be met with instant punishment had had its effect on the spectators, and there was scarcely a murmur when Anthony D. Newhall, foreman of the jury, said:

"Not guilty."

Mayor Sends Congratulations.

Many prominent men hastened to congratulate the ex-city official, among them Mayor Mitchel, who had been called as a witness by the prosecution. Mr. Mitchel sent word by President Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Service Commission that he was glad that Rofrano, whom he had always believed innocent, had been freed.

Up to the moment when Justice Weeks issued his warning that a demonstration in court would not be tolerated, no one besides himself and perhaps Assistant District Attorney Brophy knew that the jury had agreed. On Saturday night when the jury had asked if it could bring in a verdict for second degree murder there was an impression that a conviction was inevitable, but this opinion gave way to an expectation of a disagreement when the hours passed yesterday and nothing more was heard from the juryroom.

Rofrano was brought into the courtroom at 2:03 o'clock, or four minutes less than twenty-two hours after the jury had retired for its deliberations. Long before that time the corridors had been cleared of spectators by the police, and every entrance to the building was guarded by men in uniform and by detectives. This vigilance had convinced many of the defendants' friends that an unfavorable verdict was in sight, and contributed to the general surprise when the actual finding became known.

During the many minutes of tense silence while the jurors were filing into the box and Justice Weeks was admonishing the few spectators in the room, Rofrano stood rigidly in a small inclosure reserved for prisoners. Although he said later that he had no intimation of what was coming, he betrayed no emotion, and stared steadily at the twelve jurrors.

Rofrano Remains Composed.

A slight, convulsive movement of the jaws was the only indication by the defendant that he realized the importance of the two words "not guilty," pronounced by Foreman A. D. Newhall. James and Robert Rofrano, the defendant's brothers, sitting at a table just outside of the inclosure, buried their heads in their hands, crying violently. Martin Littleton, who had defended Rofrano, stared silently for a moment at the jurors, and then hurried, moist eyed, to his wife, who was even more greatly affected. Mrs. Littleton had been a daily spectator at the trial, and she had been as firmly convinced as her husband that Rofrano was innocent.

"It is more than an acquittal," said Mr. Littleton after the courtroom had been cleared. "It is a vindication of a man who had nothing whatever to do with this crime. It is a vindication of him as an honest man." Mr. Littleton received an ovation from the friends of Rofrano.

There was an immediate dash for the doors, and an instant later a wild cheer coming up from the street showed that the news had reached those outside the building. James Rofrano had, in the meantime, run upstairs to the room in which sat Mrs. Rofrano and her mother-in-law, and there was a scream of joy when the two women heard the verdict.

"God is good!" sobbed Mrs. Rofrano. "I knew—I knew they could not send an innocent man to the electric chair."

The defendant himself entered the room a moment later and embraced his wife, weeping silently. Maurice Geronimo, secretary to the Sheriff of Queens County, one of those who had worked hardest in the preparation of the defendant's case, joined the group, as did Joseph Conti, Nicholas Cimino, Ralph Dilli Paoli, Dr. Moskowitz, and other friends of Rofrano.

Cheered by Crowd in Street.

Guarded by detectives, the defendant was hurried through the Franklin Street exit to a high-powered, closed automobile and driven off at high speed. There was a renewal of cheering by the crowd in front of the Criminal Court Building when Rofrano appeared, and many of the spectators ran after the motor in an endeavor to grasp him by the hand. The detectives took no chances, however, of a possible attack by one of the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner's enemies, and ordered the chauffeur to put on more speed.

The news spread with remarkable rapidity through the crowded Second Assembly District, and several thousand persons gathered in front of the acquitted man's home at 11 Oliver Street by the time he arrived there. Hundreds of these persons fought each other in their eagerness to grasp his hands, and the police had considerable difficulty in forcing their way through to the door. With the celerity which is characteristic

Continued on Page 4.

"WON'T DISCUSS 1920" MR. ROOSEVELT SAYS

After Mr. Perkins's Visit the Colonel Declares the Subject Is "a Pipe Dream."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Aroused by the political significance attached by various politicians and newspapers to the visit of George W. Perkins to Sagamore Hill yesterday, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon expressed himself definitely in regard to that 1920 sentiment. He characterized such talk as "pipe dreams."

"I want it clearly understood," he said, "that no amount of visits or talk can induce me to speak of the 1920 nomination. I won't discuss pipe dreams."

LEAD IN MINNESOTA FOR HUGHES NOW 260

Official Tabulation Begins This Week—Vote of Two Regiments Yet to Come.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—Today's corrections, additions and subtractions left the Hughes plurality in Minnesota at 260. The total vote to date was Wilson, 178,548; Hughes, 178,808. Cass County's revised returns gave Wilson 1,200 and Hughes 982. Faribault County returns favored Wilson 14 to 12.

Tabulation of reports from the County Auditors at the Capitol is to begin this week and first sheets are expected tomorrow. There are a few precincts to hear from, and practically all of the Second and Third Regiments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The official count of California's vote in the Presidential election will begin tomorrow, and steps have been taken not only to expedite the work but to insure its accuracy. Both the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees have engaged checkers and attorneys to scrutinize the count of each tally sheet, and tonight all preparations were reported complete.

The Republican State Central Committee was busy today getting in figures on the individual votes of all electors in the belief, it was announced, that at least some of the Republican electors might be found to have enough votes to qualify for the electoral college.

With seventeen isolated precincts still unreported, the vote tonight stood Hughes 462,828, Wilson 460,108. The missing votes, it was generally believed, will not materially change President Wilson's majority of 3,278.

BANDITS MASSACRE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Soldiers Also Among Nearly 100 Victims of Attack On Train Near Contreras

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 12.—An indiscriminate massacre of nearly 100 women, children, and Carranza soldiers, who were traveling on a train which was attacked near Contreras, State of Morelos, by Zapata followers, is reported in Mexico City newspapers received here today. After the attack on the train, the dead lay in piles beside the cars, the papers state.

Only one person, so far as known, escaped death at the hands of the bandits. He was Captain Antonio Priegos. The attack was made last Tuesday. The passenger train was convoyed by a military train. After the military train had been allowed to pass unmolested, the Zapatistas for fifteen minutes kept up the slaughter, slaying men and women, who prayed for mercy, and killing the babies who accompanied their mothers, the papers declare. Soldiers aboard the passenger train were without their accoutrements and unable to offer any resistance. Among the list of dead given in the Mexico City papers are Colonel Garido Alfaro, two Majors, and three Captains.

When a relief train reached the scene of the attack several hours after it occurred, the Zapatistas had scattered into the hills. They had looted the express car.

PRISONERS GAG TRUSTY AND FLEE JERSEY JAIL

Fugitives Beat Inmate Who Refused to Join Them—All Four Caught.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Four prisoners, after overpowering a trusty, tying a prisoner who refused to join them, escaped from the Sussex County Jail here last night, but their liberty was of short duration, as all four were captured near Swartswood several hours later by Sheriff Wilson and a hotel proprietor. The prisoners, Charles Murray, Athur Mulholland, John Laflin, and Peter Wolchiski, had been arrested for robbing the home of C. H. Richards, at Lake Grinnael.

Murray got a screw driver and with this was able to detach the lock on his cell door. When Frank Perry, the trusty, came by his cell, Murray leaped out, overpowered him, and took his keys. Perry was gagged and bound, and then Murray released the other three prisoners. Two of them John McCormack, refused to join the jail delivery, and he was maltreated by the other four. He was bound and gagged and then tied to his cell. After struggling for an hour Perry and McCormack freed themselves, and summoned help.

DEUTSCHLAND IS WARY.

Sticks to Port Amid Rumors That British Warships Are Outside.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 12.—The time of the departure of the German submarine Deutschland was still uncertain tonight, although everything apparently has been in readiness since Saturday for a quick dash to sea. At the Custom House it was said that the manifest had not yet been filed, but that this formality, together with the issuance of clearance papers, would occupy only a short time.

There were more rumors today that British cruisers were outside the three-mile limit waiting for the Deutschland and that two German war submarines were off the coast to convoy the boat back to Germany. There was no confirmation of these rumors.

FINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

GRAVES TALKS OF U-53 STOCK DEALS

Says They Were Mentioned in Letters He Tried to Sell to German Embassy.

DIDN'T MENTION COUNTESS

But Somebody in Germany Wanted to Know About the Profits on U-53's Doings.

DENIES BLACKMAIL CHARGE

Reported in Washington That Complaint on That Ground May Not Be Pushed.

Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, the much-advertised spy who was arrested in Washington on Saturday on a charge of attempting to blackmail the wife of the German Ambassador, said yesterday that the letters which he had offered to deliver to the German Embassy for $3,000 concerned alleged stock transactions. An individual in Germany, Dr. Graves said, asked the German Ambassador in one of the letters how great a share they in Germany would receive from the profits of a coup based on the activities of the German submarine U-53 in American waters.

Dr. Graves said the amounts mentioned in this and one of the two other letters ran into millions of marks.

The U-53, it will be recalled, appeared in Newport Harbor on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 7, sent ashore a letter to Count von Bernstorff, and departed after a stay of only a few hours. On the following day (Sunday) she sank five steamships off Nantucket Lightship. Her exploits caused a sharp decline in the New York stock market on Monday.

Dr. Graves, who told his story yesterday at his apartment at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, where he came after his release under $2,000 bail in Washington, said his apartment had been entered in his absence and a number of papers stolen. There were certain indications, he said, that he was personally in danger, but he refused to describe the indications.

One of the letters in the case is entirely innocuous, Dr. Graves said, but the other two are of such a character that, now they were in the hands of the United States authorities, they might cause trouble.

Points to Wording of Charge.

Dr. Graves said positively that none of the letters contained anything reflecting upon the Countess von Bernstorff, and declared that the blackmail charge was a blind. He pointed to the wording of the charge against him, which was that he had "unlawfully and verbally threatened to expose and publish certain letters containing matter showing the infirmities and failings of Countess von Bernstorff." Dr. Graves asserted that this would not have been phrased "so crudely" if the Countess had really been concerned in the matter in any way.

"The letters, as stated by Prince Hatzfeldt, the counselor of the German Embassy, were from a woman in Germany to the Countess," said Graves. "How would letters from one woman to another be used to extort money? If that were the purpose for which they were to be used, would not the blackmailer go directly to the Countess or possibly to the Count? Would he go to an outsider such as Prince Hatzfeldt? How could he publish the letters, if they really did concern a woman?

"In today's papers, Prince Hatzfeldt admits that two of the letters were in code. Why should a woman in Germany write to a woman here in code? Would a woman write anything in a letter which might fall into the hands of the British with anything in it that might prove personally embarrassing to another woman?

"There was nothing of the sort suggested in any of the letters. There were, however, diplomatic matters, for one thing, and for another thing there were passages about large stock transactions, indicating that certain Germans, who had the benefit of advance information obtained through diplomatic channels, were gambling on stocks in Wall Street, and had induced intimates in Germany to send money over to be used for the same purpose."

Dr. Graves said he was quite willing to decipher the letters for the Department of Justice, which now has them, or to give the code to the department. If the Government did not take advantage of his offer, Dr. Graves said, he might make public the secret meaning of the letters or he might not. Dr. Graves refused to say how the letters came to him, but he continued:

"When I first looked at them they appeared to be perfectly innocent, but we knew that they were highly important, so I set to work to puzzle them out. know a great many of the German ciphers and the principles on which most of them are based, but I found this one extremely difficult. It took me forty-eight hours to master the code.

"The first two or three sentences were perfectly innocent. Then the next one or two had concealed meaning. The next five or six sentences had no meaning except what appeared. The following sentence or two had a double meaning. It was only after I had carefully picked out the sentences where the cipher was used and placed them together that I could get meaning out of it, but then it became perfectly clear.

Key Unlocks Cipher Mystery.

"I will not speak of the nature of the diplomatic secrets which were conveyed through this channel, because I will say nothing which might prove embarassing to the United States. The evidence of the stock transactions was very apparent. While the cipher was extremely ingenious, there could be no doubt in the mind of any one as to the hidden mean-

Continued on Page 7.

Constantine to Let Greek Officers Join Provisional Government's Army

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens, dated Nov. 11, says:

"It is understood that the Greek Government has agreed to the Entente demands that officials and officers be allowed full liberty to join the Provisional Government provided they first resign from the royal service.

"King Peter of Serbia has arrived at Athens incognito."

Other advices from Athens say the Provisional Government has decided to float a loan which will be placed among Greeks residing in the United States and other foreign countries.

Major Cheroulis and Colonel Kontoratos of Queen Sophie's Own Regiment have deserted the royal forces to join the Venizelists at Saloniki.

In connection with the differences which have arisen between the Greek Government and the Entente Allies in regard to the use of Greek warships for patroling operations, Vice Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French naval forces, has given assurances that the French had come to Greece not as conquerors but as friends, and stated he was ready to convoy, with units of the allied light squadron, Greek ships bound for Saloniki. He did not explain, however, whether the warships to be used for this purpose would include those taken from Greece.

The Admiral also proposed the appointment of a mixed commission of engineers to work out plans for improvements to the Port of Piraeus.

LITOKHORON, Greece, Nov. 10, (via London, Nov. 12, Delayed.)—The insurgents have completed the evacuation of Katerina, leaving the town in the hands of a few French guards. The Government troops have recommenced their withdrawal southward to take up quarters at Peloponnesus, on the Isthmus of Corinth, in compliance with the agreement between the Entente commanders and the royalists.

Greeks Unmoved by German Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 12 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The personal note handed to the Greek Government by the German Minister is not regarded in any quarter as serious and has not moved public opinion in the slightest degree. It is generally recognized that the document was drawn up at the suggestion of prominent Germanophiles in order to give the Government yet another excuse for delaying matters.

I learn on the best authority that even several members of the Cabinet knew of the contents of the note before it was delivered to the Foreign Minister officially. It is declared that the note is still being considered by the Cabinet and cannot be replied to until the Government comes to a definite decision regarding the Entente's notification.

As to its demands concerning the use of Greek artillery and a portion of the rifles in possession of the Greek military authorities, it scarcely needed the comments of the Venezelist press this morning to point out the extraordinary absurdity of the position taken up by Count von Mirbach. After having forced Greece to hand over to Germany 25 forts, 350 cannon, 60,000 rifles, and 100,000,000 francs' worth of ammunition, Germany regards as the abandonment of neutrality use of the remaining Greek artillery and remaining rifles on behalf of Greece.

WILSON WELCOMED BACK TO WASHINGTON

Crowd of 5,000, Packing Union Station, Cheers President as He Comes from Train

PARADE THURSDAY NIGHT

Expected That 20,000 Will Be in Line—President Today Takes Up Problems Anew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson received a warm welcome home when he returned to Washington tonight after his triumph in Tuesday's election. He had been away two months. A crowd of 5,000 people packed the Union Station and cheered him lustily. It was an unusual welcome, for Washington is not given to demonstrations, and the weather—drizzling rain—was of the sort to keep even enthusiastic partisans indoors.

The train on which the President came from New York, where he arrived this afternoon from Williamstown, Mass., reached the Union Station shortly after 9 o'clock. As Mr. Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson beside him, alighted from his private car, he was greeted by Secretary of War Baker, Attorney General Gregory, Private Secretary Tumulty, Senator James of Kentucky, Dr. Grayson, the White House physician, and Miss Benham, Mrs. Wilson's social secretary.

With Mrs. Wilson leaning on his arm, the President passed from the train shed to the immense concourse of the station, where most of the crowd was massed. A large force of police had difficulty in keeping the people from swarming in their enthusiasm into the lane that had been formed for the passage of the Presidential party. There was a big cheer as the President came in sight, to which Mr. Wilson responded by doffing his hat. It was evident from the smiles on their faces that the President and Mrs. Wilson were very happy at the welcome given to them.

The applause continued while the President and those with him walked through the station to a waiting motor car. Outside the station was a crowd of several hundred men and women who were as enthusiastic as those who had managed to get inside the big building. If anything, the people outside were the more demonstrative. They fought to get a better view of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the police had a time of it keeping them in check.

With the President and Mrs. Wilson when they arrived were Miss Helen Woodrow Bones and John Wilson, cousins of the President, and they accompanied Mr. Wilson to the White House. There twenty-five or thirty persons were gathered around and under the portecochère of the front entrance. "Woodrow! Woodrow!" was the cry that went up, and the President, with his hat in his hand, smilingly bowed his acknowledgments.

Parade Thursday Night.

It was intended to give the President a rousing reception of a more formal kind on his return to Washington, but on account of lack of time to make arrangements, the demonstration was postponed to next Thursday night, when a parade in honor of the President's re-election will be made past the White House and be reviewed by Mr. Wilson. Present indications are that at least 20,000 people will be in line. Many of them will be women.

A greeting of these proportions in honor of President Wilson will be all the more notable on account of the feeling of coolness toward his candidacy for re-election that had been manifested here. This feeling, which was particularly pronounced among business men, was in evidence even before Mr. Wilson's inauguration on March 4, 1913. His refusal to permit Washington to give the customary inaugural ball in his honor was coupled with a story that the refusal was based on a belief on his part that the ball was merely a scheme to enable contributors to the local inaugural celebration fund to make money.

There has not been as much social activity here under the Wilson Administration as when President Roosevelt and President Taft occupied the White House, and it is contended that this caused a slump in the business of some of the shops and hotels. Some of the business men attribute the coolness to the President's candidacy to opposition to his policies and not to local conditions.

On his return to the White House tonight with the President, Secretary Tumulty said that great stacks of telegrams of congratulation were awaiting the President's personal inspection, but, although Mr. Tumulty had gone over them, he had been unable to find one

Continued on Page 4.

COLUMBIAN HELD UP TWO DAYS, THEN SUNK

Paris Hears Submarine Stood by American Ship Until Storm Ended and Crew Escaped.

BERLIN'S ROWANMORE TALE

U-Boat Commander Reports Attempted Flight—Rumor That British Sank Submarine.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A wireless dispatch from Madrid says that it was a German submarine which sank the American steamship Columbian.

According to this information, the Columbian encountered the submarine on Nov. 3 during a violent tempest. The submarine compelled the Columbian to stop and lie to under surveillance until Nov. 8. When the storm subsided, the dispatch says, the submarine ordered the crew to abandon the ship and then sank her.

A Havas dispatch from Madrid quotes the newspapers of Corunna, Spain, where the crew is reported to have landed, to the effect that when the Columbian was held up the submarine ordered the crew to disembark, but that the storm was so severe that this was impossible until two days later.

The dispatch also says that the Norwegian steamships Balto and Fordalen were destroyed in the same manner on Nov. 9. A report of the sinking of these steamships was received from London last night.

Admit Rowanmore Sinking.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 11, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville, Nov. 12.)—The report of the commander of the German submarine which sank the British steamship Rowanmore, on which there were several Americans, has been received by the Admiralty, and indicates that the Captain of the steamship was responsible for her bombardment by the submarine. The report says the Rowanmore disregarded the submarine's signal to halt and endeavored to escape at full speed, making it necessary for the submarine to fire a few shots in order to bring her to.

The crew showed its opinion of the Captain's course, the report says, by piling into boats, leaving the master alone on the steamer. He was forced to lower a boat unaided and was paddling around alone therein when picked up by the submarine.

The Americans on board, as far as can be learned, consisted of several negro firemen.

No report has been received on the case of the British steamship Marina which, with fifty-two Americans in the crew, was sunk by a submarine off the Irish coasts. Inasmuch as she was sunk on the same day as was the Rowanmore a report is expected soon.

Three other cases of the sinking of steamships have been submitted by the American Embassy to the Foreign Office. These vessels were destroyed in September. No evidence when presented in this connection to indicate that Germany's assurances in regard to the conduct of submarine warfare have not been observed. No reply has been received by the embassy.

An informal request for information in regard to the sinking of the Rowanmore and Marina was made to the German Government by the American Government last month. There were two white Americans and five Filipinos in the crew of the Rowanmore, all of whom were saved. Affidavits obtained by the American Consul at Liverpool said the Rowanmore attempted to escape, but that the submarine continued to shell her after she stopped. Six Americans on the Marina, which was armed with a 4.7-inch gun lost their lives. American survivors said under oath that the vessel was torpedoed without warning.

May Be Like Frye Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Among informed persons here the belief prevails that unless the facts concerning the case of the American steamer Columbian, reported sunk off the Spanish coast, show that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, the affair will parallel that of the William P. Frye, which was sunk early in the war, and will resolve itself mainly into a question of indemnity for the loss of the ship and cargo.

In the Frye case Germany justified its action by pointing to a century-old treaty under which it was contended that Germany had a right to sink American ships carrying contraband.

The renewal of U-boat activity causes some uneasiness here, and may bring forward again the possibility of a break in relations between the two Governments. One theory advanced over the recent operations of German submarines is that the Imperial Admiralty is following its own course without regard to the pledges given to this Govern-

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FRENCH RETAKE ALL OF SAILLISEL

Drive Germans from Their Last Positions by a Hand Grenade Attack.

CAPTURE 227 UNWOUNDED

Booty Includes Eight Machine Guns—Many German Dead Found in the Village.

RUMANIANS GAIN GROUND

Resume Offensive on Wide Front at Transylvanian Border and Capture Several Positions.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The whole of the village of Saillisel, on the Somme front, is now in French hands, thanks to the continuous gains made by General Foch's forces in the fighting of last night and today. The last Germans were driven out or captured today, when the French by a grenade attack, carried a few groups of houses in the eastern part of the hamlet. Besides seven officers and 220 unwounded prisoners the victors captured eight machine guns. The Germans left many dead on the field.

There was hot outpost fighting south of the Somme last night, the Germans penetrating the French trenches near Berny, but being immediately ejected.

North of the Ancre the British today continued to send gas waves against the German trenches.

Following is the text of the Paris night report:

North of the Somme we completed the conquest of Saillisel and carried with grenades some groups of houses in the eastern part of the village where parties of Germans were still holding out. The whole village is now in our possession.

The losses the Germans sustained in this fighting are indicated by the number of bodies which cover the captured ground. We captured seven officers and 220 unwounded prisoners, together with eight machine guns.

On the rest of the front there was desultory artillery action.

Adjutant Bonnefoy on Nov. 4 brought down his fifth German aeroplane.

Following is the afternoon communiqué of the French War Office:

North of the Somme we made progress during the night to the north of Sailly-Saillisel, as well as in the eastern portion of the village. The enemy bombarded this entire district violently.

South of the Somme, after a lively bombardment, the Germans attacked our trenches southeast of Berny. The attack was broken by our fire. Enemy patrols which succeeded in gaining a footing in some of our advanced trenches were immediately driven out by a spirited counterattack. We maintained our positions.

The artillery struggle was especially violent throughout the night in the Ablaincourt and Gommecourt sectors. A surprise attack which we carried out against a German trench opposite Armancourt was entirely successful.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading, which was more active at Fumin Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse.

Yesterday Lieutenant Heurtaux brought down his twelfth aeroplane, which fell in flames west of Sailly-Saillisel. It is now confirmed that Aviator Doulin on Friday destroyed his ninth enemy machine east of Peronne.

The text of tonight's British Headquarters bulletin is as follows:

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day, particularly in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

Early in the morning and again during the afternoon we successfully discharged gas against the enemy trenches north of the Ancre.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

"Gas was successfully released by us last night against the enemy salient south of Ypres," says an official statement issued here this afternoon. "Beyond the usual artillery actions there is nothing further to report from the whole front."

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Another battle for the possession of Sailly-Saillisel, on the Somme front, began last night. The struggle is still in progress, the War Office announces. Following is the official account of operations on the western front:

On the north bank of the Somme the artillery fire temporarily became severe. In Sailly-Saillisel last evening there was begun new fighting, which is still going on.

South of the river the firing increased in the vicinity of Chaulnes. On both sides of Ablaincourt our artillery hindered the development of an attack which was in preparation.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via London.)—"Enemy aeroplanes on Friday afternoon attacked industrial works in the Saar region, dropping bombs on the villages of Volkingen, Wehrden, and Forbach, killing three inhabitants and wounding two slightly, two seriously," says an official announcement given out here today. "No military damage was inflicted. The material damage was small."

The French War Office announced Saturday night that a squadron of seventeen British aeroplanes on Friday morning dropped 1,000 kilograms of projectiles on the steel works at Volkingen, in Rhenish Prussia, causing serious

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GERMANS PREPARED FOR CLASH WITH NORWAY

Grave Crisis Expected if Submarine Note, Now in Berlin, Is Unsatisfactory.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Norwegian Government's note answering Germany's protest regarding the treatment of submarines by Norway has at last reached the Foreign Office and is the present subject of conferences between the interested departments of the Imperial Government.

The German people, through the press, are being prepared for all eventualities in case of an unfavorable answer, which it is generally admitted would increase the tension to a point of a grave crisis.

SAYS BRITISH WON GREAT AIR BATTLE

Observer Declares 40 German Machines Were Routed by 30 of Their Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—The Daily News correspondent at British Headquarters, giving particulars of a great aerial battle on the morning of Nov. 9, in which seventy aeroplanes were engaged, says:

"It took place well over the German lines in the direction of Vaulvraucourt, northeast of Bapaume, whither certain of our aeroplanes were bound on a bombing expedition. With them were fighting machines and scouts, making in all a fleet of thirty sail.

"Near the villa of Mory, just before reaching Vaulvraucourt, they sighted an enemy squadron somewhat outnumbering themselves, its actual strength being something from 36 to 40 aeroplanes. We attacked at once. Some of our machines were flying at a higher level than the enemy, and they plunged headlong to join in the general engagement, which was fought at an average height not much above 5,000 feet.

"Of the mêlée which followed it is impossible to get any coherent account, for no man in it had time or thought for anything except the enemy machines with which he was successively engaged; but for twenty minutes there raged among the clouds such a battle as the world had never seen before. An inextricable tangle of single combats of darting, swirling machines, the air filled with the roar of seventy propellers, and the clatter of guns. Four of our machines were lost; that is to say, they were compelled to descend in German territory, a strong westerly wind drifting the battle as it raged more and more over the enemy's soil.

"In the ships which came home, one brought a dead observer, and two others with wounded pilots had difficulty in beating up against the wind and landing in our lines. Of the enemy we know that six machines were sent to earth, of which three are known to have crashed. What happened to the other three beyond that they were falling out of control is not known.

"In yet another the pilot was seen to be shot dead. What further casualties the enemy suffered he only is aware; but the best evidence that the victory was ours lies in the fact that the whole enemy formation was broken and scattered. The Germans fled for safety in all directions, leaving us in possession of the sky.

"Then we went upon our business. We punctually dropped our bombs on the stores and ammunition depots of Valxvraucourt and then came home, proudly flying in regular formation, no German daring to interfere."

EXPECT A STIFFENING OF WILSON POLICIES

More Vigorous Resistance to Submarine Warfare Predicted by Russian Newspapers.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The Russian newspapers comment briefly and reservedly on the re-election of President Wilson, confining themselves in general to the conclusion that a more decisive foreign policy is as much to be expected under Mr. Wilson as it would have been under Mr. Hughes. The Novoe Vremya looks for a more determined attitude toward submarine warfare, "now that President Wilson is no longer preoccupied with the political campaign," adding:

"American political history shows that a President usually commits himself to a more definite policy during his second Administration. President Wilson will not now be bound by considerations of political prudence, and will show greater freedom of action. The victorious candidate cannot help seeing that half the nation require from him not so much pacifism as dignity. He declared a year ago that he would not permit piracy, but, busy with the election, he has not had time to make good this pronouncement, and Germany has continued to sink ships at the very shores of America. He now must show that his declaration is not mere words."

The Bourse Gazette says that since the election depended more on internal than international issues, the result cannot greatly interest Europe. It adds:

"The American Nation indorses President Wilson's policy of 'peace.' It has voted for a President who exerted all his energy to prevent the country from going to war, and at the same time tried to maintain national dignity. But recent German submarine attacks show how difficult it is to accomplish both of these aims. The moment will come when America will be so full of gold that it will not need to pump more wealth out of Europe. Perhaps by or before this time President Wilson's role of pacifist will end."

SPLIT ON WHEAT EMBARGO.

Bakers Find Northern Sentiment Favorable, Southern Opposed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Of 175 newspapers throughout the United States which participated in a poll conducted by the National Association of Master Bakers to determine public sentiment on the question of an embargo on wheat, 74 have expressed themselves as in favor of such an embargo or as inclined to such views where no editorial stand has been taken on the subject, according to a report made public here tonight. Fifty-four expressed themselves as definitely opposed to an embargo. The remaining papers did not give the information sought.

The embargo seems to be favored most in the Northern States. Several of the Southern editors expressed themselves as regarding an embargo or export tax as a war measure.

Answering a question as to the sentiment of their communities in regard to the project, 44 reported their communities as in favor and 19 against the measure.

The results of the poll, it is contemplated, will be placed before President Wilson and the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce within the month. The Master Bakers' Association announces that the poll was taken in furtherance of an effort to conserve American crops to secure lower prices of flour in this country.

You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage. Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Advt.

TIMES MAN VISITS FORT DOUAUMONT IN RAIN OF SHELLS

He and Another Correspondent First Civilians to Enter Recaptured Verdun Fort.

THROUGH CURTAIN OF FIRE

Exploding Projectiles Narrowly Miss Them as They Pick Their Way Among the Slain.

FORT A HEAP OF MUD

But Its Commander Shows Guests Its Underground Conveniences. All Left Intact by the Germans.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—I have been inside the fort of Douaumont. By special grace of a higher power than the German artillery I am now able to write an account of what happened on my trip. For I went in and came out through and under the famous rideau de fer or iron curtain, as barrier fire is popularly named. With me was John Bass, special correspondent of The Chicago Daily News. We are the sole civilians who have been there, not only since the fort was retaken by the French, but since the battle of Verdun first began. Even among the soldiers of the Verdun army there are few who get in and then get out again. We received permission to make the attempt from General Nivelle, commander of the Army of Verdun. We were accompanied by Captain de K. and two soldiers.

One Such Experience Enough.

Therefore, as we are the only correspondents who have had a personal introduction to the rideau de fer—the highest and most effective form of modern artillery—I desire to say at the beginning of this story that I hope I shall never meet it again. My comrade, Mr. Bass, is almost the dean of American war correspondents; his record covers twenty-five years and nine wars. He told me that he considered this experience the climax of his career, and that anything else in the war would seem a feeble anti-climax. Inasmuch as he makes the same "never again" declaration I am happy that such an experience came to me in my first war—a war I did not seek, but that found me here at its beginning.

A few days before we received permission to make the trip, six English and American correspondents turned up at the Verdun citadel clamoring to go to Douaumont. They were wisely persuaded out of the notion. The day before our arrival an American civilian did enter Vaux; but, as General Nivelle explained to us, "that is not the same thing at all; it is comparatively easy." His statement only intensified our desire; it must be Douaumont or nothing. If one American had already been to Vaux, we simply could not see going to Vaux at all.

It was finally arranged that we dine that evening with General Dubois, commander of the Verdun citadel, when the decision would be telephoned from General Nivelle. I do not know why he finally granted the permission. On our way to the citadel we met Phillipe Bunau-Varilla, of Panama Canal fame, now a Major in the French Army and in charge of all the water supply in the Verdun sector. He was covered with mud, having just returned from Vaux. We told him our trouble, and he promised to take up our case. We did not see him again. Perhaps his influence amounted to something, but I am inclined to think that General Nivelle granted our request because he was weary of the sugject, firmly believing that we would have no stomach for the adventure when once we realized what it meant.

Our permission, brought to the dinner table by de K—, carried four names, but two of the party did not get to Douaumont. In that they were wiser than Bass or I.

Army of Verdun Like No Other.

In my official trips to the French front I have covered almost the entire battle line from the Vosges to the point of union with the British Army, but this trip happened to be the first I had ever made in the sector of Verdun. Recently, recalling the articles describing these trips, I felt that I had used up my entire stock of adjectives in praising the courage and morale of the French troops and expressing my confidence in their ultimate victory. On the last previous trip I remember saying to my companion: "I have seen all this so often that it has become like describing the same man crossing the same street. There's nothing left to write about." In view of this, I am glad that I had not visited the Verdun sector before; otherwise I might now fall into temptation. I might attempt to write in superlatives, while, as a matter of honest fact, only the plainest and simplest words can in any way convey to the reader how the Army of Verdun stands out from all the rest. It is in a class by itself.

Take the Army of the Somme by way of illustration. It is an army that has always been on the offensive. Its losses have been comparatively light. It has never faced defeat. The Army of Verdun is the army that said, "They shall not pass," and said it for long months, until 600,000 dead Germans on the slopes of Douaumont and le Mort Homme attested its truth. Then it became an offensive instead of a defensive army, and in a single day took back all it had lost. After being there

to see how it was done, I can only describe it as a miracle.

Greater Than the Old Guard.

General Nivelle said to me on the afternoon of my departure: "You have seen my children. I say to you that the Old Guard of Napoleon Bonaparte was not so great as my Army of Verdun." I believed him. Everyman of them is a hero throughout all time. They tell you so simply, but with such pride and dignity, that they are of the "corps d'élite" of all "les armées Françaises." There is something so wonderful about those men when you see them, and at the same time something so pathetic, that you want to cry; and you have an understanding in your soul of how Verdun was saved. If I were a soldier and could have my choice, going through all the ages, to enlist in the body of men I preferred, I would choose to be a private in the Army of Verdun.

And now that I have this appreciation off my mind I can go on with my story of how Bass and I went into Douaumont and out again. It is simply a story of personal adventure, but one of the greatest adventures that ever came to anyone. Its news value is that it shows better than by any other means I know what terrible difficulties the French troops went through to make their recent gains, and under what awful hardships they are holding. Neither Bass nor I desires any credit for nerve in doing what we did. We both wished ourselves well out of it a thousand times. When we were 300 yards from the fort, both utterly unnerved, we begged our Captain to return. After agreeing to all our requests through a long night, he then shook his head. It was too late. We were caught. Douaumont was nearer than any underground shelter in the rear. We had either to go on or die where we were. So we went to Douaumont because there was no other place to go.

The other correspondents who started with us from Verdun were F. O'Neill of The Pittsburgh Dispatch and Arno Dosch-Fleurot of The New York World. The latter was knocked down by the concussion of a shell bursting almost on top of us and was hit in the small of the back with flying débris. I was huddling next to him when I felt him roll over; but he was up in a minute and struggled on for hours, although, when I looked him over next in Verdun, there were large black bruises in his flesh. As for de K—, I must keep my appreciation of his conduct until it finds its proper place in the action of the story, which I will try to tell in sequence from now on.

Trip Made in Full Moonlight.

Even in Paris, one has the idea that, now Douaumont is once more in French hands, of course, folks go there, and all that is necessary is to have a pass. We smoked the last of General Dubois's cigars at 8:30 P. M. We filled our pockets with sandwiches and the General himself took us by automobile to the outskirts of Verdun. He bade us good-bye and good luck, and we started our six-mile climb. It had been raining throughout dinner, but now it was clear, and the full moon was shining brightly. We began to make our way through open fields, ignoring the trenches until after we passed the heights of Fort St. Michel. There, at night-time, we were in comparative safety, and at that hour the German shelling was light. It was a wonderful sight as Verdun fell away from us and we looked down at the winding silver ribbon of the Meuse. All the scars of the battered city were softened or obliterated in the light of the moon. Near us, on the left, was a French battery working overtime, and we were so close that we could see the great flashes of flames as the guns were fired. From a hill above and on the surrounding ridges colored flares went up at regular intervals, the same being artillery signals. The deep rumble of distant guns echoing through the valleys, the sharp barks of near guns, the detonations of French shells passing overhead, all combined to give a semblance of Fourth of July night.

We were already in mud, but it was measured only by inches instead of feet and yards, as we found it later on. Our constant uphill progress made us as warm as if it had been Summer, and our overcoats were a nuisance. Everything seemed a bit unreal—so much beautiful scenery as a part of war. There was placed the shimmering river. There was the grim old citadel on the far side of the town, its gray tones standing out vividly in the clear light, the same through all its centuries.

With our arrival on the heights of St. Michel our real troubles began, for there our guide decided that it was wiser to walk in the trenches instead of over open ground. We still went up hill, going to our first objective, which was about four miles and a half from Verdun. This was La Maison Blanche, a little white hut on the famous ridge known as Froide Terre. Soon after we entered the trenches shells began to whistle about us, and the mud became knee-deep. Simultaneously all excess of spirit vanished, and our party settled down to the deadly serious business of getting there. Out in the open we had had moonlight, but the trenches were dark. So we floundered and stumbled and fell and stumbled on again. Several times we crouched low and waited for the German batteries to begin hunting the French batteries I have already mentioned and which we left behind us. Shells that fell short of these targets came uncomfortably close. Several times we climbed out of the trenches to cross the new highways and new railroads which the French are now building as near as possible to their advanced positions. We crossed these open places warily, uneasily and on the jump. It is not easy to jump quickly with several pounds of clay hanging to each boot.

All of us were now soaked to the knees. There were places where the earth was hard and dry; then we would wade through a foot of water for yards; but mostly it was just heavy, soggy mud. In these trenches well to the rear of the first lines we met few soldiers, but occasionally we would stumble across groups huddled together over a few sticks of fire built on the trench bottom. We were forced to halt every few minutes to rest and get our wind.

Once we passed an officer. He asked where we were going. We answered blithely enough: "To Douaumont." He laughed incredulously and then said to our Captain: "You will never get there. The Germans have their 'tir de barrage' going full force right out in front."

This was our first intimation that getting into Douaumont meant anything but physical endurance. We had not reckoned on barrier fire. The officer passed on. I heard the Captain in front talking to Bass. He said: "Do you think you and your companions will now want to go?" Bass asked: "Will it stop later?" De K— said: "No, it's nearly always on. But you have your authorization to go if you like."

There was silence. Then I heard Bass mumble something that sounded like: "Well, we will go as far as we can." The party started climbing, and Bass dropped back to me to repeat the conversation I had already overheard. He whispered in English, asking what I thought about it. I agreed with him that it was too early to give up trying.

Battle Area About Verdun.

Showing the Ground Traversed by The Times Correspondent on His Night Trip to Fort Douaumont.

Shell Explodes 25 Feet Away.

A few minutes later we came to another new road. That's where Dosch-Fleurot got his shell. We were just about to climb out of the trench; in fact, we were clawing into its muddy sides and striking our spiked boots into the foot holes and in the act of lifting our water-logged bodies when the scream of a shell sounded almost in our ears. We dropped like rocks to the bottom of the trench and lay there with our arms over our heads. The shell exploded with a terrific roar about twenty-five feet outside. Between it and the trench was a large tree stump which took the force of the metal and explosive hurled in our direction. Had we been a quarter of a minute later and outside the trench we should probably all have been killed.

As it was, with the exception of Dosch-Fleurot, all we got was more mud. He was in the act of rising again when the explosion came, and so got the force of the concussion and the flying stones. Acting upon the knowledge that shells rarely fall twice in exactly the same spot, we hurried across the road to where the trench began again. A few minutes later we arrived at La Maison Blanche, too tired to tell any one for several moments who we were and by what right we came there. When this was explained we were invited to have coffee. It was nearly midnight. We had been just under three hours in making this point on our journey. O'Neill, who weighs more than 200, was physically finished, and accepted a shakedown offered by the officers. He said later that he passed a comfortable night except that the rats got into his pockets and stole all his sandwiches.

We resumed our march, or rather our mud tumble a few minutes after midnight. When we announced that we were going to Douaumont the officers openly expressed their doubts on the subject. Both mud and shells were in the way, they said; but if we insisted on trying we must go quickly. Douaumont was still nearly two miles away. They said we might get as far as the Adelbert Abri, an underground shelter, two-thirds of the distance, if we were lucky; but to go as far as that was a matter of three hours' work. Reckoning our time between La Maison Blanche and Douaumont, I find we averaged one mile per two hours. The last 500 yards, when Bass and I were alone, took nearly an hour and a half.

Caked with Mud to the Waist.

When we stepped out of La Maison Blanche the moon was still shining brightly, and we were told that it would last for several hours. From now on we did not have so much climbing, because Froide Terre, on which La Maison Blanche is located, is one end of the ridge, the other end of which, and only slightly higher, is Douaumont. A plank walk had been laid for a distance of 200 yards from the hut and leading in the direction we traveled. I remember Dosch-Fleurot remarking gleefully: "I wonder if they were joking about the mud. This walk is fine," to which Bass replied: "If it only lasts."

Fortunately the moonlight made it easy to see. Therefore, when we suddenly came to the end of our planks and began wallowing in the mud, we knew what was going to happen. To make a comparison between this mud and that which we had already experienced, I would say that up to now some parts of me had remained dry. In less than a quarter of an hour after leaving that plank walk I was caked with mud to my waist; I was wet to my neck; there were splashes of mud over my face and in my hair. On all that blasted slope of Douaumont there is not a remnant of trench in which to seek safety; there is not a road; there is not a path; not a single tree; not a single stump; nothing, in fact, but a vast succession of holes so close together that their edges are never more than six inches apart.

Our walk that night was, as far as possible, along the edges of these shell craters; but frequently we slipped and floundered down into the holes, gasping and choking with mud and water in our faces. I frequently took a step forward on what seemed to be the firm edge of a hole, and would sink almost to my hips in soft, oozy slime, and could crawl out only by clawing frantically at the mud in front of me. I would reach out with my stick to see if the footing was secure, and often it would sink in full length, so that my hand was covered. Often the craters would run together for a distance of many yards. Half filled with water, they formed little lakes in which it would be quite easy to drown. In fact, our Captain told us, quite casually, that many soldiers had been drowned in them while trying to make the same journey.

Occasionally we would find a few feet of comparatively solid ground. There we would rest and look about us. The thunder of the artillery was much nearer and more terrible than during the climb to La Maison Blanche. Colored flares still rocketed up from the surrounding hills and tried to outrival the brilliancy of the moon. But we saw nothing beautiful before us now, for all that the lights revealed was a scene of epic desolation. The light, instead of seeming mysterious and beautiful, was ghastly and terrifying, and I wanted the moon to go out and leave us in the dark. I looked up at it and at the stars. A hazy cloud floated across the moon a moment and dimmed the light. I looked back at the slopes of Douaumont, green and horrible. The moon came and went rapidly several times, and the flickering light over the slopes gave a dancing grotesqueness to everything.

Falls Over Two Dead Germans.

We started on; then I turned back quickly, my nerves really shaken for the first time. Lying just beside me, a few feet below in the mud, was the body of a man—a German soldier. His head lay in a pool of water; his glassy eyes stared at the moon; one hand stuck rigidly up. He seemed pointing directly at me. I forced myself to turn and go on, then stumbled and fell over two other dead men huddled over the edge of a shell crater.

From then on we constantly passed bodies—dozens of them, both French and German. In the moonlight we could distinguish the color of their uniforms. Sometimes there were only fragments of bodies—hands and faces sticking out of the mud. Bass kicked a German helmet out of his way, and a head rolled out of it. It was a mélange of bodies all the way to Douaumont.

The shells were zipping much closer than before. As we heard screams announcing their arrival we would jump down into the holes and lie there close together. Once I found myself crouching for protection in the lee of a dead man. Once I sat down to rest and rose quickly, as I felt something not mud beneath me. All over the place was other rubbish of the battlefield—rifles, bayonets, cartridge belts, and boots filled and empty. Often the rifles were stuck upright in the mud. These were the signal posts by which we found our way, placed there by those who had made the journey before.

Our order of march was: First, a soldier, then de K——; after came Bass, then myself, Dosch-Fleurot and a second soldier. Except for our companions we seemed alone on the battlefield. The sound of firing sometimes died away for a few seconds, bringing ominous and intolerable silence. At those moments we talked to one another to keep up our spirits.

Wounded Groping Toward the Rear.

Suddenly we all stopped dead. A low call rose from the waste of shell holes on our left; then another. Our Captain answered, and the ghostly voice became definite: "We are wounded from Douaumont and have lost our way. We are trying to find La Maison Blanche." In a few moments we could make out their forms in the shifting light. Our Captain stuck a rifle upright in the mud, then called, asking if they could see it. A voice replied that they could. He then told them to strike out for it and afterward turn directly at a right angle, and they would find the other signposts leading to safety and the rear.

We plunged on. A few minutes later another halloo sounded out of the night, and another voice informed us that Adelbert shelter was directly at hand. A hole yawned fifty yards away, which we knew was the doorway to the underground "abri." But it was after 2 o'clock now, and we decided not to call there. Douaumont was less than a mile away. We went on another hundred yards.

Suddenly, at a shorter distance than we could have thrown a stone, a shell exploded directly in front of us. We hurled ourselves face downward in the crater and waited. Another scream, and a terrific explosion slightly nearer. A third hit the ground less than fifty yards away, ricocheted from one mound of mud to another, finally exploding a hundred wards behind us. A succession of shells then spouted geysers of mud all along the ridge. We unanimously decided that we had had enough and crawled back as best we could to Adelbert Abri, (so named, during the German occupation, after a son of the Kaiser). Deep underground we found a cavern six feet wide by twenty long, in which we were just able to stand upright. Several candles on a rough wooden table lighted the place. A soldier sat beside it with a telephone receiver clamped to his ear. Our Captain explained our presence, and the soldier said, "Make yourselves at home."

We flung ourselves down in the dirt and looked about. Thirty-five sleeping men were strewn about the place. They were of all ranks. Colonels, Captains and privates were bunked together. Four or five waked at our entrance, but the others slept the dead sleep of utter fatigue. We stretched, our backs to the wall, our legs straight before us. Dosch-Fleurot propped his feet on what appeared to be a pile of blankets. This blanket roll turned out later to be a Captain, but for two hours Fleurot kept his feet there, and the Captain never knew it. Those who were awake began a conversation. They built a little fire on the dirt floor and made chocolate for us.

No Trenches, Just Craters, for Shelter.

During the two hours following, while the bombardment continued outside, our conversation took some strange turns. A Captain of Algerian tirailleurs told us that the German line was only a few hundred yards away from the shelter and from the path we had followed. We asked what the trench line looked like. He said there were no trenches, either French or German; that both lines were defended from shell holes, the same as those through which we had come, the soldiers remaining for hours in the mud and water to their waists. He called our attention to the rapid bark of a machine gun near at hand. We listened, then asked if he thought an attack imminent. He replied no; that the Colonel had just come in, reporting little infantry activity. He pointed to a snoring sleeper a few yards away—that was the Colonel. We then discussed our chances of getting through to Douaumont. He opined that they were slight. Perhaps at about 4 o'clock, he said, there might be a let-up, and we could try again.

The discussion then wandered to Paris and the normality of its life. Every one was then interested in the American elections, and we all gave our views on Hughes and Wilson. Finally we got back to the battlefield of Douaumont. We all considered what could be done with it after the war. Yes, there in safety from the whistling shells outside, we talked about "after the war." In disposing of our battlefield, we decided that on account of the thousands of unexploded shells and hand grenades buried in it, it would be too dangerous ever to cultivate it again. So our final decision was that it be made into a park where tourists might come and endeavor to imagine the past.

Left Their Cards for the Colonel.

At 4 o'clock there was a lull in the bombardment. Bass and I, after talking it over, decided to make a final effort to reach Douaumont. We rose stiff and chilled to the bone from our soaked clothing. We left our cards for the sleeping Colonel. Outside we found that the moon had gone, and that the night was pitch black except for the signal flares. From now on we literally fell, rose, and fell again all the way to Douaumont. The "tir de barrage" began again before we had gone 300 yards. We halted as before, faces down in the mud, shielding our heads with our arms. Our Captain rose to his knees just as a succession of flares made everything stand out in relief for a full minute. I shall never forget the curt sentences that followed, and how de K—— proved himself the finest sportsman I ever met. The flares picked out his white face against the thick blackness. It was a pale, patrician, and rather cynical face—a face that before the war belonged to the Parisian élégant. Now his blonde hair clung damply to his forehead, deep lines of fatigue showed, and mud glued the ends of his drooping mustache. His blue eyes questioned us directly.

"Do you wish to go on?" he asked.

"Is it very dangerous?" I asked rather inanely. He shrugged his shoulders. "It is," he replied. Bass asked the next question. "What do you think about it?" Again he shrugged and said: "Gentlemen, my General gave you permission to go to Douaumont. So long as any one of you desires to continue the journey, my orders are to lead the way." Bass looked at me, and I looked at Bass; then we nodded to the Captain, and he turned his face once more toward Douaumont steep; but this time we went on not so much for the newspaper story as because we could not bear to give up the big adventure when the goal, however perilous, seemed so near. Unconsciously, at the time we forced the decision upon each other. I felt that Bass would go on, and he felt that I would; and neither of us could let the other enter Douaumont alone.

Crater Pitfalls in Pitch Darkness.

All our difficulties from now on were fully doubled. We could not see the edges of the shell craters, and frequently slid to their bottoms in the darkness. I was more fortunate than Bass, for I walked directly behind him, so that whenever I heard a groan right beneath my feet, I knew that Bass had fallen in again, and I edged in another direction.

The bombardment lulled, and again for a short distance we thought we would get through in comparative safety. Then, without warning, hell arose and engulfed us and dragged us down into its depths. At this point I cannot attempt to be adequate in writing this story. I had seen the "rideau de fer" before and heard it often, and I have tried to describe it. Now I have had it descend upon me, and I know that descriptions of it are a waste of words. I do not know what happened. I cannot tell how close the shells exploded. My one distinct memory is the voice of our Captain saying, as every shell passed by: "It is not for us." I knew he was thinking that the next one probably would be ours. He repeated the phrase over and over—"It is not for us"—until I began to hope vaguely that perhaps we did have a chance. I thought how I could include this phrase—"It is not for us"—in my story of the trip, and then pushed it aside impatiently, thinking poignantly that perhaps I would never write the story of the trip.

We struggled on somehow through the mud and water, throwing ourselves face down every few yards while a shell spent itself near us, and after a while I decided that I could get no further. The Captain's only word was "Faster! Faster!" So I went on. At every step I dragged my entire weight out of the clinging mud. The suction seemed drawing the shoes from my feet. Every ounce of clothing became pounds. My overcoat became an intolerable weight. My field glasses, strapped on my shoulder, became lead. I sobbed with relief as I cast them both behind me into the mud. Bass discarded everything, including his camera.

A mound of mud rose a hundred feet ahead. It was Douaumont! I walked that last hundred feet, while the others crawled. Bass told me later that he wondered at my coolness in doing it. I explained to him that I walked upright because of my certainty that if I got down on the earth I could not rise again.

Douaumont a Heap of Mud.

The entrance to Douaumont is a hole in the ground very like that at Adelbert Abri. I fell through it and on to the bench inside, sobbing with exhaustion. My first remark, when I was sufficiently recovered to make one, was addressed to a soldier standing near: "Is this really Douaumont?" And when he assured me that it was, I turned to Bass, sitting on the bench beside me. We smiled and shook hands.

There is nothing left of Douaumont except what is below ground. Above ground is just a low mound of mud resembling the surrounding landscape. But through the mud in every direction point machine guns, testifying that Douaumont belongs to France. There are also excavation loopholes command the country for miles about.

The present fort consists of huge stone vaulted caverns which were the ammunition rooms of the original structure. They average fifty feet below ground and extend hundreds of yards in several directions. There is free access throughout. But there are still many German dead under the débris. When Bass and I entered the fort it was just 6 o'clock. The corridor into which we fell contained several dozen soldiers. They gaped at us. Our Captain explained our presence to an under-officer. There was a murmur of surprise. "Civilians in Douaumont?" some one said, and his next remark can best be translated by "What do you know about that?" In fact, when the under-officer led the way down the corridor to the commandant's room we received a round of applause.

We went into the dark room, and our Captain apologized to a figure lying upon an iron bed for our intrusion. The figure rose in one movement, and the two officers rigidly saluted. An orderly lighted candles, and we were invited to sit down. The commandant is a Basque Major of Chasseurs, who are now garrisoning the fort. He was slim and youthful, but his face was harsh and lined. His movements were jerky, but decisive. He snapped a series of questions to our Captain about the outer world. Then he suddenly asked us if we wanted anything to eat. We drew out our sandwiches and began breakfast. I heard the Major explain to the Captain that he had neither slept nor been out of his clothes since the day he had taken command of the fort, relieving the troops that stormed it and drove the Germans out "It is eight days—eight days and nights," he whispered. His voice was hoarse from fatigue and his eyes looked at us from dark hollows.

A Captured German Tabby.

I glanced about the room, and my eyes lighted first on the only German prisoner in Douaumont. Sitting on the Major's desk, looking at the sandwich in my hand with an appreciative, contemplative eye, was a large, fat striped tabby cat. The commandant explained that she was a German cat, but, true to feline character, preferring places to people, she was apparently contented with her captivity and now understood French.

The Major moved and suddenly flooded the room with light. I was amazed to realize that it was electricity. He explained that after 6 o'clock the German-installed light plant was working. He looked at his watch hastily and then said to us very significantly: "Unless you think it better to remain here you must leave the fort by 6:30."

All this time the room was constantly shaken by shells exploding outside; but the Major explained that there was always a lull at 6:30, because then both sides tried to get in their wounded and bury their dead. We swallowed our sandwiches and rose quickly, for the Major wished to show us the fort while there was time. We followed him through many corridors into many rooms. The Germans had done handsomely by themselves while occupying Douaumont, but they went out so hurriedly that they took nothing with them and were even unable to destroy.

Germans Left Supplies Intact.

So we saw a complete hospital and operating room, great stores of provisions, and enormous water supply, and thousands upon thousands of hand grenades and rounds of ammunition. Owing to the extreme difficulty of bringing supplies, the Douaumont garrison are comfortably living on German fare and shooting German bullets. Captured machine guns are placed to rake every corridor, end to end, in case of a successful counterattack.

We asked the Major concerning this possibility, and he explained that the French barrier fire on the German side of Douaumont had up to date been far more dreadful than that which we encountered getting in. Then he looked again at his watch and told us it was time to go. He led us to the entrance, and we looked out. It was dawn. Before us, toward Verdun, was an angry ocean of yellow mud, with waves fifteen to twenty feet high and as many yards long. That was what we had come through, and that was what we faced.

As we stood there three explosions in rapid succession smashed the mud wave nearest us into flying spray. We crouched back under the shelter. "If you can make 400 yards in twenty minutes you are safe," the Major told us, then gripped our hands and left us. We leaped out. I heard a clicking behind me, turned, and the last I saw of Douaumont was the lens of a camera. Yes, they cheered us when we went in and photographed us as we went out. And we made that 400 yards in less than the time allowed. We came literally out of the jaws of death, out through the mouth of hell. We dined that night in Paris.

TEST NEW AERO MOTOR.

Trego's Invention Shows a Propeller Pull of Eighty Tons.

The successful test of a 300-horse-power aeronautic motor, the largest yet built, was reported yesterday by G. Douglas Wardrop, editor of Aerial Age and a member of the Aero Club of America, who returned from Springfield, Mass., where the test took place. The motor was designed and constructed by Frank H. Trego, chief engineer of the Knox Motor Company of Springfield, to meet the increasing demand for powerful power plants for the great battleplanes and seaplanes.

The motor complete, including electric starter, an attachment for driving the wireless, the revolution counter, the tachometer for showing the speed of the propeller, and other equipment, weighs only 1,400 pounds. During the eight-hour test the motor drove a four-bladed propeller, fourteen feet in diameter, at a speed of 1,100 revolutions and 1,200 revolutions a minute. At that speed the pull of each propeller blade on the hub was about twenty tons.

It is expected that motors of this type will meet the universal demand for increased power, both here and abroad. In Europe the most powerful motors only generate 200-horse power, and during the last few months orders for from 100 to 2,000 motors of this type have gone begging here. The tests, which were successful in every way, were witnessed by many aeronautic experts, who said that they considered the completion of the motor to be one of the most successful developments in American aeronautics during the last year.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND

The first pipe-smoke to produce MILDNESS without sacrificing any of the natural RICHNESS of its tobaccos

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin.

FRENCH RETAKE ALL OF SAILLISEL

Continued from Page 1.

damage. It was said that three German aeroplanes were brought down. Friday night eight French aeroplanes again raided these works, dropping projectiles which, the statement said, caused several fires.

RUMANIANS ATTACK ON A WIDE FRONT

Report Capture of a Number of Positions from Teutons on Transylvanian Frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Bucharest official advices say that the Rumanians have assumed the offensive on a considerable section of the Transylvanian front, after repulsing repeated Austro-German attacks, the War Office announces. The occupation of a number of positions is reported. The Russian Army, which is invading Transylvania to assist the Rumanians, has gained further successes, and has penetrated Transylvania a distance of more than fifty miles below the Bukowina border, Petrograd announces. In Dobrudja, Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has been driven further to the south.

Following is the Rumanian War Office account of these operations:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts. In the Trotus Valley our troops made an attack. They occupied Mount Alumis, eight kilometers north of Goioasa, and Mount Preotesele, seven kilometers north of Agas. In the Uzul Valley our artillery destroyed the Uzvoly factory.

The enemy delivered eight attacks in the direction of the summit of Cernica, between Slanic and Oituz, all of which were repulsed. We then assumed the offensive on the whole front from Vranoza as far as Slanic. We occupied the Lupoei and Fatamoarta summits.

In the Buzeu Valley the enemy opened an attack at 6 o'clock in the evening on the right bank of the river. He was repulsed at 8 o'clock. At Table Butzi, Brateces, and Predelus there were patrol actions. In the Prahova Valley the enemy's artillery was active. Toward Lerecti and Candesti the fighting continues.

In the Alt Valley we continue to make progress on the left bank of the river. On the right bank the enemy made a violent attack. In the Jiul Valley a violent enemy attack forced our troops to retire slightly toward the south.

There was lively fighting in the vicinity of Orsova. On the southern Danube front there was desultory gunfire.

In Dobrudja we advanced as far as the Topal-Inancesme-Karanacuf line, where we took 100 prisoners.

The Russian Army Headquarters report reads:

South of Dorna Watra, in the region of the villages of Holle and Tolgyes, the enemy continues to attack without success. South of Almasmezo (fifty-five miles southeast of Dorna Watra) we carried two commanding heights, capturing one machine gun, four officers, and 205 men.

In the Argis Valley, on the Transylvania front, the enemy continued his unsuccessful attacks.

On the Danube front (Dobrudja) our advance toward the south continues.

Germans Take 1,000 Prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy fighting is in progress on the Transylvanian front. The War Office announces that eight Rumanian attacks yesterday north of Oituz Pass were repulsed, and that several hundred prisoners were taken. The Austro-German troops gained ground at several places. The announcement follows:

On the Transylvanian east front German troops north of Oituz Pass repulsed hostile advances eight times. During the repulse of Rumanian attacks on Mount Fruntu and Mount Sais, as well as while taking hostile positions, eighteen officers and more than 1,000 men, including the 200 prisoners reported yesterday, were brought in. We captured seven cannon.

On the Predeal road and in the region of Szurduk Pass, and also near Orsova, we advancedd our vanguards.

In Dobrudja and along the Danube there is nothing new.

RUSSIAN FRONT HOLDS UNDER FIERCE ATTACKS

Petrograd Critics Say Army Is Preventing Diversion of Teuton Troops to Rumania.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The past week has brought a continuous series of sharp thrusts and counter thrusts along the entire southwestern section of the Russian front, with both sides constantly drawn into hand-to-hand conflicts, during which first line trenches changed hands with bewildering rapidity.

The net result has been slight progress for the Germans northeast of Baranovichi, on the southern flank of General Evert's position. Here, however, the Russians have already regained partly their lost trenches, and elsewhere all positions recently won by the Germans have in every case been wrested from them by counterattacks which were executed before they had an opportunity to consolidate them.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to hammer the Russian position between Brzesany and Halicz, in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg, where, occupying a range of hills along the Narayuvka River, the Russians are still reaching out threateningly toward Lemberg, the Austro-German gains in this region are considered to have been only temporary and, according to military opinion, Winter will set in with the Russians still firmly holding the position won by them during the early part of General Brusiloff's offensive.

The Russian military critics are satisfied that, whereas Field Marshal von Hindenburg has succeeded in commencing a partial offensive the Russian Army is successfully accomplishing its purpose of preventing a further diversion of Austro-German troops to the Rumanian front, which they assume to be of the greatest importance.

Following is the War Office report issued today:

In the region of Lipnicadolna and Svistelniki the enemy bombarded the trenches we had captured throughout the day, and attacked with large forces. In the course of the battle, which raged until evening, the enemy succeeded in recapturing a section of our half destroyed trenches.

On the remainder of the front there was an exchange of fire. Our scouting patrols made useful reconnoissances.

BULGAR VIEW OF PEACE.

Premier Says It May Be Signed on Battlefield, Not in Conference.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—At recent confidential conferences with members of the Government Party the Bulgar Premier, M Radoslavoff, made some significant utterances regarding peace, according to the Sofia correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, characterising the situation of the Vierbund in all theatres of war as splendid. M. Radoslavoff said the resurrection of the Kingdom of Poland was to be regarded as a great step toward peace, the Central Powers having proved thereby that they did not desire to retain occupied Russian territories. Moreover, it would pave the way to future good relations with Russia and considerably lighten the peace negotiations.

M. Radoslavoff finally intimated that peace would not come as the result of a conference, but that it would probably be signed on the battlefield.

According to the Azest's Sofia correspondent, M. Radoslavoff told various Ministers and representatives yesterday in the course of a general survey of the military and political situations that Bulgaria's situation continued to be especially favorable, and that operations in all theatres of war were developing in such a way that a decisive turn for the better for the enemy was quite out of the question, and that the Central Powers were certain of victory.

SERBS OCCUPY POLOG AND CULSE MOUNTAIN

Also Capture 1,000 Bulgars and Germans and 8 Howitzers—Advance Continues.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—All of the village of Polog, as well as Culse Hill, is in possession of the Serbians operating against the Bulgarians in the Cerna River section of the Macedonian frontier, the Paris War Office report today announces. It says:

In the Cerna bend, the Serbians, driving back the Bulgarians, victoriously continued their forward march. All of Culse Hill is now in their possession, as well as the village of Polog, which was captured as the result of a brilliant assault. All Bulgarian counterattacks failed with heavy losses. Further west the Serbians made progress north of Elisele.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

The British War Office reports that on the Struma front patrols encountered detachments of Bulgars and Teutons and took prisoners. The Admiralty issued the following statement:

A squadron of naval aeroplanes Friday bombed successfully Bulgarian aerodromes and stores at Drama, Porna, and Angista with excellent results.

Reuter's Saloniki correspondent sends the following account of the Serbian success:

"After the Serbian success of Friday in the Tchake (Chuke) range, the Bulgars, reinforced by fresh troops, counterattacked Friday night and Saturday morning. The Serbians easily stemmed the counterattacks, completed the capture of Polog and made further progress northward, pursuing the enemy and capturing a thousand fresh prisoners, including some Germans, and eight howitzers, several machine guns, and a quantity of material.

"Since Oct. 14 a total of fifty-six guns, including trench mortars, have been captured from the Bulgar-Germans."

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Following is today's official report from the Macedonian front:

In the western part of the Cerna bend strong Serbian and French attacks were repulsed by German and Hungarian troops. Near Polog the hostile advance guards gained ground.

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Two important qualifications for an executor of a will

(1) Integrity

An executor should be far removed from the temptation to misuse or misappropriate funds bequeathed under a will. The appointment of a reliable Trust Company as an executor removes that possibility of human frailty.

(2) Business Judgment

An executor should possess diversified business ability. Many a man, sound in his own business, has proved unsound as executor of an estate which called for business judgment beyond the range of his personal experience.

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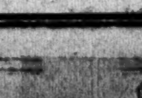

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PEACE WITH FRANCE SOUGHT BY GERMANY

Urging Armistice to Discuss Terms, It Is Said — Revived Talk of Gerard's Mission.

An Englishman well known in London, New York, and Paris, who arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool, was emphatic in his assertion that Germany was secretly making overtures for peace to France.

"When I was in Paris two weeks ago," he said, "I was informed by an official of high rank, whose word was indisputable, that every two weeks during the previous two months Germany had sent communications to the French Government, asking for an armistice with a view to discussing terms of peace.

"The German artillery is not up to the standard it was earlier in the war and the soldiers do not fight with the enthusiasm they did. Both officers and men of the German Army are tired of the war and the Allies know it.

"It is also known to the Allies that Germany induced Ambassador Gerard to go to Washington and ask President Wilson to open up negotiations for peace. In return the promise was made to him that the U-boat warfare would not be waged to a ruthless manner pending his absence. This was the reason why Lloyd George made his famous speech about carrying on the war to the end, with a double object in view, one to stop a peace propaganda emanating from the United States and the other to keep down the pacifists at home."

CAN'T CALL TEUTON A 'MOF.'

Dutch Court Fines a Legislator for Insulting an Alien Resident.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Oct. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A court here has solemnly ruled that the word "mof," (the Dutch equivalent for the colloquail English "muff,") which is the universal nickname applied to Germans in the Netherlands, is insulting, and a member of the Second Chamber of Parliament has been sentenced to a fine of $40 or five days' imprisonment for writing "mof" under the name-plate of a German merchant here.

The story has provided the whole country with a feast of entertainment. J. H. Q. W. Ter Spill, who is the recognized humorist of the Dutch Parliament, was out walking with his wife and family when a name in big Gothic characters, "Carl D. A. Gooch," caught his eye. Parliamentary decorum and the restraining influence of the omnipotent elector notwithstanding, Mr. Ter Spill's sense of humor triumphed, and amid the laughter of his children he scrawled the fatal word thereunder.

Unfortunately for the Dutch legislator, Mrs. Gooch witnessed the merry-making from her window and at once dispatched her daughter to read the writing on the wall. The master of the house, quickly apprised, gave chase, the insulter was fiercely arraigned, hot words passed, the police came upon the scene, and the sequel was the culprit's appearance in court.

The plaintiff told the court that he considered himself insulted by the word "mof," as all Germans did, and, further, that Mr. Ter Spill had said: "You are a mof, anyway! What are you doing here? Go back to your own country."

The accused admitted that his conduct had been childish and unmannerly, but disclaimed any intention to insult, saying that his old student merriment got the better of him.

CROSS OCEAN IN LITTLE TUG

Three Men Face Death on Voyage from New York to Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A correspondent of the Central News telegraphs the following remarkable story of the sea:

"One of the most extraordinary voyages ever made across the Atlantic has just been completed by the Vigilant, a little American tug, belonging to New York, and bound from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Cardiff. Two days out from St. John's, which she left a week ago last Sunday, the Vigilant experienced terrific weather, and on the fifth day she sent out S O S calls, the Captain fearing she would founder. The Holland-American liner Ryndam picked up the signals, and proceeded to her assistance.

"The Captain and twelve of the tug's crew were taken off by the Ryndam, which was bound for Rotterdam, but three men refused to leave. They were the Second Mate, Robert Ferguson, a Scot; the third engineer, Thomas Walsh, an Irishman, and an American fireman, John Smith.

"Taking control of the ship, these three men overcame tremendous difficulties, and actually succeeded in bringing her within sight of the Irish coast, where they were picked up by a British patrol vessel. Ferguson was locked in the wheel house and the other two in the engine room. The terrible weather prevented them from moving, and they remained at their posts for fifty hours, without food, water, or sleep. Several parts of the ship were smashed in the gale, including the shaft of the dynamo in the engine room. This caused the tug to be in total darkness by night, and added to the horrors of the situation."

BOMBS SET FIRE TO PADUA.

Flames Visible 25 Miles, Raiding Austrian Airmen Report.

VIENNA, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters concerning the Italian front issued today reads:

On Saturday night Austrian seaplanes attacked Padua (twenty-two miles from Venice) and dropped heavy bombs, making direct hits on the military headquarters building, the railway station, and infantry barracks. At the barracks and in the town fires were started which were visible for a distance of about twenty-five miles. In spite of the unfavorable weather and violent bombardment our machines returned undamaged.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Following is the official announcement from the War Office today:

Trentino Front—An unusual movement of enemy troops and transports was observed in the sector between Vallarsa and the Terragnolo Valley. In the region of the Astico Valley and on the Asiago Plateau there were artillery duels and skirmishes among reconnoitring parties.

Julian Front—We consolidated Hill 309, near which another 6-inch gun, abandoned by the enemy, was found. In the course of small infantry encounters about twenty prisoners were taken.

BRAZIL GIVES PLAN FOR NEUTRAL LEAGUE

Would Resist Belligerent Restriction of Trade Rights of Noncombatant Nations.

BY FORCE IN LAST RESORT

Aimed Particularly at Blacklist and Other British Regulations of Commerce by Sea Power.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Full details of the recent proposal to the Brazilian Parliament by the Brazilian Society of International Law for the formation of a league of neutrals to resist trade restrictions and other encroachments by belligerents were made public here today through the official gazette of the Brazilian Parliament. The proposed league would consist of all present neutrals.

The society, in an exhaustive report, reviews the constant encroachments by belligerents on neutral trade, and urges the Government to take immediate steps to secure the co-operation of all neutrals for the declaration of a uniform series of neutral rights and for the enforcement of the same. Rights suggested are the immunity of enemy goods under a neutral flag, complete liberty of trade between neutral nations regardless of ultimate destination, freedom from any extra-territorial action, such as blacklisting, and the forbidding of any alien to inform a foreign Government of matters which might lead to belligerent restrictions.

Violations of these rights would be met, under the plan, first by the withdrawal by the neutral league of the privilege of friendly treatment for the offending nation, including the trade rights. In case a Consular or diplomatic official should be concerned, his credentials would be handed him at once. If this proved unavailing, hostilities might follow.

The report, while directed at both belligerents, is more concerned with British trade violations. The efforts of the United States are recognized, but are declared ineffective. The allied blockade is particularly criticised. A case is cited in which a Brazilian vessel from the United States to Brazil is alleged to have been seized, taken into Martinique, and forced to surrender some of its merchandise bound to Brazil.

The Brazilian report created great interest in official circles here. South American nations have been hard hit by British trade restrictions, and some time ago an official announcement was made in Chile that the Chilean Ambassadors to the United States, Brazil, and Argentina had been requested to seek joint action on the British blacklist. The State Department here, however, says that as yet neither the Chilean nor the Brazilian proposal has been definitely submitted.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH PRAISED BY NEUTRALS

Berlin Quotes Danish and Dutch Papers as Approving Hollweg's Sincerity and Exact'tude.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Comment by Danish and Dutch papers on the recent speech of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag is given out by the Overseas News Agency. The Politiken (Copenhagen) says:

"Of all the speeches made during the war by leading statesmen, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's last speech is the most remarkable, because, coming from the German side, it goes farthest into the future, thus awakening hopes for a new order of society when the principles of peace are triumphant."

The Politiken, according to the Overseas Agency, says that the most important points of the speech are the declaration that the Chancellor had never mentioned the annexation of Belgium as Germany's intention, and the general remark that the policy of might could not be the basis for an efficient League of Nations. The League Chancellor thus indicated ways which "reach far beyond the discussion of war aims."

The Nieuws Van Den Dag (Amsterdam) is quoted by the Overseas Agency as welcoming the Chancellor's answer to Viscount Grey's suggestion of guarantees for a lasting peace, declaring that "a league of the States for peace would have scant value if it were organized merely after the wish of the Entente Powers."

The Tijd (Amsterdam) says: "Whoever reads the German Chancellor's speech with unprejudiced mind, as is proper in these times, cannot help being convinced that it has to do with an honest and sincere man. Whoever reads the Chancellor's explanations regarding the diplomatic relations preceding the war cannot but believe in the exactitude of the Chancellor's statements. David Lloyd George's move on the chessboard of the immediate future has been answered by a move which is not inferior—' the enemy wants Constantinople, and I never said that we want to keep Belgium.' "

The Overseas Agency also quotes from the Stockholm's Bagblad, which points out as three important diplomatic disclosures in the Chancellor's speech—first, the Russian document of 1912, "proving that the mobilization meant war;" second, Germany's appeal to Vienna during "Black Week," and, third, the assurance given by England and France to Russia as to the domination of Constantinople and the Bosporus. This newspaper, says the Overseas, expresses preference for the matter of fact tone used by the Chancellor to the Utopian assurances about the freedom of the whole world as given by Mr. Asquith.

The Svenska Morgenbladet (Stockholm) declares that the Chancellor's speech was a very strong one and that it proved that the love of peace always proclaimed by the Entente's leading men was insincere.

DEMANDS AMERICAN CARS.

Deputy Says 30,000 Have Not Been Delivered to France.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Failure of manufacturers in the United States and Spain to deliver freight cars ordered by France was criticised in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Louis Dubois. He said that out of 35,000 cars contracted for only 3,000 or 4,000 had been delivered and that the terms of agreements had not been carried out.

Before the war began there were 450,000 cars available in France, and 56,000 have been lost since then. It has been impossible to replace them, M. Dubois explained, because factories in which they might have been built are in the occupied region.

MARCONI'S NEW TESTS.

Says He Will Soon Announce Great Improvements in Wireless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Marconi, in an address today before a gathering which included the Duke of Genoa and the elite of scientific, literary, and aristocratic circles, roused the enthusiasm of his hearers when he said that wireless telegraphy had rendered magnificent services to Italy and her allies in the war.

He regretted that it was impossible, for obvious reasons, to explain as fully as he would have liked to do the progress made during the last two years in radio-telegraphy, but he described problems that are still unsolved, such as the origin, nature and means of dominating those natural disturbing waves known as "intruders," which he had been studying and experimenting with. He expresed the conviction that he would soon be able to announce means of communication more practical, economical, and useful to mankind.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The only section of the battle areas which continues to be active is that about Rumania. The fighting along the frontiers of this State has been incessant for weeks. Germany selected it as her immediate objective and made at first considerable progress. There was every reason why this offensive should be pushed and why the fighting should be continuously kept up. Rumania, on the other hand, first had to maintain a continuous offensive, and then, after the tide began to turn, she could not afford to let up for a moment. So the fighting goes on, both sides being on the offensive at some points and on the defensive at others.

On the Dobrudja front the situation still remains confused and uncertain. The Rumanians and Russians have stretched a line east and west through Topal across the province and are, from secure positions, bombarding both of Mackensen's flanks with artillery. The Russians operating from their warships in the Black Sea have apparently destroyed Constanza and have undoubtedly caused the Germans considerable annoyance without directly threatening their line. From the west the Rumanians and the Russians across the Danube have done the same thing at a point due west from Cernavoda, with the same result.

As far as can be told from such information as is contained in the official reports, the German main line is still well to the north of the railroad and there does not seem to have been any material change in the location of these lines for the last two or three days. There is no indication that the railroad is seriously threatened or that Mackensen will be driven further south. He seems to be fairly well established in his present position and to be successfully opposing further attempts of the Rumanians to break through and force him further south.

Several things have happened in the last few days which have a direct bearing on the fighting on the Transylvanian front. The Germans and Russians seem to be playing a similar sort of game. The Russians, seeing clearly the importance of the maintenance of Rumania in her present position, have been losing no opportunity of assisting her to the utmost. The Germans, evidently feeling that the Russians, in order to help Rumania, have drawn heavily on their fronts in Galicia and even further north, have delivered a series of heavy attacks at various points, evidently looking for the point of weakness. At Baranovitchi they had apparently found it, but the Russians struck back, and what promised to be a local German success was turned into a drawn fight. Further south, between Brzezany and Halicz, which is the section of the line before Lemberg, both the Russians and the Germans have been alternately on the offensive.

The Russians seem determined that the Germans shall be kept so busy that they will be unable to deflect any of their forces to the subjugation of Rumania, and the Germans seem to have the same idea with respect to the Russians. It would seem, too, that the Germans are to some extent actuated by the belief that if Russia is allowed to remain in her present positions until Winter sets in the position will be very favorable to the Russians when the Winter breaks and fighting is resumed that other considerable successes by them are at least possible. Therefore, the indications are that the Germans will try to better materially the situation on the Lemberg front before cold weather comes.

The Russian report of yesterday indicates that the Russians have taken over a considerable portion of the northern front of Rumania. The Russians, it is stated, are fifty-five miles southeast of Dorna Watra. This village is in Southern Bukowina, not far from the Rumanian border. If this is true, it releases a number of Rumanian troops for service in other parts of the line. The Teuton commander seems to be held firmly in place, and has been able to report no material gain for weeks. He has, it is true, taken the actual defiles in several of the important passes. But in such a case it is not necessary merely to take the defile. He must also take sufficient country on the enemy side of the defile to enable him to deploy successfully after he is through.

This he certainly is not yet in a position to do. Indeed, it is a form of strategy which has been employed on numerous occasions in other wars under similar circumstances, to permit the occupation of the defile in order that the enemy may be caught as he is debouching on the other side. This is not the case here, to be sure, as the Rumanians have stubbornly resisted the attempts of the Germans to take the passes. It does show, however, that until the Germans have progressed much further into Rumania than they have been able to do so far the situation need not cause the Rumanians a great deal of alarm.

As a matter of fact, the Rumanians are at present giving just as much as they are receiving. The Germans are getting blow for blow, and are securing no advantage. The last day or so has shown the Rumanians particularly active on the Carpathian section of their border, while the Germans are working offensively, particularly on the northern border in the Transylvania mountains. A break in the German lines where the Rumanians are on the offensive would be just as dangerous to the Germans as a break in the line south of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt would be to the Rumanians.

Just sixteen miles from and paralleling the border opposite the Carpathian front is the main line of German supply in this region. If this line were cut the predicament in which the Germans would find themselves would be extremely embarrassing. They would have to fall back toward the next supply line, and as they did so they would be falling back on the army which is trying to fight its way through from Hermannstadt. This would create a sharp angle in the German lines, the vertex of which would be near Kronstadt, and would at the same time bring the Rumanians near to the line of supply of the Transylvanian army. The Teuton commander's situation would be then very much confused, and it is doubtful if he could continue on his present line without taking an unwarranted risk.

There is one other thing which the Rumanian offensive in the Carpathian sector of the front has accomplished. It has absolutely protected the main railroad from Czernowitz to Bucharest, the railroad over which most of the Russian reinforcements to Rumania have come. This road runs almost through the exact centre of the northern leg of Rumania, and it is of the utmost importance to Rumania that it be kept open. If it were cut, the Rumanian Army would practically be isolated from Russia and would be at the mercy of the Germans, who would in such a case be able to eliminate Rumania completely from the war. Even though it might cause a sacrifice of some territory in other quarters, this would be well worth while. But the danger has now passed completely.

MORE BELGIANS DEPORTED.

Dutch Report 16,000 from Ghent Alone—Many Taken from Work.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—Special dispatches from Rotterdam, dated Sunday, say that the deportations of Belgians continue daily on a large scale. Antwerp and Ghent, the dispatches say, are being slowly denuded of able-bodied males. Sixteen thousand have already left Ghent.

The men deported from Ghent have been almost exclusively of the unemployed class, but elsewhere, the dispatches say, and especially in Antwerp, there has been less discrimination, and it is alleged that many who were at work have been taken. No men as yet have been deported from Brussels, but it is said that deportations there will begin on the 15th.

According to stories current in Holland, the dispatches say, in the "raided" towns many men were pounced upon suddenly, escorted away by armed guards, and not permitted to communicate with their friends. Attempts to escape the searchers are futile. Harborers of men who are to be deported are severely punished. Hunger forces those who have hidden to surrender. Wire barriers and machine guns are placed around the stations where men are to be entrained, lest the crowds threaten to make trouble.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 13, (via London.)—The Kölnische Volkszeitung publishes a long article on the subject of Germany's deportation of Belgian workmen, in which it says in part:

"These measures are not connected with the war, but are dictated solely by considerations of a sane police administration, which could not allow thousands of able-bodied workers to go to ruin by remaining deliberately unemployed and spending their time unprofitably in cafés. Germany's action is the result of humanitarianism which would justify even the use of coercion in the circumstances."

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, authoritative denial is made of statements from Belgian sources that Belgian workmen are being compelled to labor in German factories in which war materials are made.

PRAISE THE LEWIS GUN.

Germans Using One Captured from the British, and Like It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—Percival Gibbons, in a dispatch to The Chronicle describing the British capture of a 1,000-yard stretch of the Regina trench, says:

"The machine guns employed against our men in this affair—we have it on the word of prisoners—included Russian Maxims, Austrian Schwarzlon guns captured by the Russians and retaken by the Germans, and a Lewis gun taken from us near Mouquet farm, and they pay the Lewis the testimonial of saying it is the best of all. It did not fall into our hands, because as soon as the attack approached the officer commanding the machine gun section sent it to the rear.

HIT BY PAPER'S HIGH COST.

London Times Lost $260,000 a Year on Circulation and Raised Its Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—The Times, in announcing the raising of its price to three halfpence, says:

"The great increase in the cost of production, especially in the cost of paper, brought about a loss on the circulation of about £1,000 a week. The increase in the price of raw material, exclusive of the paper on which The Times is printed, since the beginning of the war, is costing it an additional £70,000 per annum."

Rather than reduce the size of the paper, The Times decided to increase the price, and it predicts that others must follow suit in the near future.

19 WOMEN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Balkan Express Runs Down Section Hands in Berlin Suburb.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (by Wireless via Sayville, Nov. 12.)—The Balkan Express, which runs between Constantinople and Berlin, dashed at full speed today into a party of women section hands in a suburb of Berlin. Nineteen women were killed.

There was a heavy fog at the time. The women had stepped out of the way of a westbound train and did not observe the approach of the Balkan Express.

FOOD ECONOMY FOR PARIS.

New Council May Provide for One Meatless Day a Week.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A National Council of Economics is being organized by M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce. Leaders in various branches of business and industry will compose the committee.

Details of the organization have not yet been settled, and a statement appearing in the morning papers that the committee's first action would be to fix one meatless day each week is said to be premature.

German War Loan Payments.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The amount paid on subscriptions to the fifth German war loan up to Nov. 7 was 8,924,000,000 marks ($2,123,912,000,) or 33.8 per cent. of the total.

Australia Raises Wool Embargo.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 12, (via London, Monday, Nov. 13.)—The export of burry merino wool to the United States is now permitted.

Men of Fleet to See Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Arrangements for a five-day sight-seeing trip to the Panama Canal for the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet were announced tonight by the Navy Department. The fleet will visit the canal during the Spring exercises, beginning March 17.

CROP OUTLOOK POOR.

November Report Shows Worse Condition Than Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A statement issued by the Department of Agriculture based on figures embraced in the November crop report shows that the month of October has not improved the former poor crop outlook. With the late crops now mostly matured and largely harvested the department finds that the great staple crop of corn, which last month promised a crop slightly under the five-year average, has fallen off 73,000,000 bushels, as compared with the October estimate. The potato crop, known last month to be short, is yielding 12,000,000 bushels less than was expected, and only about four-fifths of an average crop. The dry sorghum grains, which have so often in dry years matured satisfactory crops when ordinary corn failed, were unable this year to successfully withstand the extreme heat, and have yielded a grain crop little over half as large as the big crop of last year. Buckwheat, which two months ago promised an average crop, now shows little more than two-thirds of a crop. The production of beans is the lowest for several years.

The department in October estimated that the corn crop would amount to 2,717,932,000 bushels. Today's statement says:

"The corn crop this year, which from present reports is approximately 2,644,000,000 bushels, is smaller than the average year, and its deficiency is accentuated by comparison with the large crop of 3,064,535,000 bushels produced last year, which was, with the exception of the 1912 crop, the largest on record. Compared with the average of the last five years, the present crop is short 80,000,000 bushels. It is 30,000,000 bushels less than the 1914 crop, but larger by almost 200,000,000 bushels than the crop of 1913. To some extent qualifying its unfavorable showing in comparison with last year, is the fact that the quality is reported 83.8 per cent. of a normal, which is a material improvement over the quality of 77.2 per cent. reported last year. The per cent. of frosted corn this year is much less, insuring a higher feeding value, and even though much of the crop shows small ears and many cobs not well filled out at the ends, the corn produced is usually sound and good. The supply of old corn on hand is approximately 90,000,000 bushels, 6,000,000 bushels less than the previous year."

DU PONTS WON'T CUT PAY.

Officials Deny Now That Wilson's Election Will Affect Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

HASKELL, N. J., Nov. 12.—None of the 10,000 employes in at least two of the munition plants of the Du Pont Powder Company in New Jersey will be affected in his employment or wages as the result of the election of President Wilson. It was announced yesterday by officials of the plants, one of which is situated here and the other at Pompton Lake, N. J. Pre-election reports had intimated that in the event of Hughes's defeat the working forces at these and other Du Pont plants would be reduced and the wages lowered of those continuing in its employ.

In October a Hughes campaign movement was started at the various munition works to which the men were invited to give their support on the ground that they would thus be serving their best interests for steady employment and at higher wages than could be the case in the event of the election of President Wilson.

In the event of the election of Hughes, it was pointed out by representatives of the company, the employes would be assured of continuous work and high wages to the end of the European war, and thereafter the plants or parts of them not required for the manufacture of ammunition would be used for work on "infant industries," including the manufacture of dyestuffs.

FRANCIS JOSEPH ILL.

Emperor Has Catarrh, but Continues His Customary Duties.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12, (via London.)—It is reported from Vienna that Emperor Francis Joseph has been suffering for several days from a slight attack of catarrh, but is continuing his customary labors.

Deny Knowledge of U-Boat Raid.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Government officials deny any knowledge of the alleged sinking of the British steamer Engineer by a German submarine in or near Mexican waters, as rumored in the United States.

BAYER

True Aspirin

Aspirin is made by only one company—and every package and every tablet of the genuine bears "The Bayer Cross"

"Your Guarantee of Purity"

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

"Truly a Cigar"

A host is known by the brand of his cigar. Many men pass 'round *Jean Valjean*

Smoke one today

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Two Spanking Teams for City Use

THEY are the tandem entries of Weber and Heilbroner—as smartly turned out as any at the Garden.

★ ★

"Evening Suit" and "Dinner Coat" compose one team. "Cutaway" and "Stroller" compose the other.

★ ★

Full dress suits—coat and trousers, $35 to $60.

The right lapels, the correct braid, and proper in cut.

Dinner coat and trousers, $33.50 up.

★ ★

Black or Oxford cutaway coats, with waistcoat, $25 and $40. Striped trousers, $6 to $12.

And the very smart, new "Stroller"—a sack coat and waistcoat of dark Oxford cheviot, silk lined, worn with neatly striped trousers, $30.

An English idea—a coat serving the same purpose as the cutaway.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad; 775 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Av

Phoenix Hosiery Doesn't Make The Silk Worm Turn

UNCLE SAM has a scapegrace brother—Uncle "Sham." He puts cotton into Hosiery sold as silk, or dips it to give it false weight.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery is pure silk made by Uncle Sam, the Merchant, not Uncle "Sham," the Mercenary.

It keeps its color unchanged and its lustre undimmed till you poke your five toes plumb through.

Men's 55c and upward

Women's 80c and upward

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

Behning PLAYER PIANO

"With the Tone You Can't Forget."

A Wonderful Electric Player-Piano

See and hear the newest and most marvelous of electric player-pianos—

THE BEHNING "ART-ELECTRIC"

The most wonderful combination of clear tone quality and auto-pneumatic mechanism ever invented. Its Graduating Lever—"The Lever of a Thousand Tones"—is the most remarkable tone-shading device ever conceived by the brain of man. Can be played by hand, foot, or by motor.

Prices moderate. Terms convenient. Old piano taken in exchange.

Behning Piano Co., 25 Fifth Ave., at 38th.

Chickering

Quarter Grand

THE perfect ideal for those desiring the utmost of tone and architectural beauty in a piano of small size.

In mahogany, $700

CHICKERING WAREROOMS

Lord & Taylor Store

38th St. Fifth Avenue 39th St.

Saks on Evening Clothes

¶ The greatest test of ready-for-service clothes is an evening garment, for it offers little or no latitude for novelty, affords no diversion in color, and is wholly a matter of fine tailoring.

¶ Fine tailoring is the dominant characteristic of the new Saks evening clothes, both Dress and Tuxedo.

¶ No made-to-order garments can surpass them in perfection of making or in beauty of line.

¶ In fact, they are essentially made-to-order garments, for they are made in every variation of size that the human figure demands.

¶ The only difference is that a made-to-order evening garment may be all right in two weeks' time, whereas OURS is all right NOW!

Dress Suits .....$30 to $55
Tuxedo Suits ....$27 to $43
Vests .....$3.50 to $12.50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

DRINK at the spring, not from pipes and faucets! My Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats come right from the spring. I tailor them myself in the patient bench-bred way, saving you one whole profit, which the "ready-made" clothier must pay to the clothing manufacturer.

That's why my Ready-To-Wear-Away "Clempleat" Overcoat at $35 has a custom richness and sleekness, a body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style that no "ready-made" possesses.

$20 to $45 *Suits and Overcoats to individual measure*

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

The Depositors of the Bankers Trust Company

Summary

During the past few weeks attention has been drawn, in this Company's announcements, to the classes of depositors who keep funds with the Company. They have been described somewhat in detail, a different class each week. To conclude this series, the classes of depositors are summarized as follows:

I. Individuals
II. Estates
III. Corporations
IV. Governments
V. Banks
VI. Institutions

In whatever class your banking business belongs, it will probably be to your interest to go very thoroughly into the question of a suitable depositary, and you are urged to consider this Company in that connection.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector

Resources over $250,000,000

URGES ADJUDICATION OF NICARAGUAN CASE

Peace Society Wants Washington to Send Treaty to Central American Court.

CONTENDS IT IS OUR DUTY

United States Can "Preserve Integrity of Tribunal or Render It a Laughing Stock."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. — In a prepared statement issued tonight on behalf of the American Peace Society, its Secretary, Arthur Deerin Call, asserts that it is the duty of the United States Government to enter into an agreement with one of the protesting Central American nations to put the Nicaraguan treaty controversy before the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago for consideration and adjustment.

Pointing out that the State Department has failed to assume any responsibility in the Nicaraguan matter, on the ground that the United States is not officially a party to this court, the statement says that the United States is placed "in the present moment in the peculiar position of being able by its action one way or the other to preserve the integrity of this court or to render it futile and a laughing stock."

The society argues that the failure of the United States Government to take a stand in favor of the consideration of the Nicaraguan treaty question by the Central American Court may result in the dissolution of the Central American Union, and concludes with the declaration that "if we now promote war in those countries by our refusal to take advantage of the court which we ourselves made possible, our moral delinquency will be plain enough, whatever technicalities seem to excuse us."

The Nicaraguan Treaty controversy has grown out of the ratification this year of a new treaty between the United States and Nicaragua by which Nicaragua, in consideration of the payment of $3,000,000 by this country, has ceded to the United States the right to build an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua and also the right to establish a naval base on the Nicaraguan shores on the Gulf of Fonseca, on which several other Central American nations also border.

Protests Against Treaty.

The Governments of Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras have loudly protested against the treaty. The Central American Court of Justice recently decided that Nicaragua acted illegally in selling canal rights to the United States without consulting Costa Rica and in threatening the neutrality of Honduras by permitting a United States naval base to be established on the Gulf of Fonseca. The Government of Nicaragua has refused to be bound by this decision. The statement issued by the American Peace Society asserts that "disruption threatens the Central American Union through our assertion of our technical freedom from the impositions of this decree."

The United States Government is not a party to this court or the Central American agreement which established the court. The treaties and conventions concluded at the Central American Peace Conference in Washington in 1907 among the Governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador are printed in the official compilation of United States treaties, with this explanation:

"The United States Government was not a signatory party to the conventions, but as the conference met on the initiative of the Presidents of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico and the treaties were concluded under the auspices of the United States and united Mexican States, represented respectively in said conference by William I. Buchanan and Ambassador Don Enrique Creel, who were by the Central American plenipotentiary representatives of the five Central American Republics invited to be present at all the deliberations of the conference, the treaties refered to are included in this compilation."

One of the treaties of 1907 among the five Central American Governments provided for the establishment of the Central American Court of Justice. It was concluded at Washington, Dec. 20, 1907. The statement issued by the American Peace Society tonight argues that under the terms of Article IV. of this treaty the United States Government, by agreement with one of the protesting Central American nations, may properly bring the dispute over our latest treaty with Nicaragua before the court. This article reads:

"The court can likewise take cognisance of the international questions which by special agreement any one of the Central American Governments and a foreign Government may have determined to submit to it."

Society Formed in 1828.

The American Peace Society is the oldest peace organization in this country. It was organized in New York City, May 8, 1828, and was formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. It was situated in Boston from 1837 to 1911, when its headquarters were moved to Washington.

The statement issued on behalf of the society by Secretary Call tonight is in part as follows:

"According to the latest dispatches disruption threatens the Central American Union through our assertion of our technical freedom from the impositions of this decree. If war comes we shall be directly and undeniably to blame. For by the terms of the convention which established this court we have a definite and clear course which we may now pursue, which would not only satisfy the demands of the Central Americans and renew their confidence in our faith in that union, but would also show to the world that when we advocate the establishment of law and order between the larger nations of the earth, we mean what we say. The world has just reason to judge of the strength of our international good-will by what we do or do not do on our own Continent."

STIELOW WITNESS JAILED.

King's Arrest May Figure in New Fight for Condemned Man.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Erwin King, central figure in the legal battle recently fought in a vain effort to save Charles F. Stielow from the electric chair, was arrested at Lyndville, Orleans County, this morning, by Cattaraugus County officials and New York and Buffalo private detectives who have assisted in the fight in behalf of Stielow. The warrant charged perjury in connection with the assault trial of Clarence O'Connell, another figure in the Stielow case. It was issued by a Cattaraugus County Justice of the Peace on information sworn to by a Salamanca lawyer.

The arrest is said to be preliminary to a new effort to save the life of Stielow, but the men responsible for the arrest refused to discuss this feature.

King caused a sensation during the fight for a new trial for Stielow by making a confession in which he declared that he and O'Connell had killed Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott at West Shelby, and that Stielow, condemned to die for the murder of Phelps, had nothing to do with the killings. Later he recanted this confession and was released. He was taken to the Cattaraugus County Jail tonight.

Governor Whitman has set Nov. 28 for a public hearing of the Stielow defenders, who will make final appeal for Executive clemency.

Cut Down Stogies, Put Up Prices.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 12.—Beginning Dec. 1, all Wheeling stogies will be cut one inch in length to six inches, and will be increased in price from three for five cents to five for ten cents. Manufacturers today said higher tobacco cost had to be met.

WILSON WELCOMED BACK TO WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

from Mr. Hughes. Mr. Tumulty said also that he doubted if there would be a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the regular day. If possible Mr. Wilson will read all the telegrams of congratulation. They number thousands.

The President was assured by Secretary Tumulty that there had been no change in the result in California, and that there was a chance of his capturing the electoral vote of Minnesota. The President, however, is not expected to indicate his attitude toward the outcome until it is formally conceded by the Republicans.

Will Be at His Desk Today.

Mr. Wilson paid no attention to official business tonight, but tomorrow will be at his desk. One of the first problems to be laid before him will be the situation resulting from recent activities by German submarines. Secretary Lansing is expected to lay before him a summary of recent developments collected at the State Department, dealing particularly with the Marina, Columbian, Arabia and Lansoo cases. No secret is made of the belief of some officials that the situation is serious.

The President has made it clear to friends that the policy toward submarine warfare laid down in the notes to Germany, concluding with the correspondence on the Sussex case, will be followed strictly. In his campaign speeches he declared that in case the Administration was defeated at the election it would have difficulty dealing with foreign problems between now and March 4. Now that he has been re-elected, however, he is known to feel that his course generally has been approved by the nation, and that he can proceed with a free hand.

Mr. Wilson probably will have another conference in the near future with James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, who has been in this country for several months. In an interview at Shadow Lawn Ambassador Gerard told the President of conditions in Germany.

The President also will take up consideration of the Mexican situation promptly. He has been getting frequent reports from Secretary Lane, Chairman of the American section of the Mexican-American Commission meeting at Atlantic City, and will now give the question detailed study.

A number of important appointments are to be made soon, but some of them may be postponed until Congress convenes. They include the members of the Tariff Commission, the Shipping Board, several Federal Judges, and a board to administer the Workingmen's Compensation law for Federal employes. Postmasters at New York and Chicago also are to be appointed.

Reports that the President has decided on changes in his Cabinet were said tonight by officials to be premature. While it is possible one or more of the present Cabinet members may not remain in the President's official family after March 4, officials insist that he has not yet even considered the question.

The President's plans for the period between now and the opening of Congress are not decided definitely, although officials close to him believe that he will spend most of the time here in Washington attending to official business and preparing for the coming of Congress. He has been invited to go to the Army-Navy football game in New York, Nov. 25, but has not yet accepted.

WILSON HERE HALF AN HOUR.

President Passes Through City on Way Back to Washington.

President Wilson was in New York for a few minutes more than half an hour yesterday on his way back from Williamstown, Mass., to Washington. Three thousand people were lined up beside the pier at West Seventy-ninth Street to cheer when he landed from the Mayflower shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. With him were Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. They had come down the Hudson in the Mayflower from Rhinecliff during the night.

The party took a waiting automobile and started downtown to the Pennsylvania Station at once. As they climbed the steep grade leading down to the landing the President's car slowed almost to a stop, which gave a half dozen enthusiasts on the sidewalks a chance to run out and grasp his hand. As the President drove down Broadway, leaving behind the crowd that had gathered to see him, the procession of five automobiles, led by a police car with a clanging gong, attracted much attention, but few people realized, till he had passed, that the President was in one of the autos.

At Fifty-seventh Street Miss Margaret Wilson left the party, as she was to remain with friends in New York. The President drove on down Broadway, passing but not even glancing toward the Hotel Astor, where Mr. Hughes is staying, then turning east to Fifth Avenue, down the avenue to Thirty-first Street, and thence west to the Pennsylvania Station.

Another big crowd waiting for him at the station greeted him lustily. Charles R. Crane, President of the Wilson Business Men's National League; Colonel E. M. House, Gordon Auchincloss, Colonel House's son-in-law; Ambassador Gerard, and Alderman John F. McCourt were among those who met him as he boarded his private car, the Mayflower. As Mr. McCourt shook hands with Mr. Wilson he said heartily, "Thank God you're elected, Mr. President." Mr. Crane accompanied the President to Washington.

A crowd consisting largely of railroad men remained about the platform of the President's car until it pulled out at 3:34 o'clock, cheering both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. There were several shouts of 'Thank you for the eight-hour law." The President smiled, but made no other response.

GOSSIP PROMOTES TUMULTY.

Chicago Hears President's Secretary Will Be Postmaster General.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Joseph Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, is slated for Postmaster General in the new Wilson Cabinet, according to gossip that reached Chicago today. Mr. Burleson, the present Postmaster General, it was rumored, will retire to his home in Texas.

Senator Lewis admitted he had heard considerable talk along this line.

"Tumulty would make a great Postmaster General," he said. "Should Mr. Burleson retire, I have no doubt the President would be glad to place Mr. Tumulty in his Cabinet. He would be both a good Postmaster General and an invaluable aid to the President in the Cabinet meetings."

$1 WILSON DINNER; NO FRILLS

"Hicks and Yahoos of the Tall Grass" Would Celebrate.

A number of Wilson enthusiasts are organising a dinner to be held next Saturday night at a place later to be designated, to celebrate the fact that the President was re-elected by "the men from the head of the creek, the hicks from the tall grass, and the yahoos from the woods." They have selected these designations themselves, and put them forward with pride.

"He was elected," said one of the organizers last night, "by the vote of the backwoods and the farmers, outside the sphere of influence of the great metropolitan press. We are going to commemorate this, and are going to inform the President of the meeting."

Cornelius Donovan of 1,160 Broadway is in charge of the arrangements. The price for the dinner is guaranteed to be not more than $1, including drinks (cider) and smokes, (corncob pipes.) The list of speakers is not settled, but Senator "Farmer Jim" Martine of New Jersey has invited to be one of them. Residents in New York who still regard themselves as untainted by the urban spirit are invited to communicate with Mr. Donovan.

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Your investment in our Guaranteed Mortgages cannot be impaired even by legislation. Any change in the laws that is not guarded against by the Mortgage itself is covered by our Guarantee which binds us to protect you.

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Clark & Weinberg

Fur Coats and Sets

Cloth Coats for afternoon and Motor wear

Evening Wraps fur trimmed

634 Fifth Avenue
Opp Cathedral

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Misses' Suits Specially Reduced To-Day and Tomorrow

A number of suits from several De Pinna ready-to-wear lines, in shades and patterns of imported materials which cannot be duplicated.

All the more exclusive because of that fact, and each suit a thoroughly desirable model.

Former Prices Have Been Up to $58.00; Reduced Price $35

These suits are for misses of fourteen to twenty years, and include:

Plain Colored Velours, Velour Checks, Plaids, Mixtures, and a few Knit Cloth Suits.

They are all this season's De Pinna productions, with characteristic tailoring, and are in every respect up to the high standard of the house.

Special Coat Reductions For Misses

Of special interest during Horse Show Week, as many of these coats are adapted to wear over riding clothes, and for sport wear.

A few each from a number of De Pinna lines which have become depleted and cannot be replenished.

Former Prices Have Been Up to $55.00; Reduced Price $25

They consist of imported homespuns, velour checks, mixtures and knit cloths—warm winter coats, designed for street, motoring, travel, and wear over riding habits.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

COLUMBIAN HELD UP TWO DAYS, THEN SUNK

Continued from Page 1.

ment. The Admiralty was at serious odds with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the conservative element of the German Government when the sinking of merchant ships without warning caused a crisis between the United States and Germany, but the Chancellor, backed by Emperor William, caused the Admiralty to modify its instructions to submarine commanders.

In the Frye case a question of the interpretation of the treaty was raised, and the two Governments agreed to refer the question of treaty construction to The Hague tribunal for settlement. Germany agreed to pay indemnity for the loss of the Frye. Pending the settlement of the question of treaty construction, Germany in the last of the notes delivered in the Frye case gave this Government the assurance that "until the decision of the permanent court of arbitration the German naval forces will sink only such American vessels as are loaded with absolute contraband, when the preconditions provided by the Declaration of London are present."

Only meagre information has reached the State Department regarding the Columbian case. There are no details showing whether the vessel tried to escape or was attacked without warning, but no dispatch, official or unofficial, indicates that any of the crew or passengers has been lost.

SAW ROWANMORE AVENGED.

But Survivors Said Her Captain was Lost When U-Boat was Sunk.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—That Captain Phelan of the Johnston liner Rowanmore met his death aboard a German submarine at the hands of his own countrymen was a story related here yesterday by officers and crew of the British steamer Sagamore, arriving from Liverpool. According to the story Captain Phelan was taken prisoner when his ship was sunk by a submarine about two weeks ago, and locked in a cabin preparatory to being taken to Bremerhaven.

Less than an hour afterward the submarine was overhauled by a British cruiser and without a word being exchanged from either side, was sent to the bottom with two British torpedoes in her. The incident, it is said, was witnessed by members of the Rowanmore's crew, who reached Liverpool on the day the Sagamore sailed, and told their story to the Sagamore's men. They said that they had seen their Captain go aboard, a prisoner between two German officers, and that there was little doubt that he had been killed.

The chief officer of the Rowanmore, who escaped with the rest of the crew, was closeted with the leading officials of the Admiralty immediately upon his arrival in England, the Sagamore's men assert. The Captain of the British warship was also called to the conference.

U-BOAT SANK THE ARABIA.

Passengers Saw the Periscope and Wake of the Torpedo.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Malta dated last Thursday, dealing with the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental liner Arabia, says:

"Passengers of the Arabia who landed here say that the submarine was not seen, but that the wake of a torpedo was discerned. After the ship was struck the submarine's periscope was seen 300 yards distant. The torpedo struck the bunkers near the engine room. Coal clogged the rent and stemmed the inrush of water, which undoubtedly enabled the Arabia to remain so long afloat. The crash was terrific, and the vessel swirled around under the force of the impact.

"Some of the passengers insist that the submarine approached to within fifty yards of the Arabia before it discharged the torpedo. Two engineers are missing, and it is supposed they perished at their post of duty. The periscope was distinctly seen circling around the vessel after she was struck, but the submarine never came to the surface.

"The passengers are convinced that a grave disaster was only averted by the presence of mind of the European crew, to whom had been allotted the watertight doors. Dr. Bodie, a passenger, relates that while in a boat he saw the submarine's periscope moving toward the Arabia, the intention of the submarine evidently being to board the steamer and secure the ship's papers. The rescuing vessels, however, frustrated this design."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Paul R. Danner, the only American on board the British steamship Arabia, which is reported to have been sunk without warning by a submarine in the Mediterranean Sea on Nov. 6, is safe at Malta, according to a cablegram received from him today by his parents in this city. Danner is returning home from India, where he has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.

TWO NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK.

Norwegian Steamers Daphne and Seirstad Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Norwegian steamships Daphne, 1,388 tons gross, and Seirstad, 995 tons, have been sunk.

CHARGE TREACHERY AT SEA.

Germans Insist Submarines Are Being Attacked Illegally.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, by Wireless to Sayville.—A deep impression has been made on the German public by the recent report from the Admiralty that a British patrol ship, flying the American flag, after destroying the German submarine Z-41 deliberately ran down a rowboat containing the two survivors of the submarine's crew in an endeavor to remove the only witnesses.

"Indignation is growing in Germany," says the Overseas News Agency, "and the excitement is stimulated by the fact that German submarines returning from trips report again and again that they have been attacked treacherously by hostile merchantmen. These cases furnish proof that the instructions given by the British Admiralty in May of last year, a copy of which was found on the steamship Woodfield, are still in full force. According to these instructions, armed trading ships are to attack submarines on sight."

SEIZED REGENTES MAIL.

Germans Say Pouches Were Thrown Overboard During Capture.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following announcement was made today by the Admiralty:

"A German submarine stopped near Schouwen Bank (off the Dutch coast) the Dutch mail steamer Koningin Regentes, bound from Flushing to London. The steamer was brought in to Zeebrugge.

"Immediately after she was stopped several bags, apparently containing mail, were thrown overboard from the steamer. One of them, which was rescued by the submarine, contained mainly newspapers for the Foreign Office at London.

"Thirty hostile citizens of military age who were on board the steamer were arrested. One of them was an English soldier on leave of absence from a Dutch detention camp."

A dispatch from London on Friday night told of the seizure of the Koningin Regentes. It was said Thomas Smith, Howard Kimbley, and William Goodbody, Americans, were on board. The steamer carried 93 passengers, most of them Belgians.

ROFRANO FREED, THRONG CHEERS

Continued from Page 1.

istic of the district, flags soon appeared at many of the windows in the neighborhood, and there was a continual procession into the house of friends who sought to congratulate Rofrano.

"I never for a moment thought that I would be convicted," Rofrano said to reporters while his wife and five children were hovering excitedly about him. "The case against me was a deliberate conspiracy to send me to the electric chair on the part of a number of criminals. I am not yet satisfied, and I will not be until my name has been set right before all the world. That is the one impelling thought in my mind now. I told you before and I repeat it now that life means nothing to me unless I regain the position I held before I was so shamefully accused.

"I intend to live right here in this district, where I have lived most of my life and where I belong, and I will try to re-establish myself. You can see for yourself that I am not without friends and that there are many who have not believed the lies that were told about me."

Talked of for Congress.

Rofrano was talked of for Congress before the murder of Gaimari, and this talk was taken up again almost as soon as he set foot over the threshhold of his home. The ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner merely smiled, however, when the subject was mentioned to him by reporters.

"Not now," he said. "I am thinking now of my wife and my children and my friends. I am not thinking of politics today."

Although none of the jurors would permit themselves to be interviewed, it was learned that two important facts had led to the acquittal. One of these was the failure of the prosecution to prove that Rofrano talked with any of the gunmen over the telephone, as had been alleged by the prosecution. Many telephone slips showing that he had been called up at the Municipal Building had been introduced by Mr. Brothers, but the jury did not think that there had been any evidence that Rofrano had answered the telephone. The contention of the defense had been that he had not, and evidence had been introduced that he was not in his office during the periods covered by the records of the telephone company.

The second important point leading to the verdict of not guilty was the inability of the jurors to attach significance to the testimony that had been furnished by James Knox, the chauffeur, formerly in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department in Brooklyn, who testified that he drove Rofrano in an automobile to the neighborhood of the Brundini home "some time in the Winter of 1915." This testimony had been introduced by the State in an effort to prove that Rofrano had not told the truth when he said he did not know Joseph Brundini and had never been in his home on Fourteenth Avenue near Fifty-sixth Street. It was in the Brundini home that the alleged murder conferences had been held, according to testimony of Gaetano Montimagne, who testified that he had been forced by Rofrano to kill Gaimari.

Records of the Street Cleaning Department, however, convinced the jury that Knox had been mistaken about the date of his trip with Rofrano, and that the visit to Brooklyn took place on April 1, 1915, which was nearly a month after Gaimari was shot and killed.

"I have nothing to say more than this," said Mr. Brothers when asked for a statement. "The State did its full duty and the jury has made its answer That is all there is to it."

The Murder of Gaimari.

The murder of Michael Gaimari, which Rofrano was accused of having instigated, occurred at James and Chestnut Streets on the morning of March 8, 1915. Gaetano Montimagno, the actual slayer, was later convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. Rocco Carnevale, Frank Finnimore and Curica, alleged conspirators in the crime, have also been convicted as accomplices and are serving various sentences.

A great deal of interest was aroused by the cases and during the progress of the trials Thomas Porcaro, Betty Fallot, Louis De Mar, John Brundini, brother of Joseph Brundini, and others were indicted on charges of perjury. On Sept. 14, 1915, the day on which Finnimore was indicted, Rofrano left the jurisdiction of the State. He later asserted at the trial that he was induced to do this because he had learned that Tom Foley, Democratic leader of the Second Assembly District, had conspired to send him to the electric chair because of political enmity. Rofrano charged Detective Cunliffe and Mr. Dooling with being parties to the conspiracy.

He surrendered to the authorities on May 10, 1916, and was held in the Tombs without bail until yesterday. His trial began on Oct. 9, and resembled the Becker case in many particulars, as it was built up on the testimony of gunmen who alleged they were the agents of the defendant.

Joseph Brundini was indicted in March, 1916, and is awaiting trial in the Tombs. Although Mr. Brothers refused yesterday to say what would be done in that case, he told the jury in his closing address that an acquittal in the Rofrano case would make it impossible for the State to go on with the other cases still pending.

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$23.50 & $28.00

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Anticipating an interruption in shipments, we long ago accumulated, under favorable purchasing conditions, a very large collection of Eastern Rugs.

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At Prices That Challenge Comparison

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"One didn't know that Mrs. Deland had hidden anywhere about her the ability to turn her sane and sympathetic observation to the uses of such clarifying laughter."—*Life.*

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MEXICO AGREEMENT MUST BE PRACTICAL

Commission Must Be Convinced of People's Ability to Restore Order.

NO FURTHER EXPERIMENTS

Nieto, Who Is to Consult Cabrera, Believed to Bear Instructions of Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 12.—Any agreement which is finally reached by the American-Mexican Joint Commission will answer definitely the question in the mind of Administration officials whether it is possible for the Mexican people to re-establish order without other asistance from the United States than moral and financial support, according to authoritative statements made here today. It was emphatically stated that no agreement would be reached which was in the nature of another experiment. Failure of the Mexican delegates to agree to a practical plan or to carry it out would result in a decisive issue.

The arrival of Rafael Nieto, sub-Secretary of Finance, at Philadelphia to confer with Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the commission and head of the Department of Finance, led today to the belief that new instructions were forthcoming from General Carranza to his representatives here. These instructions are expected to settle the question whether Carranza will insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Pershing column in Mexico or will be willing to drop that subject with a promise from the United States that the American forces will be withdrawn when certain conditions obtain in Mexico which will be stipulated later in the agreement reached by the commission here.

A refusal of General Carranza to withdraw his demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American forces in Mexico would result in the cessation of negotiations here. The American Commissioners already have made it plain that they will not consider the withdrawal under existing conditions. This attitude has been brought about by what the American Commissioners consider as either an unwillingness or pitiful inability on the part of the Carranza Generals to capture Villa and other factional leaders.

Withdrawal from Mexico.

The conditions under which the United States would be willing to withdraw the column have not been outlined. The Americans from the beginning of the sessions of the commission have insisted on the establishment of such a condition of political and economic affairs in Mexico as might make the life and property of foreigners secure. This demand has included exemption of foreigners from the danger of petty injustice at the hands of unscrupulous officials.

The repeal or modification of decrees which are called confiscatory or otherwise make it impossible for foreigners to carry on established business in Mexico would be considered in this light. The demands of the Mexican Commissioners have been devoted entirely to the questions of the withdrawal of the Pershing column and the patrol of the border. Suggestions also have been made that the United States resort to more drastic methods in enforcing the neutrality laws, but this matter has not been couched in the form of a demand. It is understood that the Mexican representations along these lines have not been accompanied by practical suggestions as to how their ideas are to be put in practice.

Indications here are that the Mexicans are willing to agree to some of the suggestions made by the American Commissioners relative to decrees which were considered as unjust or injurious to American interests. The arrival of Sub-Secretary Nieto in the United States a few days before the alleged confiscatory mining decree becomes effective is considered significant. This decree provided that all mining properties in Mexico not in active operation within sixty days from Sept. 14, 1916, or which should thereafter lie idle for sixty consecutive days or be worked less than nine months in the year, should be returned to the jurisdiction of the Government.

Confer Over Mining Decree.

The Mexican Commissioners have been conferring with representatives of American mining interests on this subject, and representatives of some of the large mining interests in Sonora are now in Atlantic City, presumably to procure a final settlement of the matter before Nov. 14. A postponement of the operation of this decree, or material modification of it, is considered likely. The American interests involved amount to more than $250,000,000, the product from which investment, in normal times, constitutes 75 per cent. of the export from Mexico.

Conditions have reached such a stage that prompt action is essential both from an American and a Mexican viewpoint. General Carranza is reported as asking for some definite results from the twelve weeks of deliberations, and the American Commissioners are anxious to have matters settled one way or another and to be done with the protracted splitting of hairs, which has charaterized the conference until recently.

MEXICO REPLIES TO NOTE.

Reported to Have Said Chihuhua Will Not Be Evacuated.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—It is reported here that the Foreign Office has replied to a recent note from the State Department at Washington in which inquiry was made concerning protection for foreigners, if it were deemed advisable to evacuate Chihuahua.

The reply is reported to have said that strong reinforcements had been sent to the North and that the situation at Chihuahua was such that thre was no possibility of there being an evacuation.

BANDITS NEARING PERSHING.

Reported Marching on El Valle, Close to American Outposts.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Nov. 12.—Villa bandits, who looted the Mexican Central train at Laguna station and executed the twenty-nine Carranza guards Oct. 12 are now marching toward San Buena Ventura, (El Valle,) near the American expeditionary forces' outpost, it was announced at military headquarters today.

The bandits are believed to be those under command of Silvestre Quevedo, who looted the Gallego station last week. A cavalry column from the Carranza garrison at Sauz is pursuing the bandits and driving them toward the American lines.

General Trevino today formally denied the report that he had intended to evacuate the State capital. He said that he would remain and defend it to the last. He attended the dedication of a new boulevard here today.

WOULD PREACH TO MEXICO.

Bishop Backs 1,000 Missionaries Against 130,000 Soldiers.

Missionaries and not soldiers are needed to cope with the Mexican situation, according to Bishop William O. Shepherd of Wichita, Kan., who preached yesterday morning at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church in West Seventy-sixth Street. Bishop Shepherd said:

"If we had sent 1,000 preachers of the Gospel to the Mexican border instead of 130,000 soldiers, we would have no Mexican problem."

The Bishop visited the troops in Texas recently and watched them at drill and in their marches. He was impressed, he said, with the futility of nations trying to right wrongs by force of arms.

"How long has the world striven with the sword," he said, "where Christian love would have accomplished much more. Instead of meeting steel with steel we should use the weapon of the Spirit."

Bishop Shepherd is here to attend meetings of the Foreign Missionary Board this week.

The Rev. William Hever Jones, Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions, in the invocation, gave thanks for "the stability and sanity of our people in the crisis just passed," and asked blessings for the President, that he might be "guided by a higher wisdom than ours as he enters upon the next four years of great responsibility."

WANT UNIFORM LAW TO PREVENT STRIKES

Civic Federation to Draw Draft for Submission to Congress and Legislatures.

CALL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Committee to be Composed of Representatives of Unions, Railroads, and Other Industries.

V. Everit Macy, President of the National Civic Federation, announced yesterday the formation of a committee to make suggestions to Congress and State Legislatures for the perfection of laws providing for amicable settlements of labor disputes. The committee is to be composed of representatives of the railroad interests, of the manufacturing and agricultural interests, representatives of the railway brotherhoods, the American Federation of Labor, shippers' organizations, and of the public, represented by the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, the National Association of State Railway Commissioners, and the National Association of State Boards of Arbitration.

In a statement explaining the aims of the committee, Mr. Macy said:

"The recent industrial disturbances affecting the relations between the railroads and their employes, and the public utility corporations of New York and other large cities and their employes, have brought the country again to a consideration of the question, 'What, if any, amendments can be made to the Newlands Federal Meditation act and to the State Railway Commission laws that will reduce to a minimum these disturbances in the future?'

"A committee of the National Civic Federation drafted in 1913 the measure which became the law known as the Newlands Federal Mediation act. In the recent railroad controversy, however, the machinery provided by that act seemed inadequate, and the President expects Congress to consider the matter of additional legislation in December, a bill modeled after the Canadian Compulsory Investigation act having already been introduced at his suggestion.

"In the case of municipal utilities, such as street railways and gas and electric light corporations, the Civic Federation, through its Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities, drafted in 1914 a model State regulation bill, in which an effort was made to incorporate a provision enabling the various State Railway Commissions to take cognizance of labor disputes—but at that time these State Commissions did not look with favor upon the sugestion. Since then, however, a number of strikes in different large cities have caused many Public Service Commissions to change their views, and the State Legislatures this Winter will doubtless have before them many proposals on this subject.

"While the questions relating to railroads can be dealt with only by Congress, and those relating to municipal utilities can be dealt with only by State Legislatures, the principles applying to both sets of problems are identical, and if a satisfactory method of procedure can be found in one case, it will be just as applicable to the other."

The first meeting of the new Civic Federation Committee will be held in Washington the first week in December.

Telegraphers to Have Reception.

The annual entertainment and reception of the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society for the benefit of the society's charity fund will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House and Terrace Garden, Manhattan, on Tuesday evening. A vaudeville bill will be presented.

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Shoes that have been selling regularly at $5

¶ 631 pairs to select from—reduced because the sizes in each style are incomplete, but you will find your size in one of the many designs included. The leathers represented are:

Dark Tan Russia Calf, Gun Metal Calf, Black Kid and Fine Patent Colt.

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Made of Patent and Gun Metal Leathers. Broken sizes.

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Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

Shoes That were $5.00 — $3.95

Shoes That were $6.00 and $7.00 — $4.75

Shoes That were $7.00 and $8.00 — $5.85

Shoes That were $10.00 and $12.00 — $7.50

Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the cost of leather, we duplicate in this Sale the splendid values of former years.

Men who appreciate high-grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly low prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

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A Hampton Room of Italian Furniture

THOSE noble Italianate rooms which add a memorable lustre to so many an Elizabethan or Tudor Manor-house owe their aristocratic dignity to the Furniture brought by English Galleons from far-off Venice or lordly Genoa.

Today, the Hampton Shops receive from the same historic sea-ports Italian Furniture of precisely similar character—either to serve as inspiration to the Hampton workers, or to take its place in the interesting Hampton Gallery of Importations. Here may be found the Tables with their Walnut boards of rich patina and their scrolled supports of hammered metal, the broad backed Chairs with their carven splats, the Torcheres, and the silken Bandiere embroidered with the arms of the Medici or the Sforza families.

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18 East 50th Street facing St. Patrick's Cathedral New York

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POSTAL LIFE BUILDING,

511 Fifth Avenue, New York

is indelibly stamped upon the mind of the city and of the nation. From the above address proceeded the influences of a great political organization that has conducted a great political campaign. It was most fitting that such influences should emanate from the premises of this Life Insurance Company. They were those of publicity, oral and written, earnestly and widely disseminated on behalf of democracy to win the minds and hearts of the American people.

The POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY uses just such influences. It lets publicity do the work on its behalf; it confidently relies upon such influences for its up-building. By sincere and earnest truthtelling it gains confidence and wins members.

The Postal Life Insurance Company and Charles Evans Hughes began, in a very true sense, their effective careers together. Through the non-partisan insurance investigation that bears his name the Postal Life was born. Mr. Hughes halted ruinous practices in life insurance and gave to the conduct of the business respectability, wholesome tone and new vigor. He planted seed that has become a vaunted bay tree. What he achieved made possible the Postal's existence. Through the legislative enactments sponsored by him, the Postal obtained the opportunity it needed in New York. Through his decision as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, concurred in by all of his associates, the Postal's unique business method was sanctioned throughout the nation. The Postal Life has reason to be proud of its inception and record. There is reason to believe that Mr. Hughes will be a continuous supporter of its basic idea, in either a private or an official capacity.

To have had a friend at court is accounted good and happens to many. To have had one's distinctive business method activating in the mind of the court, and accepted by the court, is a stroke of fortune that comes to but few.

The POSTAL LIFE is a national company. Citizens of every political faith, setting aside any bias that may exist, will do credit to themselves by patronizing the Company that has risen out of the good work of this distinguished jurist—the Company that employs the leading publications of the country for its announcements and puts the United States postal facilities at the service of all the people in the economical and open transaction of its business.

The space temporarily occupied in this new building by the Republican National Committee and the National Hughes Alliance will soon be vacated and made available for additional permanent offices of sound business concerns. Its present tenants include a Safe Deposit Company, a Trust Company, an Insurance Company, an Advertising Company, a Merchandising Company, and a Dining Club, each occupying whole floors; also lawyers' offices, a brokerage firm, a diamond house, and executive offices of a Mining Company and of Realty Corporations in smaller space. The POSTAL LIFE BUILDING is at the hub of the "lucky center of New York," and appeals especially to those seeking a more convenient and effective location than they now have.

Call or write for particulars and Building booklet. If you are not a candidate for space, you may be an applicant for life insurance, and upon request we will send you a booklet containing insurance particulars.

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William R. Malone, President.

ELECTION CONTESTS APPEAR IMPROBABLE

Both Hughes and Willcox May Concede Victory of Wilson Before Week Ends.

WAIT NOW ON CALIFORNIA

Popular Plurality for the President Likely to Hasten the Expected Republican Concession.

In view of the fact that President Wilson obtained such a substantial plurality of the popular vote, Republican managers yesterday found little consolation in the vague hope that the official count in California this week might place a majority of the votes in the Electoral College in the Hughes column. Officially National Chairman William R. Willcox refused to concede the re-election of the President, but there was a pretty definite feeling abroad that none of the Republicans expected any change favorable to their cause.

Mr. Willcox, after a conference with Charles E. Hughes at the Hotel Astor late yesterday afternoon, said he wanted it understood that the Republicans were not "crying over the result." He looked rested, and Mr. Hughes also apparently was in good spirits. It has been said that the fact that Mr. Wilson obtained the popular vote as well as the Electoral vote had served to remove much of the sting from the eleventh hour defeat. At first it was supposed that Mr. Hughes was the popular choice, and defeat in such a situation was a bitter pill to swallow.

The chances are that the Republican managers and Mr. Hughes may be willing to concede the re-election of President Wilson by the end of the week. The official count in California begins today, and may end by Thursday or Friday. If it shows that President Wilson has maintained his lead there, and beyond doubt captured the thirteen Electoral votes in that State, there will be small room for doubt. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Willcox probably will remain in this city until the California count is ended. Then, if the result is decisive, both are planning to go away for a complete rest.

No Evidence of Fraud.

As to the chances of contests in California, Mr. Willcox said yesterday he could make no definite statement at this time.

Messages had been sent to him, he said, alleging that there had been fraud, but that there was no substantial proof of it. When the official count was received, he said, the situation would be thoroughly canvassed. His words, however, gave the impression that only absolute evidence of corruption would lead to contests ,and that the present indications were that the official count would be received as final. This attitude was reflected by others, who had little heart for contests of a more or less technical nature when President Wilson was apparently the choice of the voters of the country by perhaps half a million votes.

Mr. Willcox gave out no statement, but talked at some length about the situation.

"Far be it from us," he said, "to deprive President Wilson of a single vote properly cast for him. We are today in the same position we have been since election night. We want an official count in the States where there is a difference of but a few votes. We want first the count in California. In the past the official counts in some of the States have shown a difference of thousands of votes from the hasty preliminary counts."

Republican National Headquarters was practically deserted yesterday. Mr. Willcox went there for a time in the morning, and, after going over a few of the many messages received from all parts of the country, he stacked the others in a safe and went home to join in the celebration of the birthday of Mrs. Willcox. In this way he got politics off his mind for several hours. In the afternoon he had his conference with Mr. Hughes, and then put aside work for the day.

He felt that the factional fights in California had been most unfortunate, but would not comment upon the charges and countercharges which have been made by Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of The Los Angeles Times, and Governor Hiram W. Johnson, the Senator-elect. The effort will be to get things adjusted in California and other States where bitterness has cropped up and prepare for the battles to come.

Mr. Hughes in Good Spirits.

Mr. Hughes went for an automobile ride in the morning, and remained at his suite of rooms at the Astor for the remainder of the day. His visitors included Charles H. Sherrill, who organized the parade in this city on Nov. 4. Mr. Hughes appeared in better health and spirits than during the last two days. He made no statement of any kind concerning the situation or his personal plans. It is understood that he has not as yet given consideration to what he will do if the final counts prove that he has been defeated. He probably will rest for a few weeks. His friends have said that he may not go back to Washington, and that he is likely to take up the practice of law here. But all admit that they have received no information from him. Mr. Willcox said the topic had not been mentioned at any of the conversations he had had with Mr. Hughes.

About the only visitor at Republican headquarters was Frederick W. Eastabrook, National Committeeman of New Hampshire, who had no comment to make. There has been, of course, talk among political leaders about the future of the Republican Party, but on this point the consensus of opinion has been that it was too early even to guess at what might be the outcome of this year's defeat. There were those who predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would go after the 1920 nomination without delay, and others who pointed to Governor Johnson of California, Governor Whitman of New York, and Senator Borah of Idaho. It always ended with the admission that no one knew what would be forthcoming in the next two years, and that the outcome would be the result of developments based largely on President Wilson's acts during the next two or three years, and not on hopes and desires expressed at this time.

DR. EATON ATTACKS WILSON.

Says We Should Have Avenged Lusitania if It Cost 10,000,000 Lives.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, attacked yesterday President Wilson's foreign policy, especially in the Lusitania case.

"If it took ten million men, if our cities were laid in the dust and we were set back a hundred years, we ought to have stood up and said to the world: 'This is the last time that one hundred women and babies shall be murdered on the high seas,'" declared Dr. Eaton. "If we had done this we would have been Americans—Americans with honor.

"This country needed a keen sense of honor, a sense keen enough for us to die rather than be stained with dishonor." He explained that what he meant by honor was the spirit of the Saviour when he walked to the cross.

He said he had voted for Wilson the first time, but not the last. To those who had told him that he did not realize what war meant, Dr. Eaton said he had replied that he had five nephews in the trenches in Europe, and another on his way there. Dr. Eaton was born in Nova Scotia.

Slowly and with emphasis Dr. Eaton said: "I think the most honorable place in this country is Wall Street. There a man holds up one finger to represent a million dollars, and he lives up to it. If he loses he takes his medicine and never squeals."

He said he stood near the tree at Valley Forge where Washington prayed, and added: "I was glad I had their blood in my veins. They are dead, but they died like men. They did not choose to live like swine."

Answering the assertion of an army man, whom he quoted as having said that, although we had no great navy or army, there were two great oceans around us, Dr. Eaton referred to the "appearance at our front door" of the U-53, and added: "Some day we may wake up and see the buildings of Manhattan crumbling."

"America is at the cross roads," he concluded. "God save America."

Socialist Elected in Nevada.

TONOPAH, Nev., Nov. 12.—For the first time in the history of Nevada a candidate for Sheriff on the Socialist ticket has been elected to office. W. H. Thomas of this city was chosen by the voters of Nye County for the office on Tuesday. Thomas is a butcher.

REFORM ISSUES RISE IN POLITICAL SHIFT

Prohibition, Woman Suffrage, and Protection for South Matters to be Reckoned With.

PARTY BOSSES VANISHING

Republicans Face House Problem Similar to That in Reed's Day —Big Socialist Gains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The complexion of the national political map underwent marked transformation in last Tuesday's election. Movements that had struggled earnestly for decades became powerful through casting their lot with one political party in the choice of a President and making practically certain the adoption of their ideas within a few years. Personages synonymous with certain forms of Federal usage, men who came into power under the old system, have passed away with the election of United States Senators by popular vote and the increase in the woman electorate.

New political zones were established. New York, the Eastern States, and the Middle West, once the deciding block in Presidential elections, were wiped out by the Far West and part of the Middle West casting their lot with the solid South. A new map was produced, either by trends of a strong under-surface opinion or the popularity of President Wilson. The shift in sentiment and in the political geography was probably not expected by any of the political managers, judged by their attitude in the early hours of last Wednesday morning. With the drawing of a new map have arisen new statesmen, representative of new national policies.

The South, the West, the Pacific Coast States, and Ohio constitute the new political chart created by Woodrow Wilson and the new elements in politics. Whether this map and the personalities also created by the shift of opinion will last, remains to be seen. It is a question to be decided, probably, by the Congressional battle two years hence, or two years later on by the Presidential election. In the meantime there is no overlooking the fact that the Far West has thrown its lot in with the solid South, and no longer seems to be dependent on the East.

Prohibition to the Fore.

Some of the conditions which operated to change the political map and the character of the national representation are apparent. The influence of women in the election, especially in California, was brought out strikingly and their activity in such States as Idaho, Kansas, Washington, and Montana, may have been largely responsible for the defeat of the Republican candidate for President. The Socialist Party gained more than 500,000 votes, increased its representation in State Legislatures and re-elected a member to Congress. The Prohibitionists now have 24 of the 48 States either under dry laws or committed to them. The prohibition wave is now so strong as to make it reasonably certain that a Prohibition Federal amendment will be passed by the session of Congress, which will begin on Dec. 4.

The pending resolution to submit to the States a Federal equal suffrage amendment may also be successful, although some political observers here are asserting that the dominating votes of women in California, Washington, and other States may set the suffrage movement back twenty-five years.

These are movements that have gained slowly in strength, which as a last served notice on the old party managers that they cannot be ignored in the future. Another and newer aspect of politics is the increasing sentiment in the South for a protective tariff. This movement, while not expressed in such a decided way, is gaining in strength. Although not operating as a Republican movement, the cardinal principle of that party has been accepted by these protectionists. W. P. Martin, elected to Congress from Louisiana as a protectionist, is as much a Republican as any Pennsylvanian. Some politicians see in the spreading of Republican principles in the South, under a new party name, the breaking up of the solid South; and this is a field, together with the States where women and Prohibitionists are strong, that the Republicans may have to win over if they are to succeed four years hence.

All these movements were sharply defined in the last election. All of them promise to have equally strong influences in the next national election, because they are gaining in strength through increasing adherents.

Bosses Overthrown.

With the old-time political power of President-making overthrown in some of the States in which it was centred, representatives of the so-called Old Guard in both parties are disappearing. Exponents of the new politics have sent to Congress a representative of woman suffrage in Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana; a Prohibitionist, a Socialist, and a Southern Protectionist.

The Democrats control the next Senate by a majority of 12, as against a majority of 16 in the present Congress. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware and Senator Walsh of Montana probably will be considered in connection with selecting a floor leader to succeed Senator Kern of Indiana, who was defeated for re-election. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon may be brought forward also for this important post. Senator Pomerene of Ohio, an unsuccessful candidate for President pro tem. last year, may be selected to succeed the late Senator Clarke of Arkansas in that place.

The greatest interest in the next Congress will centre on the House, which will be controlled by the Republicans. Late returns are increasing the lead of that party in the lower legislative branch.

The position of the Republicans in the next House will be similar to that which they occupied in the Fifty-first Congress, which convened on Dec. 2, 1889. The Republicans had a majority of ten and elected Thomas B. Reed of Maine to the Speakership. Reed found that ten would not be a safe working majority under prevailing conditions and insisted that contested election cases should be determined before any other business was transacted. The adoption of rules of procedure was proposed until the contested election cases had been disposed of. The House proceeded during this period under "general parliamentary law." This attitude of Speaker Reed and the Republicans led to exciting, and, at times, almost riotous scenes in the House. As a result of the policy enough Republicans who had made contests were seated in place of Democrats and Speaker Reed obtained his working majority. "Czarism" became a campaign issue of the Democrats in the following Congressional campaign which resulted in the overthrow of the Republicans in the House and the election of an overwhelming Democratic majority, prophetic of the landslide to Grover Cleveland two years later.

With such a small majority, which will include several former Progressives and men of pronouncedly advanced notions, it is apparent that the Republican leaders of the House will be obliged to abandon the rule of letting the Speaker make all the committee assignments. A demand that members of committees be elected by the entire House caused a revolt against Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in 1910. When the Democrats controlled the House in the following year they deprived the Speaker of this great power. Among Republican Congressmen the belief prevails that the new method of making committee assignments will be adopted by their party.

SAYS PACIFIST VOTE RE-ELECTED WILSON

Also Defeated Senator du Pont, American Union Against Militarism Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A statement issued by the American Union Against Militarism today asserts that President Wilson's re-election was "due primarily to the fighting pacifist sentiment in the United States," and that the defeat of Senator du Pont of Delaware, the ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was due to "defection from Republican ranks of Quakers and other anti-militarists."

The statement says that the Union Against Militarism made no formal indorsement of either candidate during the campaign. The Executive Committee of the union is made up of Miss Lillian D. Wald, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Paul U. Kellogg, Miss Jane Addams, John Haynes Holmes, Max Eastman, Herbert S. Bigelow, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

"The real issue of the campaign just closed, though not emphasized by either candidate," says the statement, "was the issue between 'jingoism' and 'internationalism.' The Republican candidate, partly through his own admissions and partly through the extreme utterances of the Bernhardi of Oyster Bay, contrived to make the country feel that if he were elected he would stand for a policy of rampant 'jingoism.' That impression may or may not have been fair to him, but it certainly developed. The West waited until it was sure on this point, and then it overwhelmingly rejected him. Furthermore, this conviction and the reaction from it can alone account for the extraordinary strength shown by the Democratic candidate in Republican New England. No other theory can explain the election of a Democratic Senator from Rhode Island.

"In short, President Wilson's re-election by the greatest popular vote ever given a Presidential candidate is due primarily to the fighting pacifist sentiment in the United States, which abandoned local traditions and party lines in an effort to express itself.

"We have information from Delaware indicating that the defeat of Senator du Pont, the ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the man reputed to be the head of the regular army coterie in the Senate, was due to the defection from Republican ranks of Quakers and other anti-militarists who have been lifelong Republicans. In New York State Congressman Bennet, who ran on a platform including universal military service, was signally defeated; in fact, the Empire State delegation in Congress, which has hitherto held but one pronounced anti-militarist, will have three and possibly four in the Sixty-fifth Congress.

"That Congressmen Tavenner and Bailey failed of re-election, although a matter of regret, is not very strange or significant. Both men were Democrats elected from districts which have always been overwhelmingly Republican. Under the most favorable conditions, their seats were insecure. Vastly more significant was the failure of the so-called 'defense leagues' to defeat the three Ohio Congressmen who have been most outspoken in their opposition to militarism—Congressmen Sherwood, Gordan, and Crosser. The re-election of these men and in the upper House of Senators La Follette and Poindexter is, together with the Presidential results, pretty clear evidence that the Sixty-fifth Congress will not yield as much ground as the Sixty-fourth Congress on the issue of democracy versus militarism."

HYPHENS WON IN WISCONSIN

Socialists Credited with Carrying Milwaukee for Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—"The German-Americans, except in Milwaukee, voted not as Americans, but out-Germanized the Germans." This is the opinion of Wisconsin Democrats on Tuesday's election.

As for the Germans, they say:

"We vindicated our patriotism, went to the polls, voted for Hughes, not as a candidate of Germanism, but as the man we believed best fitted to guide the destinies of the nation. We could not vote for Wilson in the face of his insults to the German-Americans as disloyal citizens."

Unquestionably the hyphen carried Wisconsin for Hughes. Whether it is explained by "alienism" or through "patriotism", that the Germans voted the Republican ticket depends on whether the person interviewed is a Democrat or a German-American. Both agree that the result was the same.

Not only notable exception to the rule in this State was the situation in Milwaukee. And here Victor L. Berger, the Socialist czar, a politician of perspicacity, gives the best explanation of why the Milwaukee County voters gave 6,000 for Wilson:

"The Socialist voters, comprising the working classes, were between the upper and the nether millstones, of Wilson unionism, and Hughes Germanism, which ground the socialism out of them. And the result was that most of them put unionism first. Hence the Wilson vote. With the Socialists it would normally be socialism first, then unionism, and last patriotism."

Others explain the Wilson vote here as being due to the campaign for Hughes in this city on the Germanic issue. This alienated thousands of Hughes voters, who refused to vote for a "Potsdam candidate." And the newspaper which raised this issue in Milwaukee was bought by thousands of the State Republican Committee and sent into the German counties which were strongly for Hughes.

TRACTION STRIKE COSTLY.

Surface Lines Lost Half Their Revenue in September.

Some effects of the recent traction strike are reflected in the earnings statements of the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for September and October. The cost of the strike measures adopted are excluded from operating costs as made public.

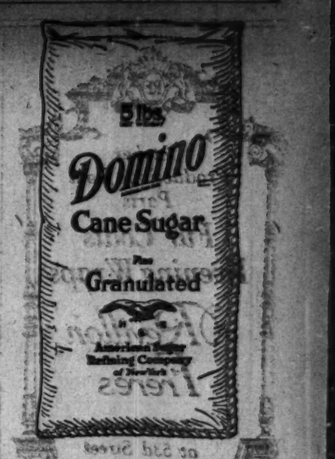
The New York Railways in September carried 11,010,300 passengers, a decrease of 12,525,015, or more than 50 per cent., from the number carried in the corresponding month of 1915. The passenger revenues were only $338,248, a decrease of $408,065. In October the company made a better showing. Passengers carried that month numbered 15,417,844, a decrease of 9,064,944, and the revenues were $753,661, a decrease of $439,355.

The subway and elevated lines carried more passengers in both September and October than in 1915, with the elevated lines showing the greater gain. The subway carried 29,376,026 passengers in September, an increase of 4,050,000, while the elevated carried 28,650,000, an increase of 5,148,000. Passenger revenues were $1,468,000 for the subway, a gain of $208,000, and $1,452,000 for the elevated, a gain of $258,000.

In October the subway carried 36,169,000 persons, a gain of 4,289,000 over last year, while the Manhattan carried 32,411,000, an increase of 5,775,000. The earnings were $1,807,000 and $1,620,000, respectively, gains of $215,000 and $289,000.

Fire on Ship Put Out Quickly.

Fire, which started in a pile of waste in the engine room of the Ward Line freighter Bayama, lying at Pier 13, East River, caused a lot of excitement yesterday and much smoke, but did very little damage to the ship. It was discovered by one of the assistant engineers, who gave the alarm, and with the aid of twelve men of the crew and ship's fire apparatus the blaze was under control before the fire engines arrived. T. Elberino, the assistant engineer, was slightly hurt.



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Election Week On the Stock Exchange

Events of the past week have left a question in the minds of many observers as to whether the present is a bull or bear market. Many of the most active issues have fallen off since election, while others remain stationary.

Post-Bellum Conditions and the Gold Standard

The first answer to the query, "Will the gold standard be maintained?" by an expert associated with one of the great international banking houses.

Unfilled Steel Tonnage

Record of the progress of the United States Steel Corporation toward the full utilization of its greatly increased capacity.

Stock Exchange, Curb and Open Market transactions—Barometrics—Bank Clearings—and the carefully considered views of men who are leaders in the world of finance and economics, on the vital questions of the day.

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Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
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In numberless instances such insurance would possibly not only have saved creditors from loss, but surviving partners from failure, and family from distress. Failures in business are due in the greatest degree not to lack of integrity, but to inability to pay from a dozen other causes, one of which is untimely death of the individual upon whose personal activities or invested capital the business is dependent for its success.

An important feature of business life insurance is the credit responsibility which it confers, it is an asset of growing value from year to year; and, all in all, this type of insurance is so obviously advantageous that it might readily be made a requirement of all commercial borrowers.

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ST. PAUL IS IN PORT AFTER STORMY TRIP

Art Pieces in England and France Very Dear, Says Mr. Duveen.

FOOD AND GASOLINE UP, TOO

Judge Neil Reports That Widows' Pension System Finds Favor with the English.

The American liner St. Paul arrived yesterday from Liverpool after a very stormy voyage, during which the liner shipped some big seas aft on the quarter, but did not suffer any damage. Captain Arthur R. Mills said that an easterly gale had been blowing for six days, and reached its height when it blew with hurricane force more than ninety miles an hour. The St. Paul did not feel it so much, although there was a big sea on, the Captain added, as it was with the ship.

Joseph Duveen, the Fifth Avenue art dealer, who returned with his uncle and partner, Henry J. Duveen, from a business trip to London and Paris, said the firm had purchased two well-known English art collections, but he could not give any particulars until he had received permission from London to do so.

"Paintings and objects of art are very dear in England and France," Mr. Duveen continued, "and are difficult to obtain. The reason is that the owners of the collections do not wish to part with them until the war is over in the hope of getting a higher figure and not having to pay so much to the Government in taxes.

"The people who are suffering most in England now, and who will continue to do so after the war, are those who live upon unearned incomes. A man with an income of $50,000 a year from his estates or stocks in England is receiving only $25,000 a year, as 40 per cent. goes to the Government and the other 10 per cent. is taken up by the increased cost of living.

"The price of food, according to the Duke of Marlborough, who keeps up a big household, has increased 100 per cent. since the war began. He told me this in Paris, and when I returned to London I found for myself that eggs cost 10 cents each and soles were $1 a pound.

"Gasoline has gone up so high that wealthy people have put away their motor cars and use taxicabs instead. The English and French people are all confident now about the outcome of the war and believe that with three months good weather the Allies will be able to strike a decisive blow. It is expected that the Russians will make a big forward movement with the Rumanians next Spring, and that the war will be over for certain by next Summer.

"President Wilson seemed to be very popular with the British and French people generally, and I heard wishes expressed in London and Paris that he would be re-elected."

Captain J. H. McGarry, Aid to the Duke of Connaught, arrived on the St. Paul on his way to Ottawa on business connected with the Government. Captain John Lund of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation returned from a trip to London, where he had been to see about some new contracts.

Another passenger on the St. Paul was Judge Henry Neil of Chicago, known as the father of the widows' pension system, who has been to England to lecture on the subject with the view of organizing a similar system there. He said the various societies in London and other big cities had listened to his plans and were going to organize a court on similar lines to those in Chicago to deal with the deserted mothers who have more than one child to support. Judge Neil said that unmarried women with children would be dealt with as deserted mothers.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson of New York and Newport arrived on the St. Paul after spending six months with friends in England doing relief work. Mrs. F. M. M. Yaow, an Englishwoman and wife of the Minister of the Treasury at Tien-Tsin, China, was a passenger on the St. Paul with her 2-year old boy, Ian Yaow, on her way home after visiting her family in England. As she was married to a Chinaman, she had to be passed by the Chinese Immigration Inspector before being allowed to land at the pier.

GRAVES TALKS OF U-53 STOCK DEALS

Continued from Page 1.

ing of the latter after he had obtained the key to it.

"The sheets and the envelopes," said Dr. Graves, "were of the thinnest silk and rice paper. The writing was very close. The three letters contained a total of about 3,000 words. The envelopes were about three inches square and so thin that they could easily be bound into the cover of a book, for instance, or concealed by a traveler in some other way. Is it likely that letters of this kind sent from one woman to another at a distance of 5,000 miles would contain anything that might be personally damaging?"

Dr. Graves said each letter was borne by a different person, and that each of the three took a different route but arrived in this country at dates not far apart. He refused to say whether the persons who were originally intrusted to deliver them were the same persons who had turned them over to him. Whether all three of the bearers had turned treacherous on the way here and had taken the letters to Dr. Graves, whether they had conspired before leaving Germany to betray their principals, or whether the letters had been separately stolen from the three messengers were questions which Dr. Graves would not answer. He refused to say whether or not the bearers were Americans. Dr. Graves likewise refused to listen to the suggestion that the letters might have been purloined by secret service men and turned over to him to be deciphered.

Messengers Wanted $520 Profit.

The spy was willing to tell a little more of his proceedings, beginning with the time when he worried the meaning out of the two letters and came definitely to the conclusion that the third letter had no subtleties about it. The three messengers, he said, had been at great trouble and expense in getting the letters through. Their actual expenses, he said, were $2,480, and they felt that they were entitled to a profit of $520.

"I undertook on their account," said Dr. Graves, "to obtain the $3,000 for the delivery of the letters. I did not want the letters to be used against Germany, and I was interested in preventing their publication. I wanted nothing for myself at all in the way of money, and all I asked of Prince Hatzfeldt for myself was a statement signed by Count von Bernstorff to this effect:

Karl Armgaard Graves on such and such a day rendered an important service to the German Embassy. I won't go into the details, but such a signed acknowledgment would help me in getting certain things that I am entitled to on the other side.

"On my first visit to Prince Hatzfeldt, which was about a week ago, I showed him one of the letters, quite an innocent one, and told him about the other two, naming the sum of $3,000. He asked me to bring the other two, but of course I did not take them with me. I told him something of their contents, but evidently he did not believe there were any such letters in existence, and thought that in talking of stock deals I had only repeated some gossip that I might have picked up in Wall Street.

"I did not dare to take the letters with me, because of the fear that they might be taken from me. As it was, I had a friend posted near, who was to report to the police if I failed to appear within a certain time.

U. S. Authorities Have Letters.

"Feeling that I really had nothing which could harm them, Prince Hatzfeldt was probably glad of the chance to trump up a charge against me, thinking that he could put me out of the way once for all. I had for some months been a thorn in the side of the embassy.

"After my arrest I turned over to the Government the original letters, which were locked up in the safe at my hotel in Washington. When I came here I found that some one had been in my room after other letters. Two letters of minor importance were taken from a drawer and two sheets of paper on which I had been at work deciphering the letters.

"Now, mind you, I have violated no law of the United States. These letters were not United States mail, and no mail law was violated. The men I represent had been at great expense on account of these letters, and the $3,000 I demanded was a messenger fee, and a reasonable one under the circumstances. That portion of the complaint which asserts that I stole the letters in New Jersey is nonsense. I have never been in New Jersey, except at Palisades Park."

Dr. Graves was asked if the men he had dealt with could have stolen the letters from a steamer docking in New Jersey. He refused to answer.

"Another attempt to regain these letters was made on Saturday at midnight. Two men came to the door and demanded permission to search my room, showing badges of the Department of Justice. The landlady refused to admit them, but said she would let them search my room if they came back with a search warrant or with the Lieutenant of Police of the district. They disappeared, and did not come back to the front door, but my room was broken into and searched."

Think They May Be Russians.

Dr. Graves was asked if he thought the raiders were German secret service agents. He said:

"Well, it is barely possible that they were Russian. Germany and Russia are pretty close now, as I happen to know."

When Dr. Graves was pressed to be more explicit concerning the intimacy of the Russian and German secret services he refused to answer questions.

Two detectives, representing themselves as newspaper reporters, tried to get into the house yesterday afternoon, Dr. Graves said. The bona fide reporters who presented themselves were requested to show their police cards and then to speak up quickly and name the managing editors of their papers by way of identification. The two men who were barred were put down as apies by Graves because they could not give the names of their superiors on the papers for which they said they were working.

"I am for the cause of the Germans, but I am against the German Embassy, because I do not like its methods," he said. "I am for the United States, but I would not have harmed the German Embassy had I not been forced to."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. — A report was current here today that the German Embassy might not push the case against Arongaard Karl Graves, arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to extort $3,000. No confirmation of this report could be obtained, either from the embassy or from Government officials, but A. Bruce Bielaski of the Department of Justice, by whom the warrant was sworn out, said tonight that the department was going ahead with plans for his prosecution.

There is nothing to prevent embassy officials waiving diplomatic rights and appearing in court against Graves, but it is understood to be the present intention of the embassy to take no part in the prosecution. No steps have been taken by the police or by the Department of Justice to turn the letters over to the embassy.

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THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CARPATHIA OFF MUD FLAT.

Cunard Liner Resumes Voyage to Liverpool with Refilled Tanks.

The Cunarder Carpathia, which went aground on the mud flat off Bay Ridge on Saturday night bound for Liverpool, was hauled off at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning with the aid of six tugs, and proceeded on her voyage at 5 P. M. The liner did not discharge any cargo from her hold, but pumped out her fresh water tanks, which lightened her a foot, so that she got off easily before high water.

The Carphthia proceeded to lower Quarantine, where she anchored and waited for the water boats, which caused her to be delayed until late in the afternoon. Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard line, said she had rested on soft mud all night and was not injured in any way. One hundred and thirty-five passengers and 10,000 tons of cargo were on board.

First Snow in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 12.—The first snow of the season here fell tonight, covering the ground to the depth of an inch.

BASEBALL AID TO MISSIONS.

Dr. Chenoweth Tells of Help It Gives to Work in Philippines.

Baseball has been one of the greatest agencies in the spread of Christianity in the Philippines, according to Dr. A. E. Chenoweth, a missionary in the Philippines for twelve years, who spoke last night at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison Avenue and 126th Street. Baseball and other sports pleased the natives so much, he said, that they were well inclined toward other things that Americans brought to the islands, including religion, education, sanitation, and other benefits of civilization. The men and women of the Philippines, naturally frail and flat-chested, were being made over by playing American games, he said.

Dr. Chenoweth said his mission had converted 40,000 natives in twelve years, and that the opportunity lay before the Protestant Church to convert a large part of the race if the money and the missionary spirit of sacrifice could be found. He praised the present Government of the islands under Francis Burton Harrison as an enlightened rule which was bringing the Filipinos to rapid advance in civilization and administrative ability.

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RICH BOYS QUIT YALE TO GO JOB HUNTING

Fathers, Discovering Sons' Grit, Want Them in Their Business and Send Uncle with Offer.

MAY BE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Had Attended College Only a Few Weeks, but Had Won Kindly Regard and Praise of the Dean.

Two Chicago millionaires believe their sons are in this city posing as young men without means and looking for jobs "to make their own way in the world." This spirit is so rare that the fathers have decided that they need the youths in their own enterprises, so Herman E. Dick, a third prominent Chicago business man, an uncle of one of the boys, is here looking for them.

Mr. Dick yesterday left the following cryptic advertisement for inseration under the classification of "Public Notices," in today's NEW YORK TIMES:

"Matthew's Uncle Herman in town at Waldorf—thoroughly approves of what you have done. Have two fine openings for you. Don't be afraid to see. Everything all right. If I am out, wait for me."

The story behind the advertisement might serve for the plot of a novel. On Saturday, Nov. 4, Matthew Dick, aged 20, son of Albert B. Dick, a millionaire manufacturer in Chicago, and Paul Martin, also 20, son of William P. Martin, a retired Chicago financier, vanished from their quarters at Yale where both were freshmen. The records of the two during their brief sojourn at Yale had been spotless, so the dean of the academic department said in a brief statement which he sent to the worried parents. The boys sent to their parents short letters to the effect that they were tired of being "merely sons of millionaires," that they had always had everything they wanted for the asking, and that their allowances at college left nothing to be desired. They didn't want it to be said in the future that they had been merely the sons of rich fathers, so they were going out into the world to make their way alone, and advised their mothers that they would write promptly if they became ill or fell into distress, but that otherwise they wanted to make good first.

Young Dick went to South America last Summer with a representative of his father's mineograph company. He and young Martin had been boyhood friends before they went together to preparatory school. According to their freshman classmates at Yale, they had been making secret plans all Fall, the nature of which mystified other students. The families believe young Dick was inspired by his experiences in South America and the business opportunities he saw there.

"Why they couldn't have done anything that would have pleased their fathers so much," Uncle Herman E. Dick said yesterday. "There aren't many young men who wouldn't have been perfectly content to postpone settling down to a job as long as possible while such comfortable allowances as these fellows had should hold out.

So their fathers have discovered in their own sons the kind of stuff they need in their business and if their sons intend to work for anybody in South America or anywhere else, they might as well let their own fathers have the advantage of their mettle. It shows that they're the right sort and their fathers will always have places for such youngsters. They need not go back to school if they don't want to. I can assure you of that. Jobs are open for them tomorrow if they want them."

According to reports from Chicago, the mothers of the boys are worried over their absence, but the fathers are optimistic and convinced that the boys will win. The statement sent by Dean Jones of the academic department at Yale read:

"Paul Martin and Matthew Dick withdrew from Yale because they had decided to go into business. There wasn't a mark of any kind against them at college. Both are fine boys, and I am sorry they couldn't finish their college courses."

Mr. Dick, Sr., is President of A. B. Dick & Co., manufacturers of the Edison Mimeograph, with headquarters in New York and offices in this city. Mr. Martin, Sr., is retired from active business, but still is interested in many enterprises. He was formerly Vice President of the Chicago Gas Company.

REAL RUSSIA AT BAZAAR.

New Yorkers Aid in Benefit for Relief of Czar's Wounded.

New Yorkers are to have a view of real Russia when the Russian Bazaar for the benefit of the sick and wounded in Russia opens in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Dec. 4, to continue to Dec. 9. Before the opening day the interior of the great armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue will have been transformed into a veritable bit of the Muscovite Empire.

There will be Russian architecture, Russian music, displays of Russian art in great variety, while Russian entertainers will show New Yorkers every variety of amusement popular in the land of the Czar. Pavlowa, Nazimova, and other Russian artistes have volunteered their services. Music will be furnished by a choir of male voices and an orchestra. For the popular dancing every afternoon and evening the Russian orchestra will alternate with the Seventy-first Regiment Band.

The display booths will overflow with Russian arts and crafts. The dining room will serve dishes prepared by Russian chefs, while tea will be served by maids and matrons in Russian costume.

The Russian bazaar will be held under the auspices of the Russian-American Relief Association, of which Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, is Honorary President, with the participation of the American Ambulance in Russia.

FAVORS UNION OF JEWS.

Dr. Schulman Urges Concerted Action in Jewish Congress.

Dr. Samuel Schulman, who preached yesterday morning at the Temple Emanu-El at Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, on "The Jewish Congress," said that the union of the Jews of all factions in this country was necessary in order to make an appeal to the "conscience of Christendom" to provide fairly for the future of the Jews where they are now oppressed in Europe.

"There was no one to ask," said Dr. Schulman, "what was to be the state of the Jews in lands where millions of Jews are living. There is no organization now existing to speak for the Jew. That is the work for the Jewish Congress, or conference, whatever it is called, to represent the Jews, to make their influence felt on non-Jewish communities, and to create a public opinion which will throw its weight in favor of bringing the persecution of Jews to an end."

Dr. Schulman urged that those who were selected to represent the Jews should not be hampered by theoretical instructions or resolutions by the congress regarding the changes to be asked in the state of the Jews in Eastern Europe. He urged that it was necessary to obtain the views of the oppressed Jews themselves as to the changes they deemed most vital, and that a committee, which should have need of the utmost tact and wisdom, would have a better chance of success if it were left free to use its own methods in seeking recognition of Jewish rights.

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Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8:15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays.

Midnight train daily; Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave W. 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

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Tuesday, Nov. 14th, 5 P. M. Train

Similar menu on 6 P. M. train.

Reading, New Jersey Central DINING CARS

Menu

DINNER

Blue Point Oysters on Half Shell

Puree St. Germain Consomme, a la Andalouse
Olives Celery

Broiled Fresh Mackerel, aux fine herbs
Potatoes a la Reitz

Chicken Cutlets a la Montpensier

Roast Prime Ribs of Beef, au Jus
Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce
Baked Potatoes Stringless Beans
Candied Sweet Potatoes

Grape Sherbet
German Potato Salad

Mince Pie
Neapolitan Ice Cream Assorted Cake
American Cheese Saltine Wafers
Demi Tasse

MEALS ONE DOLLAR

You Cannot Duplicate It

COME SEE NEXT YEAR'S HUDSON SUPER-SIX

Compare it with the car on which, to December 1st, you can save $175.

There is little difference in these two cars. Just a few changes that at once show the advantage of buying a car of the present production now. The price increase of $175 is forced by enormous cost of materials.

The Hudson Company is just completing the current year's production. These are the last cars to be built from materials contracted a year ago. On December 1 the new production starts. The materials for the coming cars cost vastly more than the first cars cost. That is due to market conditions.

To show that the cars of the present production are not materially different from those of the coming production, the factory has brought through some samples that show just what changes are to be made.

We have urged you to save $175 by buying a phaeton of the current production before December 1.

Now we invite you to come and compare the two cars. They are on our floor side by side. You will at once see the advantage in buying your next year's car now. And you will see why the price of any unsold car of present production will advance December 1.

Any unsold Hudson Super-Six will be sold next spring at new prices. Thrifty men will see the advantage of buying now. A Hudson Super-Six open model to December 1 will cost $1475 with freight added. After Dec. 1 the price will be $1650 plus freight.

1917 Costs Are Fixed 1917 Models Are Known

Automobile manufacturers must contract materials for one year in advance. That is necessary, else they can not meet their requirements. So every maker knows the cost of his next year's car and knows that prices cannot drop.

Eighteen makers have already announced price increases. And many have stated they will have no change in models.

Not all cars will advance, perhaps. Some makers may lower the grade of materials. Some whose profits are too high may cut them.

But all makers who use Hudson grade of materials must provide for this added cost.

Have You Noted These Proofs of Endurance

The Hudson Super-Six performance is well known. Rivals no longer question that. The evidence attested for by the American Automobile Association is conclusive. In acceleration, speed, and hill climbing no car in the world holds such records. There are no stock car records that the Super-Six does not hold.

But there is a more important thing than that a stock chassis traveled at a speed of 102½ miles an hour. Or that a fully equipped 7-passenger stock car carrying 5 passengers and with top and windshield up should go 70.74 miles in 60 minutes. And the fact that a Hudson Super-Six made the record time up Pike's Peak in the world's greatest hill climb against 20 contestants does not count for so much.

But the matter of endurance is all important. How long will the car last—what punishment will it stand—are the things to know.

In this the Hudson Super-Six excels any record known. A stock chassis traveled 1819 miles in 24 hours—337 miles farther than any traveling machine ever went in that space of time.

Twice Across America in Express Train Time

And a Hudson Super-Six 7-passenger Touring Car is the only automobile ever to attempt a round trip across America against time. In the going and return trip between San Francisco and New York it made better time than any other car ever made the ocean-to-ocean run.

These things prove supreme endurance. The patented Super-Six motor, to be had only in the Hudson, makes such feats possible. The Super-Six motor cannot be imitated. The owner of a Hudson Super-Six—and there are almost 25,000 owners now—knows that his car excels any car in the world in these things. The finish, beauty, comfort, luxury and quality match the motor.

But these are facts for later buyers. Today the question is whether you are going to save $175 by buying now.

With such a saving you could afford to buy your car and put it in storage until you want to take it out next spring.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* N.Y., Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York

1184 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

Bronx: 438 East 149th Street
Yonkers. Proctor Building

New Rochelle: Main St. and Center Ave.
Mount Vernon: Proctor Building.

Why don't you let your copy carry the same punch as The Dictaphone copy?

There is no mystery about it. It is nothing but straight-out man-talk. You can get just as much strength and soundness and logic into *your* advertising messages. Although your copy might have to be very different. And we know it.

Why don't you let your stenographer earn her salary?

NO, you don't—not if you make her write every letter twice (once in her note-book and once on her typewriter). Not if you keep her sitting at your desk *waiting* for dictation ... callers or hunt for information ... to "ove ... —while ... Not if h ... andle yo ... head" w ... our typ ... tant wo

Writ ... correspo ... produce ... s they ... Save yo ...

Do ... not diffe ... out ab ...

No ... our off ... to Th ...

"L ... much as you do yo ...

New York, October 9, 1916.

Hanff-Metzger, Incorporated,
95 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Gentlemen:-

We appreciate that we are laying down a large order for you in our 1916-17 campaign, especially when we tell you that we anticipate even greater returns this year than last, unusual and successful as that was.

Our copy has brought us so much favorable critical comment from people whose opinions are worth while, that it has served to confirm our own judgment as to its forcefulness and exceptional quality. However, in spite of all this, we expect and look forward to even better copy the coming year.

Yours very truly,

THE DICTAPHONE.

Frank Dorian
General Manager

FD-F.

THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED ... 83 Chambers Street

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

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95 Madison Avenue, New York — **Telephone 5946 Madison Square**

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How much more should a wife spend on clothes than should a man?

In 1665, Samuel Pepys entered in his diary one month's "layings-out" in clothes for himself and his wife:—"For her about £12, and for myself £55 or thereabouts"

"Men buy, like women, for style," said a salesman of long experience with men. "They fuss about the fit and the style. They worry about the fabric and the pattern, and the color. They want good tailoring, yes, but they take it on faith. They haven't a notion about the details that make for good tailoring.

Whenever your wife pays anywhere from $75.00 to $15.00 or less for a suit or a dress not sewed with silk, she is throwing away money, just as her husband does when he buys his suit sewed with cheap thread instead of silk.

TODAY a cheerful husband admits: "My wife spends about $75.00 for a tailored suit. I spend at most $38.00. I wear my suit twice as long as she wears hers."

"At that rate," we pursued with cruel logic, "she must spend on clothes FOUR TIMES AS MUCH PER YEAR as you do!"

"Women's clothes," said one of New York's leading clothiers for men, "are put together in the sleaziest way—simply thrown together. They don't begin to have the tailoring and workmanship that men's clothes have. Even the most expensive suits for women are sewed in most cases with cheap thread instead of silk. No wonder they do not last a season! THEY ARE NOT INTENDED TO!

"On the other hand, our cheapest suits, our men's $18.00 suits, are as thoroughly well tailored as our $38.00 suits." "Sewed with silk throughout?" "Absolutely, inside seams and outside seams, upper thread and under thread. WE WON'T ALLOW A SPOOL OF ANYTHING ELSE BUT SILK IN THE FACTORY."

Most women, and some husbands, can remember a time when women bought a tailored suit for at least two years' good service. That was some ten years ago.

Today, any woman will tell you, she doesn't know why, but her suit "looks like a rag" before the season is half through. She is "ashamed to be seen in it!"

And yet she pays almost twice as much for her suit today as she used to pay!

Ten years ago women's suits and men's suits were made to wear well—sewed with silk throughout.

Today most manufacturers of women's suits and an increasing number of manufacturers of men's and boys' suits SEW WITH CHEAP THREAD INSTEAD OF SILK "wherever it does not show"—for a saving of a few cents per suit!

The customer never thinks of it!

A man is offered in one store $15.00 suits sewed with silk throughout, and in another store for twice that price and more, suits sewed with cheap thread instead of silk!

The customer never thinks of it—never can tell why one suit does not wear nearly as well as the suit bought for the same price at another store!

Are YOU finding that YOUR suits do not keep their shape?

Have YOU had the stitching on your suits fade?

Or the seams of suit or overcoat shrink or pucker after a wetting?

Have YOU paid a good price for silk shirts which were sewed with cheap thread instead of silk?

Are YOU PAYING MORE for suits sewed with cheap thread instead of silk, than other men pay for well-made suits sewed with silk throughout?

You can have even $15.00 suits sewed with silk throughout

One manufacturer, whose suits and overcoats retail at $15.00, says: "Silk sewn seams give added strength and stamina to clothing. Our clothes are silk sewn throughout, and to this feature in our tailoring we attribute much of the success of our clothes."

Recently a leading New York retailer of men's clothing showed suits down to $20.00 in one of his windows, and displayed a card saying: "All our suits and overcoats have silk sewed seams. CHEAP THREAD WOULD COST LESS, BUT IT SHRINKS AND FADES, therefore we do not use it."

One of the best Fifth Avenue stores says: "As far back as thirty-odd years ago there used to be a ticket on every garment of our boys' clothing sold, stating that it was made of chemically pure all-wool and the seams were sewed with silk. This has been followed absolutely to the present day, and we adhere to the most rigid standards both as regards the silk and the chemically pure all-wool fabric in our men's and boys' clothing."

The most successful manufacturers of men's clothes having a national reputation, place a card on every suit of theirs, guaranteeing silk sewed seams throughout.

When some clothiers for men can give such broad and genuine guarantees of silk sewed seams throughout, NO MAN NEED PAY FOR SUITS WHICH ARE NOT SO GUARANTEED. NO MAN NEED BUY SUITS WHICH WILL NOT KEEP THEIR SHAPE OR THEIR FINISH.

Tell this to your wife!

Whenever your wife pays anywhere from $75.00 to $15.00 or less for a suit or dress NOT sewed with silk she is throwing away money, JUST AS HER HUSBAND DOES when he buys his suit sewed with cheap thread instead of silk!

Whenever she pays $15.00 or less for a blouse NOT sewed with silk, she is throwing away money JUST AS YOU DO when you buy silk shirts NOT sewed with silk.

Neither you nor she will get half the wear out of your purchase that you would if it were sewed with silk throughout.

Both you and she are equally careless in buying without first asking: "Is it sewed with silk?"

"Are men more sensible in buying clothes than women?" a salesman of long experience was asked. "Not a bit of it! Men buy, like women, for style. They fuss about the fit and the style. They worry about the fabric, and the pattern, and the color. Some of them would put a woman to shame! But they never know whether or not their clothes are sewed with silk! They want good tailoring, yes. They are more particular than women about that. But they are just as ignorant about the details that make for good tailoring."

Tell that to your wife.

Be fair. If she buys carelessly, so do you.

This substitution evil began in the women's garment trade. "Women buy for style alone," the manufacturers said. "They'll never know the difference if we sew with cheap thread instead of silk." Now this substitution has so made its way into the men's clothing trade that UNLESS YOU GET A GUARANTEE of silk sewed seams throughout, you cannot be sure you are getting a well-tailored suit sewed with silk throughout.

Remember, the next suit or overcoat you buy, the next silk shirt, the next pair of gloves, be sure to ask, "Is it sewed with silk?"

The Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

These Scientific Tests prove how much stronger Silk is than Cotton

By the United States Conditioning and Testing Company

By Frederick L. Pryor, M.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Stevens Institute of Technology, Member of American Society of Mechanical Engineers and American Society for Testing Materials.

Test No. 1—White silk, size A, was 47% stronger than white mercerized cotton equal in size.

Test No. 2—Black silk machine twist was more than three times as elastic as black mercerized cotton equal in size.

Test No. 3—White silk seams were stronger than the cloth seamed, while white cotton seams broke.

Test No. 4—When cloth broke, and a few silk stitches began to break, silk seam had withstood a strain 82% greater than strain under which cotton seam started to rip.

Test No. 5—Seam of black silk, size B, was nearly four times stronger than seam of black cotton equal in size.

ANALYSIS OF GRIDIRON BATTLES SHOWS LEADING TEAMS HAVE MANY FAULTS TO OVERCOME

HARD TASKS STILL CONFRONT COACHES

Harvard and Princeton Elevens Have Many Rough Spots and Soft Places.

YALE LINE IS BACKWARD

Blue Forwards Retarded in Development by Injuries—Brown and Pittsburgh Formidable.

There is deep chagrin among followers of Princeton football over the defeat of the Tigers by Harvard. The system inaugurated by Speedy Rush two years ago did not show the results expected of it, although the eleven was made up of a squad of veterans. For two elevens supposed to be close to their top form both Harvard and Princeton made glaring errors. There were as many fumbles and as many violations of the rules as one would expect to see in an early season game. Neither team had the smoothness of a finished eleven. There were too much holding and off-side play, and by these infringements of the rules much of the best play of both the Crimson and the Tigers was nullified.

Both lines played well on the defense and the offense, and were evenly matched. The Harvard wings, Harte and Coolidge, nevertheless, outplayed the Princeton ends, Highley, Funk, and Wilson. Princeton's pet play, an end run by Driggs from a fake kick formation, worked once, and then every other time it was attempted the alert Coolidge got Driggs from behind for a loss. Yet Princeton was persistently bent on trying this play time after time when it was apparent to every Harvard player just what the play was going to be. That was the great trouble with the Tiger offense. It wasn't at any time masked sufficiently to baffle solution by the Harvard team. Nor was the drive of the Tiger backfield at any time aggressive enough to make consistent headway through the Harvard forwards.

Dave Tibbott Sadly Missed.

It was an unfortunate thing for Princeton that an injury kept Dave Tibbott out of the game. His drop-kicking talent would have been a great asset to Captain Hogg's team on more than one occasion. Funk's two attempts at placement kicks were not up to the standard needed for a team in a pinch. With Tibbott in there, Princeton doubtless would have been able to get a goal from the field. As it was, the Tigers' supreme efforts in rushing the ball within striking distance of the Harvard goal went for naught. One thing was quite apparent, namely, that Harvard had more in reserve than Princeton. There was hardly enough in the attack which Princeton showed to warrant the great confidence Princetonians had in their eleven. As the game wore on, Harvard's play improved, while Princeton declined in strength as the battle drew to a close.

From a spectator's standpoint, the game was not as attractive as last year's contest. Both elevens at times seemed to lack definite purpose. There was too little of the unexpected. And in this one feature, this year's Harvard eleven does not come up to the standard of Haughton's last year's team. It has neither the variety of plays nor the smooth execution which has marked other products of the great coach. However, this may be due to the fact that much of the material was comparatively green at the start of the season. It was an unusual sight to see a Haughton team fumble as Harvard did against Princeton. This has been a Tiger fault all season, but usually the Crimson teams have been thoroughly drilled in the clean handling of the ball.

Tigers Show No Plan of Offense.

If Princeton had a plan of offense which had been worked up in secret practice, Saturday's game failed to show much of it. Princeton, at times, showed driving plays through the line which proved that the forwards could open up holes when called upon, but although some of the Tigers' best gains were made on line plunges, this style of attack was not followed up closely. Princeton's use of the forward pass proved no mystery to the Harvard players, and they displayed an effective defense against the uncertain play. Driggs's punting was masterful. His one failure was not so much his fault as that of the Princeton defense, which showed signs of breaking at this point, and compelled Driggs to hurry the punt, which went out of bounds and placed Harvard in a position to put over her winning field goal.

Although Princeton showed many faults, perhaps these can be rectified in the course of the next few days before the Yale game. Coach Rush has developed a sturdy eleven, one which should play better football than it showed against Harvard. There is something missing, and that seems to be the telling drive. Such rough edges as fumbling and that costly overanxiety which proved so disastrous in penalties, will have to be eliminated before the Princeton team shows its best ability. Harvard showed possibilities of being better in the coming games. Its system of offense is still crude in spots, but should develop into a formidable attack in the two weeks before the final reckoning with Yale.

Yale's defeat by Brown was the big shock of the day, and showed the Blue line to be far behind what it was supposed to be. The Yale backfield and the line do not match at all. There is good material, and plenty of it, in the backfield, but the line has yet to get together. There is said to be much alarm about the condition of the Elis, as many of them are pretty badly battered and bruised. Injuries have been so frequent, especially among the linemen, that it has retarded the development of the forwards. Poor condition had much to do with the Blue defeat, as the team seemed to have lost all power of resistance in the last period, while the Brown players, well conditioned, came on with ever-increasing strength and swept the Yale line back.

Blue Team Weak in Tackling.

The tackling of the Yale players was woefully weak against such an elusive back as Pollard. This fault in Yale's defense is all the more alarming at this advanced stage of the season when the players are expected to have mastered all the fundamentals, at least. Coach Jones has much work ahead of him during the next two weeks. The eleven must show marked improvement before it tackles Princeton next Saturday and Harvard on the following Saturday.

What Yale needs more than anything else is a solid defense. If Jones could keep his best array of linemen together for a long enough period without injury, to bring about unity in their work, there would be little to worry about, but never in the last few weeks have all the regulars been able to be together for any length of time.

The Brown eleven looms up as one of the formidable teams of the season, and the showing against Crimson on Saturday will be watched with interest. It has yet to be defeated. Brown has never beaten Harvard, and is seeking to realize this ambition this year. The Crimson has a big job on hand with the men from Providence.

Cornell rose nobly to the occasion against Michigan, and Shiverick showed the football skill that has been expected of him all season. The Ithacans have made good progress since the defeat by Harvard, and may be able to overcome the early season weaknesses. The Cornell quarter back stamped himself as one of the season's greatest kickers, not only by his unerring field goals, but also by his punting. One of his punts sailed fifty yards, while several of them covered more than seventy. His kicking was the greatest factor in Michigan's defeat.

The Wolverines were strong at rushing with such backfield stars as Maulbetsch and Zeiger, and at times ripped the Ithacan line to pieces. Shiverick's great kicking, however, was just enough to offset this Michigan asset. It was encouraging to Cornell supporters to see the eleven come from behind in the final period. The Red team showed much stamina and much reserve power.

Pennsylvania staved off another defeat by the brilliant individual work of Berry, who tied the score with Dartmouth in the final period. Although the Penn team showed just as much of a drive as Dartmouth, it was not able to upset the Green eleven at critical moments. The forward passing of Captain Gerrish marks him as one of the season's best exponents of this element of the game. Cannell, the Dartmouth quarter, sustained the reputation he had made in earlier games, and ran his team with good judgment. Penn continues to improve, and is pointing toward the Thanksgiving Day game against Cornell with great confidence.

The mighty Pittsburgh team seems to become mightier in each succeeding game. The manner in which Glenn Warner's Panthers overwhelmed Washington and Jefferson leads to much speculation as to what this eleven would do against teams like Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. Pittsburgh beat Washington and Jefferson at its own game—the forward pass, and played it in a manner which was even better than the way Washington and Jefferson used it. Warner has not only developed a wonderful attack, but the team's defense has grown into a powerful asset.

The Tufts eleven, with its proud record of defeats over Harvard and Illinois, fell by the wayside with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training School eleven. The defeat of Tufts came as a great surprise, but the luck of the game broke for the Springfield players, although Tufts outplayed the Y. M. C. A. eleven most of the time.

Middies on the Up Grade.

Both the Army and Navy won their games, and the showing of the midshipmen was a great improvement over that of a week ago. The defeat by Washington and Lee evidently did the Middies considerable good, for they were an entirely different team Saturday. West Point took things easy with Maine, and could have won by a larger score if necessary. The Army still seems to have a better football organization than the Navy.

Playing true to form Ohio State and Northwestern are a notch nearer the big nine football championship in the Middle West, as a result of their victories Saturday. These two undefeated elevens, providing Northwestern disposes of Purdue next Saturday, will meet at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 25 to decide the Western Conference honors. Ohio State is certain of a chance at the championship, for the Buckeyes have played the other games of their schedule and have a clean slate, having disposed of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. The Ohioans, however, will take on Case next Saturday in a game that will have no bearing on the Conference honors.

Close followers of Western football believe Northwestern will triumph over Purdue next Saturday, as Iowa, which fell before Northwestern yesterday, trounced Purdue 24 to 6. The Evanston eleven will enter the game with full fighting strength, as Captain Driscoll, one of the mainstays of the team, has sufficiently recovered from injuries to permit his return to the fray. Coaches Murphy of Northwestern and Wilce of Ohio have already begun to perfect battle plans for the deciding contest.

Chick Harley, the plunging half back of the Buckeyes, was taken from the game yesterday after playing only ten minutes to avoid a possible injury that might keep him out of the crucial game. Numerous other substitutions were made when it became apparent that Ohio was in no danger of defeat.

FEW BUMPS FOR HARVARD.

Dadmun, Harte, and Murray Only Sufferers in Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Harvard came through its rough-and-tumble game with the Tigers without serious injury. Captain Dadmun got a severe bumping, and probably will have another long rest. Dick Harte received another blow on the head when he tackled Brown and prevented the Tigers from scoring a winning touchdown in the third period, while Quarter Back Murray, whom the Tigers handled without gloves, is lame all over and is due for a few days' layoff. While the regulars, most of whom played the greater part of the game, are all stiff and sore, they will soon be ready to start work on the final preparation for the Yale game at New Haven on Nov. 25.

Brown will be the Crimson's opponent in the Stadium this week, but it again seems likely that the Crimson coaches will use mainly a team of substitutes and will send most of the regulars to Princeton to see the Tigers play Yale. Last Fall Harvard and Brown, which had beaten Yale, played a tie game with no score. The Providence team is rated strong, but Harvard, after having been beaten by Tufts, possibly will take no chances of having any first-string men injured.

Harvard showed a general smoothness in its shuffling open attack, but during the next ten days will spend more time than heretofore on getting a punch. At the same time Yale's line as it will be on Nov. 25 is figured as one that will not yield to straight plays, and Harvard will continue to develop the open game which, in its midseason stages, has been so well worked out against both Cornell and Princeton. The Harvard team possibly will finish the season as it now stands, unless the coaches decide that Moseley Taylor, because of his weight and strength, may replace Harris at centre as the man to begin the New Haven game.

YALE HOSPITAL IS EMPTY.

All Injured Regulars to Return to Lineup This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—No Yale players suffered injury during the strenuous game with Brown yesterday, and an examination of all the members of the hospital squad tonight disclosed the fact that the hospital will be empty this week. Only Club Sheldon and Bob Bingham, who have been removed from football permanently by organic weaknesses, are lost to the eleven.

Baldrige, right tackle; Galt, right guard, and Taft, left tackle, who might have been sent into yesterday's game against Brown if the coaches had wished to try to save that game at the possible expense of the condition of this trio against Princeton next Saturday, will all return to the lineup tomorrow, it is said, and will be available against the Tigers, although it is not certain that any of them will be able to play the entire game. All three are somewhat weakened by their recent absence from training. Full Back Emil Jacques will also return to practice tomorrow, and is the most likely candidate to start in Saturday's game.

Denial was made tonight of the report that Walter McGrath and Kirkpatrick, two of the leading candidates for tackle and guard when the season opened, would be able to get back into the lineup this season. It had been rumored that the Faculty might declare them eligible the coming week, but it was stated authoritatively tonight that there was no possibility of their removing their scholarship disqualifications before the close of the present season. Both would probably get first string places on the eleven at once should they be reinstated by the Faculty.

CORNELL'S JOY TEMPERED.

Coaches Realize Faults, Though Pleased with Victory Over Michigan

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Jubilant over the last-minute victory over Michigan, the Cornell football players nevertheless were made to realize today that a big improvement in team play is imperative before the Penn game. The coaches, while naturally gratified over the outcome of yesterday's game, give the credit to Shiverick's kicking. While they think that the team showed better form than the week before, they were disappointed in the amount of improvement made, and they regard the team as much back of last year's in point of development. Better end playing pleased them, but Cornell's lack of teamwork is causing concern.

The squad came through the Michigan game in good shape, and will now be pointed for the Thanksgiving Day game with Penn. One more home game is on the schedule—the contest with the Massachusetts Aggies next Saturday.

BURKE WINNER IN HARLEM A. L. RUN

Goff, Beaten 15 Yards, Takes Fast Time Honors—Other Cross-Country Results.

The biggest field of the season, comprising nearly seventy runners, started in the Harlem Athletic League point competition yesterday from the Young Men's Catholic Club of West Harlem, 146th Street and Seventh Avenue. A sterling race was the outcome, with Frank Burke of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. showing the way over a course of about five miles. Burke had a start of four minutes, and raced over the full distance in 29:50. Only a reserve sprint enabled him to capture the honors from J. Goff, of the St. Christopher Club, winner of last week's race, who came strong at the finish and was only fifteen yards back of Burke. Goff's handicap was cut from 4:30 to 2:30, and even with this mark he finished in 28:23, the fastest time of the race. Clarence Mitchell, a clubmate of Goff's, was the scratch man, but finished only twenty-seventh in 28:50.

The Morningside A. C. started its quest for the point championship by gathering in first place in the team fight with the small total of 30 points. The leaders finished as follows:

F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 29:50; J. Goff, St. Christopher Club, (2:30,) 28:23; E. Farrell, Morningside A. C., (4:00,) 30:15; E. Rieger, Glencoe A. C., (3:00,) 29:25; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (3:15,) 29:50; S. Duggan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:30,) 30:14; S. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (4:30,) 31:23; A. Callanan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00,) 31:58; J. Zavlasky, Morningside A. C., (4:00,) 31:16; T. Walsh, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 30:53; F. Davies, Macomb's A. C., (3:15,) 30:40; B. Meyer, Morningside A. C., (5:00,) 32:26; P. Porceau, St. Christopher Club, (3:30,) 30:57; E. Wright, Harbrook A. C., (5:00,) 32:36; E. Lillis, unattached, (2:45,) 30:21; P. Lally, Macomb's A. C., (2:00,) 29:42; C. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C., (1:45,) 29:41; J. McGee, Morningside A. C., (3:15,) 21:16; J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (3:30,) 31:37; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00,) 33:20; J. Hurley, Harbrook A. C., (5:00,) 33:21; E. Bittner, Catholic Club of West Harlem, (4:00,) 32:30; J. Kelly, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00,) 33:33; E. Dent, St. Christopher Club, (3:00,) 31:36; T. Rusino, unattached, (3:30,) 32:10.

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	3	4	6	8	9—30
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	1	5	7	15	16—44
St. Christopher Club	2	11	17	18	19—67
Macomb's A. C.	10	12	13	14	20—69

The reorganized Yorkville A. L. entered the athletic arena again yesterday with a four-and-a-half-mile road race which was virtually a dual meet between representatives of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., from whose headquarters the event was conducted, and the team of the Hungarian American A. C. The former came off triumphant by a margin of two points, scoring 27 points to 29 for the Huns. A. W. Feher of the Hungarian club blazed the trail for a field of thirty-five harriers, capturing the laurel in the last twenty-five yards from his clubmate, L. V. Dutka. S. Frerich led the Y. M. H. A. runners across the finish line. The order of finish of the leaders was as follows:

A. W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., 22:10; L. V. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 22:12; S. Frerich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 23:20; I. Merber, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 23:21; J. Feinberg, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 23:25; E. Sille, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:40; F. Frischman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 23:45; L. Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 24:10; I. Perzechty, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:15; E. Zichterman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 24:18; T. Teleky, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:23; J. Broadwin, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 24:35; A. Schmidt, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:40; J. Goldstein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 24:42; E. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C., 24:44.

TEAM SCORES.

92d St. Y. M. H. A.	3	4	5	7	8—27
Hungarian-American A. C.	1	2	6	9	11—29
Union Settlement A. C.	20	23	24	25	26—118

Eddie Mayo, the Brooklyn A. A. runner who on Saturday finished second in the junior Metropolitan cross-country championship, came back yesterday with another good performance when he won the fast time prize from scratch in the handicap road race of the Long Island A. L., contested from the clubhouse of the Knights of St. Antony. Mayo finished fourteenth in the fast time of 21:40 for the trail of a little more than four miles.

The premier honors went to A. Maack of the Knights of St. Antony, who from the four-minute mark won easily in 22:48. His closest contender was S. Herzig of the Brooklyn A. A. The Knights corraled the team trophy with 30 points, only one less than were gathered by the Brooklyn A. A. squad. The leaders crossed the tape in the following positions:

A. Maack, Knights of St. Antony, (4:00,) 22:48; S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A., (4:30,) 23:30; M. Dies, Knights of St. Antony, (4:30,) 23:35; R. Schmidt, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30,) 24:05; J. Braccia, Maplewood A. A., (1:45,) 22:27; H. McLoughlin, Knights of St. Antony, (1:20,) 22:05; J. Ober, Brooklyn A. A., (4:30,) 25:16; J. McNeil, Jr., Presentation Club, (1:00,) 21:50; C. Sherman, Brooklyn A. A., (4:00,) 25:00; J. McAuley, Knights of St. Antony, (2:00,) 23:05.

TEAM SCORES.

Knights of St. Antony	1	3	6	9	11—30
Brooklyn A. A.	2	4	7	8	10—31
Maplewood A. A.	6	13	14	15	16—64

SOCCER ON MANY FIELDS.

New York Beaten for First Time in League Game—Other Results.

Sustaining their first defeat, by 3 to 2, in the National Football League at the hands of the Jersey A. C. at St. Patrick's Ground in Jersey City, yesterday, the New York Football Club's eleven nevertheless retained the lead by one point over the Scottish-Americans, who gained two points by their victory in Newark. The defeat of the New Yorks was due to loss of fine opportunities through poor shooting in the first half, at the end of which the Jersey A. C. team led by 2 to 0. Ford and Neilson notched the two goals. After the restart Heminsley scored for New York, but Neilson soon after made it 3 to 1 in favor of the Jerseymen. Heminsley scored again for New York, but the Jersey players kept their lead until the whistle blew.

The Brooklyn Celtics, State League champions, won the league match at Lenox Oval from St. George by the score of 3 goals to 1. The defeated side showed up well throughout the first period of play, at the close of which honors were even, with a goal credited to each side.

The Longfellows had no difficulty in disposing of the Bohemians at Jasper Oval yesterday in a State League game, winning by 6 goals to 0. At half time they led by 3 to 0. Meyer and P. Whalen each shot two goals, and Lomas and Sidley one each.

Overcoming the stout resistance of the Irish-Americans of Newark and playing an uphill game, the soccer players of the Bay Ridge Football Club obtained the verdict with a score of 2 goals to 1 at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, and thereby advanced into the next round of the annual cup-tie competition of the American Football Association. At half time the Irish-Americans were in the lead, 1 to 0. A tally by Porter tied the score, and amid wild excitement Hough shot the winning goal for Bay Ridge.

The Overseas Wanderers, after a hard fight in the first round, during which there was no scoring, defeated the White Rose eleven by 2 goals to 0 in a State League game at Van Cortlandt Park. Frost shot both goals for the victors in the second half.

Having an open date in the National League today the West Hudsons played the Greenpoint Football Club in the United States Football Association's cup-tie competition in advance of the first round, scheduled for a week hence. The West Hudsons won by 1 to 0 when Brierly shot their only goal late in the second half.

The Metropolitan League team of the White Rose Football Club won its championship game from the West New York Blues by 3 goals to 2 at Astoria. Boyle, Haughie, and Nelson, for White Rose, and Dillon and Shaw, for the Blues, were the goal scorers.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Football Season's Crucial Days.

Mars, god of battles and sculptor of the gridiron's heroic groups, is gradually molding from the season's football clay the outstanding creation of 1916. His atelier is strewn with discarded material, and even yet one can not identify clearly the clustering figures in its centre, standing upon a base which will be inscribed "Football Champions of the East."

The ultimate honors of the year appear to rest about equi-distant between Harvard and Yale, with Pittsburgh, somewhat weak in schedule but formidable in prowess, standing to one side and bringing malicious animal magnetism to bear for the defeat of each team in one of its coming games.

Princeton, the hitherto unconquered, has now bowed its head. So, to be sure, has Harvard, and so has Yale. That little Tufts affair of the early season and the Brown imbroglio of Saturday, however, will be given slight consideration when the football public, court of last resort, issues its fiats.

"Tufts's defeat of Harvard? Oh, yes, indeed, I remember now," will be the attitude; "but that was simply an unfortunate affair of the early season; an indiscretion, so to speak, of Harvard's younger days, before it had become settled and sedate. Only the uncharitable would bring that little matter up now."

And Yale's suppression at the sturdy hands of Brown is likely to be construed as a mere turning of the other cheek—the substitute one—to the slapping machine from Providence.

These episodes will not weigh formidably in the awarding of the title by consensus. For it is a sentimental title, almost purely; and in the jury's deliberations Harvard, Yale, and Princeton benefit by the presumption of preeminence until beaten by one another. Perhaps this is as it should be in view of the fact that, from the September day when the view halloo first summons the squad from its dormitories, two, or, at most three games, and those the final ones, practically absorb the thoughts and energies of players and coaches. They are almost content to see adverse scores recorded against them by so-called minor opponents, provided they can glean from these opponents the kind of experience and practice needed to bring them to the height of form and power for their legendary enemies.

This slow and unworried progress toward the great days when they will burst into a perfect passion of effort to beat each the other, can only mean on the part of the Crimson, the Blue, and the Orange and Black, comparative indifference as to the results of their earlier contests. This very fact gives them a sort of alibi in case of defeat by an eleven of lesser prestige. Neither coaches nor players put this alibi into words, but alumni and undergraduates do—by thousands. "Oh, well! the fellows aren't ready yet. They're working up to the games that mean something."

There's another side to all this, and it lies in the fact that the minor elevens can't "work up" toward anything at all. If they're very minor—and lucky enough to receive the honor—they meet the big fellows in the sunrise games of the season. That means that they are driven hard in the early practice days in order that they may make a creditable showing against famed opponents. If they have husky squads and much power, like Colgate or Washington and Jefferson, they have a somewhat longer period in which to prepare for their big games. But the charmed circle of elevens which can spend the whole season in developing gradually and scientifically to their greatest possible force is very small.

* * *

The Horse Show.

Once more the National Horse Show is here, greater than ever, better than ever, even though there have been years when more individual horses have been nominated as candidates for the honors of the Madison Square Garden event. Owners and breeders have learned that the National Show is only one for the best; that here the champions of a hundred shows meet for the premier honors of the ring. Failure to win ribbons at the lesser shows has proved the futility of competition at this national fixture, and so even winners of minor honors in the Summer circuit are sent to the stables to await another year's development before being pitted against the champions their owners know they must meet here. This is the part of wisdom. So quantity gives place to quality in the entry list. And all the world of horse lovers comes here to see that which survives and learn the lesson of type and breeding.

The heavy harness horse, the saddler, and the hunter dominate the exhibition, and, but for the fact that we are in the height of the hunting season, the classes for hunters would be filled to overflowing, as the best in this vicinity are now following the hounds in Long Island and New Jersey. But there are enough to serve, and they are of high type, as the preliminary class exhibition has shown. Thoroughbred blood now dominates in the hunting field, for the rider has learned that all thoroughbreds are not necessarily hot blooded, but are tractable as well as both sturdy and speedy. So the great majority of hunters and jumpers at the show are either full blooded or half-breds, a distinct advancement of the past decade. Fondness for racing has made these classes the popular ones in the ring, and the lover of cross-country sport can have his fill in watching the daily contests in abundantly filled classes.

One thing that obtrudes itself on horse lovers is the passing of the true American type of horse—the trotter. Nine classes have drawn but nineteen individuals as entries in breeding, trotting, roadster, and pairs classes—a sorry showing that seems to say that the half century of patience, thought, and money expended in developing the two-minute trotter has been almost wasted so far as the show ring goes. But the benefit persists in the heavy harness class, where the sturdy, sound, sweet-tempered trotter's blood, crossed with the hackney's, has resulted in the finest harness horse the world has known.

The automobile has driven the American trotter to the race track. The great West still knows and loves his performances. His type is persistent, and the blood of the Morgan, the Hambletonian, and other strains will always be a base for the sturdiest type of saddle horse, for the remounts for that army we must maintain as one phase of preparedness.

* * *

Cross-Country Running.

The present season marks the greatest interest in hill and dale sport that has been evinced since cross-country running first became popular in this country. It has taken a long time for clubs and colleges to accept this rather strenuous but healthful sport as an established portion of athletics. In previous years cross-country running has had spasmodic seasons in which numbers turned out for the big runs, only to relinquish the pastime for some easier form of exercise. The result was a sudden relapse and a lapse of interest until a new boom started the harriers out in force again. Unless all signs fail, the present development is of an entirely different nature. The sport is fostered now by clubs of established reputation, which are always recruiting their ranks with new blood. In addition, the colleges throughout the East have recognized the advantages of this, one of the earliest forms of competitive exercise, and many of them have engaged special coaches to instruct the teams in the best way of going about their work. The number of teams entered for the annual intercollegiate championship has increased steadily from year to year, and despite the fact that Maine, champion last year, has not signified its intention to attempt to retain its laurels, the entry of thirteen teams for the title race to be held over the Yale course on Nov. 25 is the largest ever received for the event.

For many years the college authorities refused to recognize the helpful qualities of cross-country running in maturing a man for competition in long-distance events on the track. England had pointed that out in the early days of athletics, when men like W. G. George took all the risks incident to a full season of hill and dale work, only to come out in the Summer and show renewed vigor and speed in contests on the flat. It is a matter of record that at the time cross-country running was being introduced as a team feature in this country, the great Mike Murphy refused to let one of the Yale long-distance cracks compete for an outside organization in the national cross-country championship for fear a strained ankle or some other mishap might destroy his usefulness, or his speed be dulled for the intercollegiate mile race for which he was pointed. All that has changed now, and the men who fight for honors over the arduous hill and dale courses are generally found representing their colleges in the distance events at the annual Spring championship meet, and are none the worse for the grueling received in the cross-country contests. In fact, it was a cross-country runner, John Paul Jones, who first claimed the world's amateur mile mark for an American collegian, and he has been followed by such great runners of the same school as Norman Taber, L. V. Windnagle, and John Overton.

An illustration of the increased popularity of the sport in club circles was provided on Saturday when a record field turned out for the junior championship of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. This result was achieved without the team entries of the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C., and Millrose A. A., clubs that have helped to build up the fields in previous years. The absence of representative teams from these organizations was an advantage rather than otherwise, and is calculated to work for the benefit of the sport. It made the race what it was intended to be—an event for juniors, meaning runners of ordinary calibre, not for highly developed cracks of the college world, who qualified to compete with the mediocre runner simply because they had not previously had an opportunity to compete in an event of that kind.

* * *

The Foot-Fault Rule.

A suggestion, which appears to be a happy solution of a difficult problem, comes from the former national tennis champion in singles, William A. Larned, with reference to the much discussed, but too infrequently applied, foot-fault rule in tennis. In presenting the subject he does not aim to overturn completely the present rule as so many have tried, in the effort to get a satisfactory law that could be applied universally; rather he makes a modification, simple yet at the same time expedient. There is no doubt that his interpretation of the situation—that foot-fault judges are difficult to obtain because of the uneven application of the present rule—is substantiated by fact. The rule is difficult of application without unfair discrimination during critical moments. On the whole he believes in the present rule, but he would temper it so that the umpire might have discretionary power to call a foot-fault a let, thus making it possible to equalize the penalties during a match. He points out that a fault committed in the first set has no such importance on the outcome as one committed in the last game of a five-set match, but with the umpire having an opportunity to use his judgment there could be a nearly equal standard.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will consider this suggestion, as it will a number of others referring to the foot-fault rule. The association has attempted to obtain support for the present rule, but very largely has failed except in important tournaments, and then only in the latter rounds. There has been a disposition to gloss over infractions of the rules in early rounds by both the clubs running tournaments and by the players themselves. The rule, however, is clearly set forth, and if there is a be a foot-fault rule it should be enforced uniformly throughout the season and in every tournament. The suggestion from Mr. Larned seems to make it possible to have a rule which shall cause no dissatisfaction and which will not make foot-fault judges hesitate to call infringements, no matter at what time they occur in the match. The sting of undue harshness or unfairness is drawn from the rule, but there is still left enough of a penalty to make the player wary of infractions.

PERRIN WILL HEAD U. S. G. A.

Ticket to be Presented at Annual Meeting in January.

Howard W. Perrin of the Pine Valley Golf Club, Philadelphia, has been selected by the Nominating Committee of the United States Golf Association as the candidate for President. His name will be presented, together with the nominees for other offices, at the annual meeting of the association to be held in New York City in January. This is the first time Philadelphia has had the honor of supplying the President.

Mr. Perrin served as a member of the Executive Committee in 1913 and 1914 and was First Vice President last year. He succeeds Frank L. Woodward, who after two years of office has decided to retire. Howard F. Whitney, Secretary, and Frederick S. Wheeler, Treasurer, have accepted renominations, but John Reid, Vice President, has asked to be relieved of official duties. Robert A. Gardner, the former amateur champion, is named for the Executive Committee as a representative of the Hinsdale Club of Chicago. The ticket follows:

President, Howard W. Perrin, Pine Valley Golf Club; Vice Presidents, Dr. Walter S. Harban, Columbia, and M. Lewis Crosby, Brookline, Mass.; Secretary, Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; Treasurer, Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis; Executive Committee, Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale; Sterling Edmunds, St. Louis; Mortimer N. Buckner, Garden City, and W. P. Stewart, Audubon.

The Nominating Committee for 1917 consists of Silas H. Strawn, Old Elm Club, Chairman; Charles M. Amory, Essex County; W. F. Brooks, Minikahda; A. Hamilton S. Post, Baltimore, and Findlay S. Douglas, National Golf Links of America.

NICHOLS SETS LINKS MARK.

Has Card of 78 in Four-Ball Match on New Bayside Course.

Gil Nichols, the professional, affiliated with the Great Neck Golf Club, who in the period of one week established three new course records, made another new one yesterday over the recently finished course of the Bayside Golf Links. He was playing in a four-ball match and had as his partner MacDonald Smith, who were opposed to Patrick Doyle of the South Shore Country Club and Louis Martucci, the one-armed wonder of the Essex County Club of New Jersey. Nichols was only five over par for the eighteen holes and though the greens were slow his card showed 78 for the round. His partner, MacDonald Smith, had not seen the course until he ventured out yesterday and required 88. Doyle negotiated an 84 and the one-armed wonder took 86.

At the end of the first nine holes Doyle and his partner were on even terms with their opponents. On the twelfth hole, however, Nichols and Smith began to forge ahead and won the match on the fifteenth green by 3 up and 2 to play. The bye holes were played. The best ball card of Nichols and Smith was 77 and of their opponents 81. The individual cards follows:

Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck:

Out	6	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	6—39
In	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	5—39—78

MacDonald Smith, Greenwich, Conn.:

Out	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
In	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—41—88

Patrick Doyle, South Shore:

Out	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	6—41
In	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	6—43—84

Louis Martucci, Essex County:

Out	6	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	6—43
In	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—43—86

Ritchie and McCarthy Draw.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 12.—Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion, and Johnny McCarthy of San Francisco fought ten rounds in the Juarez bull ring today. The referee declared the fight a draw.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Olympic A. C.—Willie Jones vs. Tommy Touhey. Ten rounds.
Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Willie Langford vs. Johnny Shaw. Ten rounds.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided Saturday:

English League.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackburn Rovers	1	Manchester United	2
Blackpool	1	Bury	1
Bolton Wanderers	3	Burslem Port Vale	2
Everton	3	Preston North End	1
Manchester City	2	Burnley	1
Rochdale	4	Oldham Athletic	1
Southport Central	1	Liverpool	3
Stoke	2	Stockport County	0

MIDLAND SECTION.

Bradford City	1	Birmingham	1
Chesterfield Town	1	Barnsley	1
Grimsby Town	1	Sheffield Wednesday	0
Leeds City	3	Notts Forest	1
Leicester Fosse	0	Bradford	2
Notts County	0	Lincoln City	4
Rotherham County	1	Huddersfield Town	3
Sheffield United	4	Hull City	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Arsenal	4	Clapton Orient	0
Portsmouth	0	Millwall	1
Brentford	1	Queens P. Rangers	4
Chelsea	4	Fulham	0
Crystal Palace	1	West Ham United	8
Luton Town	3	Watford	2
Southampton	1	Tottenham Hotspur	0

Scottish League.

Airdrieonians	2	Raith Rovers	0
Clyde	1	Ayr United	4
Dumbarton	4	Dundee	[illegible]
Hibernians	0	Rangers	0
Kilmarnock	2	Third Lanark	1
Morton	2	Falkirk	0
Motherwell	1	Aberdeen	2
Queens Park	1	Hamilton A. C.	0
St. Mirren	0	Celtic	3
Patrick Thistle	0	Hearts	1

DR. MARTIN DRIVES TRIO OF WINNERS

Carries Off Reinsman's Honors on Speedway—Mittie Bedworth Paces Fast.

Dr. C. P. Martin had a most successful day in the eighth matinée of the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held on the Harlem Speedway yesterday.

He triumphed with Bon Todd, a brown mare, in the 1:09 class trot; with E. B. Muller's black mare Nightingale in the 1:06 class trot, and in the 1:11 trot with another of Mr. Muller's horses, Hindenburg, a brown gelding. The summaries:

1:09 CLASS, TROTTING.

Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	3	1	1
The High Born Lady, b. m., (Dr. Manning)	1	2	3
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	3	2

Time—1:09; 1:10; 1:11.

1:07 CLASS, PACING.

Countess Kobl, br. m., (E. Meckel)	1	1
Victor Volla, br. g., (I. V. Hunt)	3	2
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	3
Polly Berry, gr. m., (C. J. Fendt)	4	4

Time—1:08; 1:07.

1:13 CLASS, TROTTING.

Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)	1	1
Baron Spier, br. h., (N. G. Gurnsfelder)	2	2
Fox Deane, br. g., (E. Meckel)	3	3

Time—1:14½; 1:13¾.

1:03 CLASS, PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1
Lizzie Marsh, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	2	2
Clover Patch, br. m., (Dave McCleary)	3	4
Jennie Frisco, br. m., (C. Weiland)	4	3
Royal McKinney, gr. g., (B. Lease)	5	5

Time—1:03¼; 1:03¾.

CLASS 1:06, TROTTING.

Nightingale, blk. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	1	1
El Vivillo, b. g., (M. Aronson)	2	2
Regents Ghost, ch. m., (W. F. Mangan)	3	3

Time—1:07½; 1:08.

CLASS 1:05, PACING.

Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	1	1
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearins)	2	3
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (W. C. Urban)	3	2

Time—1:06; 1:07¼.

1:04 CLASS, TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	4	1	1
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	4	2
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	3	3	3
Oakland Boy, b. g., (Jesse Smith)	1	2	dr

Time—1:05¼; 1:05½; 1:06.

1:11 CLASS, TROTTING.

Hindenburg, br. g., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	1	1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	2
Marie Winter, b. m., (Dr. Manning)	3	3

Time—1:10½; 1:10¾.

HAL CHASE LEADS BATTERS.

Giants Provide Six in First Twenty on National League List.

Foremost among the National League batsmen stands Hal Chase of Cincinnati, according to the official statistics compiled by John Heydler, Secretary of the league. First place actually is accorded to Walter Hoelke of the Giants, but he competed in only thirty-four games, as against 142 for Chase, which gives the one-time Yankee the right to the honors. In third place on the list is McCarty of Brooklyn and the Giants. In percentage he is tied with Chase at .339, but his total of games for the two clubs is only eighty. Of the others numbered in the first ten there are in order after McCarty, Miller Huggins of St. Louis, who took part in eighteen games; Jake Daubert of Brooklyn, Hinchman of Pittsburgh, Hornsby of St. Louis, Wheat of Brooklyn, Robertson of New York and Long of St. Louis. Robertson is the last of this group to obtain better than .300, his average being .307. Long's average drops to .293.

Eleventh on the list stands Hans Wagner of Pittsburgh, this veteran having an average of .287. Then follow in order Zimmerman of Chicago and New York, Fletcher of New York, Cravath, Whitted, Luderus and Stock of Philadelphia; Burns of New York, Paskert of Philadelphia and Stengel of Brooklyn. Thus of the championship Brooklyn team as it stood at the end of the season, there are only three players among the first twenty at the head of the batting list. New York on the other hand has six.

Benny Kauff, who early in the season had his heart set upon leading the league in batting, is tumbled way down in the list, so that one has to be quite painstaking to discover him at all. Thirty-sixth is the number he drew, with a batting average of .264, apparently a popular figure, for there are three tied at that mark.

In club batting Brooklyn is the leader, with a percentage of .261, and Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Boston follow in that order. New York made the greatest number of runs—597, and Brooklyn the greatest number of base hits—1,366. In the individual records, Burns of New York is credited with the greatest number of runs—105, and Carey, Kauff and Bescher lead in base stealing. Robertson and F. Williams made the greatest number of home runs—twelve each.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. *Monomoy, 112 pounds; Lucius, 112; Melodrama, 112; Robin Goodfellow, 112; Hesse, 109; Mae Murray, 109; *Tioga, 112; Russian Pinion, 112; Sorcerer II., 112; Tyrant, 112; Star Sapphire, 112; Sandale, 109; Sween, 112; Bar of Phoenix, 112; N. K. Beal, 112; Daybreak, 109; Merchant, 112; Jade, 109. *Clyde entry.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Steeplechase, selling, four-year-olds and upward; two miles. Robert Oliver, 154 pounds; New Haven, 148; J. R. Johnson, 136; Early Light, 143; Racebrook, 143; Kilix, 130; Idle Michael, 133; Dixon Park, 145; Otto Floto, 135; Kenworthy, 130; Golden Vale, 132; Cynosure, 136.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, handicap; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Hanobala, 110 pounds; Olyn G., 109; Precise, 105; Bullion, 118; Lord Byron, 108; Onwa, 110; Polonium, 95; Fruit Cake, 113; Katharyn Gray, 109; Ophelia W., 107; Whitney Belle, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Pimlico Fall Serial Handicap, (No. 3;) three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Chiclet, 113; Runes, 111; Daddy's Choice, 102; Flittergold, 112; Sir William Johnson, 99; Rhine Maiden, 100; J. J. Lillis, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Thrill, 96 pounds; London, 108; Jimmie Gill, 104; Broomvale, 110; Megaphone, 95; Lohengrin, 114; High Horse, 100; Counterpart, 100; Athena, 116; Remarkable, 95; Sherwood, 95; Little Dipper, 105; Ford Mal, 98; Chesterton, 102; Altamaha, 100; Young Emblem, 105; Ahara, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—The New Howard Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Bayberry Candle, 128 pounds; King Neptune, 112; Fenmouse, 104; Sand Hill, 105; J. J. Lillis, 106; All Smiles, 110.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Ambrose, 121 pounds; Bonnie Tess, 108; Father Riley, 115; Old Broom, 112; Yankee Notions, 128; Infidel II., 108; Brookfield, 108; Margaret N., 105; Sasin, 106; Sir William Johnson, 116; Brave Cunarder, 118; Cliff Field, 112; Napoleon, 94; Dervish, 116; Napier, 84.
*Clyde entry.

BOWMAN HOST AT SHOW BREAKFAST

Officials and Exhibitors Talk Enthusiastically of Horse Fixture in Garden.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

11:00 A. M.—Judging six hackney stallions, Class 11.
11:15 A. M.—Judging three hackney fillies, three years old, Class 16.
11:25 A. M.—Judging three hackney fillies, two years old, Class 17.
11:35 A. M.—Judging seven hackney pony fillies, Class 22.
11:50 A. M.—Judging three trotters, stallions, Class 3.
12:00 M.—Judging three Shetland stallions, shown with three of their get, Class 26.
12:10 P. M.—Judging eight Shetland pony mares, Class 27.
12:25 P. M.—Judging eight horses suitable to become hunters, Class 113.
1:00 P. M.—RECESS.
2:00 P. M.—Judging three pairs of roadsters, Class 32.
2:15 P. M.—Judging four saddle horses, Class 83.
2:30 P. M.—Judging thirteen harness horses, (novice,) Class 37.
3:00 P. M.—Judging twelve ponies under saddle, Class 100.
3:25 P. M.—Judging five pony teams, (four-in-hands,) Class 64.
3:45 P. M.—Judging five saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 88.
4:05 P. M.—Judging six pairs of horses shown to broughams or victorias, Class 51.
4:25 P. M.—Judging eleven ponies in harness, Class 75.
4:50 P. M.—Judging four pairs of harness horses, Class 40.
5:05 P. M.—Judging four hunt teams, Class 122.
5:30 P. M.—Judging ten horses for the broad water jump, Class 135.
6:00 P. M.—RECESS.
8:00 P. M.—Judging eight qualified hunters, middleweight, Class 118.
8:25 P. M.—Judging eleven ponies in harness, Class 73.
8:45 P. M.—Judging ten ladies' saddle horses, Udo M. Fleischmann Challenge Cup, Class 145.
9:10 P. M.—Judging thirteen roadsters, Class 30.
9:40 P. M.—Judging eight tandems, Class 62.
10:00 P. M.—Judging thirteen hunters, Alfred B. Maclay Cup, Class 125.
10:25 P. M.—Judging seven horses for the high jump, Class 136.

Officers, directors, and judges of the National Horse Show Association were the guests yesterday at a Horse Show breakfast tendered them by John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore. All of those present, many of whom have been connected with this annual sporting fixture for a decade, were most enthusiastic over the opening day on Saturday, both from the matter of attendance and the class of competition.

Edward T. Stotesbury, President of the association, and Judge William H. Moore both declared that never since they have been connected with the organization had they seen so much interest and enthusiasm at an opening day at the Garden. Saturday has never been regarded as much more than a curtain raiser, and the exhibitions running through the next five days and evenings will see the social and sporting aspects of the big spectacle at their best.

Although boxes and seats were without their fashionable occupants yesterday, the horses and horsemen at the Garden were just about as busy as on Saturday, exercising the animals which will take part in the exhibitions today. Thoroughbreds and high-stepping English hackneys thronged the show ring from morning until night, jumping fences or whirling gigs over the tanbark by way of preparation for the contests for the coveted blue ribbons.

Just in the nick of time to fill his engagement at the Garden today, the English hackney pony Bricket Brilliant arrived in New York yesterday on board the steamship Manchuria of the Atlantic Transport Line, after a stormy two weeks' voyage from London. Miss Muriel Wiggin, daughter of A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, bought the pony in England about a month ago to mate her American bred pony Odora. The pair, which were introduced to each other last night, will trot in double harness today in two events.

Another event of interest which is scheduled for the morning session will be the appearance of the 26-year-old Shetland stallion Prince of Wales, which will appear in the class for sires accompanied by three of their offspring. The Prince and those descended from him have won more than 3,000 first prizes and are scattered all over the United States and Canada. In the pony tandem which won the blue ribbon on Saturday, the wheeler was a grandson and the leader a great-grandson of Prince of Wales. Another of today's attractive events will be the class for pony four-in-hand teams. James Cox Brady will show for the first time the four roan Welsh and hackney ponies recently purchased by him and they will be driven to a perfectly appointed miniature park drag, which has been imported from France.

There will be jumping events every day. These contests are always spectacular and add color to the surroundings, as many of the participants are uniformed officers of the United States Army. The events increase in interest and the competitions become keener each day of the show until the last two nights, when the climax is reached and the championships in the various divisions are awarded.

Among those who were at the breakfast were: Reginald Vanderbilt, Sir Adam Beck of London, Ontario; James G. Marshall, William H. Moore, Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia, William Wilson McVickar, Richard Wallach of the Fauquier Club, Warrenton, Va.; Rufus L. Patterson, Captain John A. Barry of the Second Cavalry, U. S. A.; Captain Pullen, U. S. A.; H. C. F. Koch, A. W. Atkinson, Charles A. Baudouine, John R. Thompson of Chicago, Charles E. Bunn of Peoria, Ill.; Robert H. Rycroft, Walter W. Rycroft, Harry T. Peters, J. A. Spoor, Thomas R. Alford, Peter Hauck, Jr., E. T. Stotesbury, Robert A. Fairbairn, F. Ambrose Clark, Captain D. P. Card, William du Pont, Daniel Guggenheim, Louis Lee Haggin, Willard D. Straight, and Norman G. Thwaites.

Skating Star at St. Nicholas Rink.

Oscar Mathisen of Christiania, Norway, hailed as the champion speed ice skater of the world, who arrived in New York from abroad Saturday, has selected St. Nicholas Rink for his practice preliminary to giving the speed skaters of this country and Canada a chance to wrest his title from him. Mathisen claims a record of 8:07 for 5,000 meters, or 3 miles and 188 yards.

Hockey League to Meet Friday.

The annual meeting of the American Amateur Hockey League is to be held at St. Nicholas Rink at 8 o'clock Friday evening, Nov. 17. Playing schedules will be arranged and officers will be elected.

HAM WINS IN SHOOT-OFF.

Defeats McVoy for High Handicap Prize at Travers Island.

Only a small field of gunners reported for the week-end shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. The best work of the day was done by W. B. Ogden, who had a total of 93 out of a possible 100 targets. Three gunners all had full scores of 100 targets in the shoot for the high handicap prize. They were F. J. Ham, Jr., M. McVoy, Jr., and W. B. Ogden. Only the first two were eligible for the shoot-off, which finally was taken by Ham.

Straight scores gave legs on the Accumulation Cup to F. J. Ham, Jr., and M. McVoy, Jr. Ham also scored on both the Tournament and the Haslin Cups, and McVoy was numbered among the winners in the tournament cup competition. Other winners were W. B. Ogden and A. L. Burns. W. B. Ogden also scored a leg on the Haslin prize. Ogden also won the Travers Island Cup, only after shoot-off against W. R. Delehanty. A fifty-bird special match was taken by F. J. Ham, Jr., after a shoot-off against M. McVoy, Jr.

Lewis Wins Manhasset Shoot.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Nov. 12.—Tracy H. Lewis was high gun at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club today when he broke 87 out of 100 clay birds. Daniel E. Smith scored legs on the Monthly and Yearly Cups and tied for the gross score prize in the 100-bird handicap.

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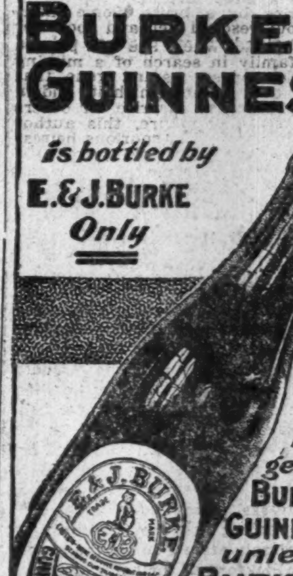

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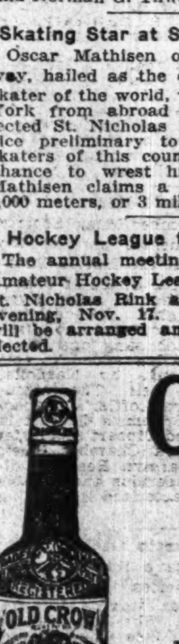

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NAZIMOVA IN FILM OF WAR BRIDES PLAY

Makes Success in Her First Appearance as a Movie Star.

STRIKING PHOTOS SHOWN

Admiral Jellicoe's Fleet and Mae Murray in a Melodrama Seen on the Screens.

Alla Nazimova was seen for the first time as a screen actress last night at the Broadway Theatre in a film version of Marion Craig Wentworth's dramatic playlet, "War Brides," in which she acted in vaudeville during the early part of the war. It has been such a common occurrence for an actress to step from the speaking to the silent stage that one might think the event could hold little interest, and yet from the outpouring of people, many of them professionals, for this first exhibition, it was obvious that such events are still pregnant with interest.

Mme. Nazimova justified the great interest thus manifested by showing that she had adapted her talents to the new medium with unusual success. In the language of the studio, she screens well, which, translated, means that she is a good subject for motion photography, always a consummation devoutly to be wished for; and what is more to her credit, since it is the result of her intelligence and not her good fortune, she knows how to express herself in terms of the film. Her marvelously mobile face, capable of indicating varying shades of emotion, especially those of sorrow, is a priceless asset for the dumb show of the screen. So there was some reason for the word "Success" on the floral offerings in the lobby.

The latter half of the photoplay almost atones for the first half, which in some respects is very bad indeed. It is palpably padded to make a movie holiday, some of the padding consisting of typical movie comedy, and is unnecessarily jerky and artificial. With such pictures as those of the battle of the Somme on view there should be a law against photoplay directors photographing sham martial scenes, or else to force them to make them depict scenes approximating reality. A bogus battle scene is included in "War Brides," in which the defensive army occupies a system of trenches which rise from the foreground up and up into the background. All that an attacking army would have to do would be to creep up to the edge of the top trenches and roll bombs down upon the helpless enemy, while if those in the trenches wished to assume the offensive they would have to scale heights as high as the Palisades.

The sketch as it was acted in vaudeville is developed in a direct and effective manner in the latter half of the film. It is in this that Mme. Nazimova proves her skill; earlier in the picture she seemed less able to resist the temptation to indulge in the contortions that have marred her acting in recent years. The film abounds in striking photography.

The motion pictures of Sir John Jellicoe's British Grand Fleet, exhibited last Summer at the Lyceum, were included on the new program at the Rialto. The pictures give a good idea of types of ships and show something of the life of the men. "The Devil's Double," a photoplay which provides William S. Hart with a rôle of a Western bad man, a type he is particularly happy in portraying, is also on the bill.

If real life were only ordered as conveniently as reel life! At the Strand, for instance, Mae Murray plays the rôle of an English heiress who was kidnapped as a baby and held captive in South Africa by a brute. Some kind-hearted soul rescued her and took her back to England, where she was palmed off on a family in search of a missing heiress. Of course, having gone that far, the author had to finish it, and in spite of spoiling the surprise for others who may see the picture, this author must finish it too. The spurious heiress was the one they were looking for!

MARY PICKFORD RESCUED.

Saved from Sinking Schooner, Not as Part of a Play.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Nov. 12.—Mary Pickford's new picture was staged in Marblehead Harbor this afternoon in a manner so realistic that the "Queen of the Movies" might have lost her life.

Miss Pickford enacts the rôle of a fisherman's daughter in a part of Marblehead Neck labeled Scotland. Angry because her father refuses his consent to her marrying, she leaves him and goes to an old vessel in search of her lover.

The old fishing schooner Eddie Miner was accordingly sailing out of the harbor with Miss Pickford at the helm, the camera man hidden in the bow, and Director Charles Tourmeur and his assistants in the cabin. Far in the lead, at the end of a long towline, were two tugs.

All went well until the fair skipper and her craft were about a quarter mile off shore. Then it was found that the old tub had sprung a leak—and this is no press agent's yarn. The people in the cabin rushed on deck. Miss Pickford's maid ran below to gather up her mistress's belongings, and the camera man shinned the mast to get one more picture before he perished. The heroine stuck to her post, and when Mr. Tourmeur reached her the Eddie Miner's deck was awash and Miss Pickford was in water up to her waist.

A group of spectators on shore looked on admiringly, thinking it was all in the play. Their unconcern was dispelled only when the fourteen persons aboard the schooner were seen getting into the boat. The author of the scenario, who was among the onlookers, knew there was nothing of this sort called for, and raised a cry of alarm. Motor boats put off, and all hands were brought to shore.

All were drenched, but none of them appeared to be otherwise affected. Miss Pickford confessed that she was frightened.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN BETTER.

Physicians Say Chances of Her Recovery Are Favorable.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain of New York, who is critically ill at a hospital here, was somewhat improved today, according to her physicians. Her chances for recovery were favorable, they said.

Mrs. Boissevain collapsed on a tour delivering political addresses. Her physicians say she was suffering from extreme aenemia complicated by throat trouble. Three blood tranfusions have been made in an effort to strengthen her.

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SCIENTISTS IN CONVENTION.

Sixty-ninth Annual Meeting of American Association Here.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the national scientific societies affiliated with it, will convene in New York in the last week of December, with Columbia University, New York University, the City College, the American Museum of Natural History and other educational and scientific institutions having general charge of the convention. An attendance of more than 2,000 is expected.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, will preside. Among the national societies which will probably be represented are the American Mathematical Society, the Astronomical Society of America, the American Physical Society, the American Chemical Society, the Geological Society of America, the Association of American Geographers, the Paleontological Society of America, the Botanical Society of America, the American Phytopathological Society, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Zoologists, the Entomological Society of America, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Physiological Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Society for Experimental Pathology, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Philosophical Association, the American Psychological Association, and the American Anthropological Association.

The Executive Committee in charge consists of Henry F. Osborn, Chairman; J. J. Stevenson, Professor M. I. Pupin, Professor Charles Baskerville, N. L. Britton, Dr. Simon Flexner, E. B. Nelson, and Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Secretary.

NEW PAPERS FROM OLD.

Process That Removes the Ink Successfully Tested in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEENAH, Wis., Nov. 12.—The high cost of print paper is largely responsible for bringing into the limelight Dr. Thomas Jasperson, who is confident he has invented a process whereby old newspapers are transformed into pure white stock, to be again used for newspaper printing. The process has had an actual test, newspapers yellow with age having been converted into rolls of spotless paper and used for several issues of a Neenah newspaper. Dr. Jasperson is being besieged with inquiries from all over the country.

The process removes all ink from the old newspapers, and they are ground up, made into pulp, and run through a papermaking machine, coming out immaculate, whiter than the original paper. Dr. Jasperson worked more than four years before he perfected his compound. He completed his work about a year ago. He persuaded a paper manufacturer at Kalamazoo, Mich., to make a test. The result was a success. A few weeks ago the mill of the Combined Locks Paper Company made one run of the Jasperson paper. It was used in the publication of the Neenah paper, and the result was a paper firm, white, and of excellent quality.

In this process the old newspapers are put into the beater, or mixing machine, and a chemical is added. By this the lampblack is extracted and the paper pulp is bleached clear white. The mass is washed several times before it is run through the rolls, from which it comes, dried by heat, in a fine white sheet, and is rolled on a spool for use. No changes in plant are necessary. The same machinery is used. The inventor has received a patent from the United States.

A mill is being equipped at Chicago, where his process will be used.

HEADS PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

E. F. Sanderson Installed as Successor to Dr. F. C. Howe.

Edward F. Sanderson was installed as Director of the People's Institute last night at a public meeting in Cooper Union. The former Director of the institute was Frederic C. Howe, who resigned after being appointed Commissioner of Immigration. Dr. Howe was unable to attend last night's meeting because, it was announced, he had campaigned for President Wilson's re-election with such vigor that his physician ordered him to take a rest after Election Day.

Henry De Forest Baldwin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the institute, introduced the new Director and outlined the past activities of the institute. With the official inauguration of the new Director, it was announced, the institute will begin its Autumn activities.

The People's Forum, which was started twenty years ago by Charles Sprague Smith, founder of the People's Institute, will be continued this year at Cooper Union. Its object is to gather persons from the vicinity to hear addresses on subjects of general interest and then to question the speakers on the subjects. This open forum movement, it was announced, has spread to all parts of the country until now there are said to be nearly 100 such institutions.

Mr. Sanderson, who was graduated from Amherst and was formerly a Congregational clergyamn, was introduced as a man who had devoted his life to public service. In his own address he spoke of the work the institute had accomplished, and said that had set an extremely high standard for a new Director to live up to.

LIMIT FACULTY'S FREEDOM.

Wharton Dean's Restrictions Criticised as Abridging Free Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Considerable "free speech" furor has been aroused over a circular issued by William L. McClellan, Dean of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania. Morris L. Cooke, ex-Director of Public Works of this city, declared that under the terms of the circular a Wharton School professor could not teach a Sunday school class without first getting permission from the Dean of his Faculty. The circular reads:

"What other establishments, private or public, are you connected with at present which have the right to a portion of your time for which you receive fee, salary, or honorarium?

"What committee or commissions of a public nature are you connected with at present, with or without remuneration?

"All members of the instruction staff are requested to understand that hereafter no new relations of the sort included in the above questions shall be established, nor shall old ones be renewed without first consulting with the Dean in order that, where necessary, the approval of the Provost or Trustees may be requested."

Mr. Cooke charges that Mr. McClellan's appointment as Dean of the Wharton School was part of a nation-wide movement inaugurated by interests identified with public utility corporations to influence public opinion in opposition to any trend toward public ownership of public utilities.

Chamber Music Heard.

The New York Chamber Music Society supplied the instrumental part of the program last night at the Harris Theatre for the third of the series of chamber music concerts that is being given there on Sunday nights. The soloists were Lillian Bradley, soprano, and Hugh Allan, baritone. Each sang one group of songs, and Mr. Allan added to this three Neapolitan songs by Nardella, which he sang very well. The instrumental numbers were Loffler's rhapsodie, "The Pool"; Brahms's Quartet in C minor, Op. 60, and Mozart's Quartet in F. The New York Chamber Music Society, of which Carolyn Beebe is director, is known for serious and capable work, and this characterized its playing last night.

Recital by Yvette Guilbert.

Yvette Guilbert gave the second of her Sunday night series of recitals of old French songs at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last night. She sang, under the title of "Les Jolies Chansons de France," many of the familiar songs of her répertoire and some that were not so familiar, like "Pourquoi me bat mon mari?" She was assisted by a young soprano, Margaret Farnam, who sang two groups of songs. Miss Farnam proved to be quite unprepared as yet for appearance in public, both as regards voice and style of singing. Mme. Guilbert's accompaniments were well played by Gustave Ferrari.

IAN HAY TELLS OF THE WAR.

Author of "The First Hundred Thousand" Heard at the Astor.

Captain John Hay Beith, whose book, "The First Hundred Thousand," written under the pen name of Ian Hay, has been one of the most widely read books about the great war, spoke yesterday afternoon and again last night in the Astor Theatre in conjunction with the exhibition of motion pictures of the war sent to this country by the British Government. Captain Beith came to America several weeks ago to help Captain Norman Thwaites with the work of organizing bazaars and other entertainments for the benefit of British and other allied war sufferers.

E. H. Sothern introduced Captain Beith, telling of his service in the British Army and his decorations for bravery. Mr. Sothern began a twenty weeks' tour last week in "If I Were King" for the benefit of the British Red Cross, and he stopped over yesterday while on the way to his next engagement purposely to appear at this exhibition, which was also for the benefit of war charities. Mr. Sothern said that he had wanted to use the films in conjunction with his production, but that the managers had decided that the two entertainments would be more successful if presented separately.

Captain Beith said that the war so far had been divided into three phases—the first phase consisting of the first Autumn and Winter, when England and her allies were fighting a desperate defensive war until they could assemble their armies; the second lasting from the Summer of 1915 until last Summer, a period during which the armies recruited and trained by Kitchener were ready but munitions were wanting, and the third beginning with the battle of the Somme, when the British troops climbed out of their trenches "shoulder to shoulder with the finest soldiers in the world, the soldiers of France." This statement brought forth the loudest burst of applause, although the audience was patently largely a British one. Captain Beith said that whatever cause one might favor every one would have to admit that the men who took the pictures had shown indomitable courage.

The pictures exhibited were those of the training of Kitchener's army, first seen here last Summer at the Lyceum, and the Somme battle pictures exhibited recently at the Strand. The latter are the most thrilling and impressive war pictures yet brought here.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A Beethoven Program, with Josef Hofmann as Soloist.

At its first Sunday concert, given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, the Philharmonic Society offered another program devoted entirely to one composer—this time Beethoven—and a solo player who exercises the most potent attraction upon the musical public, Josef Hofmann. The result was an audience that again filled the hall to its utmost capacity. Mr. Hofmann played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat. The orchestral numbers were the "Eroica" Symphony and the third "Leonore" overture. All are among the most familiar offerings that are made to this public. The orchestra was in excellent form, and played the symphony and the overture with technical finish and brilliancy, in the manner that Mr. Stransky has made well known to his admirers.

Mr. Hofmann again deeply impressed his listeners with an admirably poised and beautifully proportioned performance of the concerto, abundantly vigorous and yet exquisite in all its adjustments of tone and of dynamics, pulsingly rhythmical throughout, and flawless in its technical mechanism. It was not a performance to cause thrills or throbs, but it was informed throughout by a profound underlying comprehension of the composer's thought and an essential sympathy with it. It signified a deep concern for Beethoven's utterance and none at all for opportunities given the performer for personal display. The audience showed great appreciation of Mr. Hofmann's playing.

A SONATA RECITAL.

The Brothers Dethier Play Works by Dohnanyi, Brahms, and Pierne.

The brothers Gaston and Edouard Déthier, both known and highly esteemed as resident musicians, pianist and violinist, gave a recital last evening in the Comedy Theatre of sonatas for pianoforte and violin. They played three: Ernst von Dohnanyi's, in C sharp minor, Op. 21; Brahms's, in G, Op. 78, and Gabriel Pierné's in D minor, Op. 36. Dohnanyi's was given for the first time in New York. His name has been attached to a number of serious and accomplished compositions heard here in the last fifteen years or so, beginning with a pianoforte quintet that he brought over with him when he visited this country as a pianist and played it with the Kneisel Quartet.

The sonata shows ripe and skillful musicianship and a serious purpose; and it reveals no temptation to assimilate any styles of the "modernists," or of anybody later than Brahms. The influence of Brahms is indeed conspicuous in it; far too conspicuous to permit the work to be considered the utterance of really original or wholly individual personality in music. It suffers somewhat from the persistence of its plangent mood throughout in three movements. Mr. Dohnanyi has made somewhat elaborate use of the device known as "community of theme," and in his development he has shown much skill and judgment.

The Messrs. Déthier played it with evident deep sympathy, a fine artistic intelligence and a complete mutual understanding in the matter of ensemble. The audience found occasion for hearty applause.

TESTIMONIAL TO MACKAY.

Stage Associates Will Honor Oldest Actor in America.

The testimonial to F. F. Mackay, the oldest actor in America, originally announced for last Spring, will be given on Friday afternoon, Nov. 24, in the New Amsterdam Theatre. Mr. Mackay has been an officer of the Actors' Fund for twenty-five years, and every week in that time he has distributed money to the needy of the profession. It is in recognition of his work for the charity that its other officers have arranged the testimonial.

The use of the theatre has been donated by Klaw & Erlanger, and Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, has arranged a program of interest. Some of the numbers will be Henry Miller, Ruth Chatterton and William H. Crane in a one-act play; Gladys Hanson and Bruce McRae in a one-act comedy; Blanch Bates, William Collier, Raymond Hitchcock, and DeWolf Hopper in individual numbers; Elsie Janis in an original sketch, and song and dance numbers from "Miss Springtime" and "So Long Letty."

Miss Ethel Heaney Plays.

Miss Ethel Heaney, a young pianist who has been heard here once before, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre, at which her program comprised Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 53, a group of Chopin's compositions, Schulz-Evler's "Arabesques" on the "Blue Danube" Waltz, and pieces by Bach and Scarlatti. The pianist is not yet prepared to do herself credit on the concert platform, for her technique is not developed to the point where she can play brilliantly or forcefully. It was probably for this reason that her style showed so little variety.

Mlle. Siklosy Joins Opera Staff.

Mlle. Marcsa Siklosy, a mezzo-soprano from Petrograd, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Company. She sang at the Opera Comique in Paris during the Summer in a new light opera entitled "Une Affaire d'Or."

"CATHERINE" PRESENTED.

Inaugurating Preliminary Weeks of French Theatre's Season.

The local Théatre Français began its season on Saturday night when "Catherine" was presented at the Garrick. This is the clean, but anaemic and unimportant comedy by Henri Lavedan which was made pleasing here just eighteen years ago when Annie Russell played it at the same theatre. The first performance of the new French season was distinguished by the singing of the "Marseillaise" by Mme. Berzia of the Chicago Opera.

It would be quite unfair to judge the prospect of M. Bonheur's underwritten and ambitious season by the showing in what is, after all, only the preliminary engagement. He is not yet in his new and elaborate theatre in West Forty-fifth Street, which will not be ready until after the middle of next month, and the major members of his company—Jeanne Provost and Yvonne Garrick among them—have not yet reached here from Paris. The pleasantest feature of the somewhat shoddy performance of "Catherine" is the work of Mr. Becman. This arresting and skillful young actor, however, is here cast as a Duke and he is scarcely ducal either in manner or speech. The most unfortunate factor in the performance is Yvonne Mirval's difficulty with the title rôle, for which she is shockingly miscast.

A good omen for the new season is the revolution in scenic equipment. "Catherine" is played with three simple, tasteful, inexpensive sets, which are quite sufficient and immeasurably ahead of anything the French Theatre has had before.

"Catherine" will be played for one week. Then we shall have "Notre Jeunesse," by Alfred Capus; Gilda Darthy in Georges Ohnet's "Le Maître de Forges," Yvonne Garrick (for whom the present theatre appears to have been named) in Maurice Hennequin's "Patachon," and Lillian Greuze in "Miquette" by Caillavet and de Flers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Such Is Life," a comedy by Harold Owen, one of the authors of "Mr. Wu," the play of Chinese life in which Walker Whiteside was seen here two years ago, will be the next attraction at the Princess. "Go To It" went from this theatre on Saturday night, and the new piece will be presented the week of Nov. 27. Sam Sothern, a brother of E. H. Sothern, will be the star, and Ferdinand Gottschalk will have an important role.

Khyva St. Albans, who made her professional debut as Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last year, will play opposite John E. Kellerd in his Shakespearean productions this season.

While the audience is arriving for each performance of the new revue at the Century the Blue and White Marimba Band will give a brief concert on the stage apron.

The second anniversary of the founding of the Punch and Judy Theatre was observed Saturday with the 228th performance of the dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island." Today is the anniversary of the author's birth, and a box will be kept vacant in his honor.

Raymond Hitchcock will introduce a new song in "Betty" tonight at the Globe, and in his curtain speech will make some predictions on the effect of President Wilson's re-election on the country.

Walter Hampden is not to leave the cast of "Good Gracious Annabelle." It was erroneously reported that he would appear in Margaret Illington's support in "Our Little Wife" when Avery Hopwood's new farce is presented at the Harris on Saturday night.

Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, who will come to New York this week to be made an honorary life member of the Lawyers' Club, will be the guest of honor at a theatre party to be given on Friday night at the Hippodrome by Ormsby McHarg.

Forty-two years ago today McIntyre and Heath made their first appearance together on the stage of a variety theatre in San Antonio, Texas. During all those years substitutes have appeared in their sketches only twice, once when Heath was ill and Sam Bernard substituted for him, and again when the other partner missed a performance and his part was taken by another member of the company. The black-face comedians will celebrate their anniversary with a dinner for some of their old companions after their appearance at the Winter Garden tonight.

A special showing of "An Enemy to the King," the second of the series of pictures for which E. H. Sothern acted last Summer at the Vitagraph studios, will be given tomorrow afternoon at 1,600 Broadway.

By a special arrangement with Winthrop Ames, the Famous Players Company will make a film version of "Snow White" with Marguerite Clark in her original role.

Max Figman, who has been devoting his time and talents to movies for several years, has quit acting for the screen and will return to the speaking stage next month in Edwin Milton Royle's new play, "Peace and Quiet." The comedy deals with the Mexican border situation and was acted before President Wilson at a special performance last Spring in Washington.

Century THEATRE, B'way, 62d St. & Central Park West. Just North of Columbus Circle.
Popular Price Mat. Wed'y
CHARLES DILLINGHAM & FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR. Present
The Century Girl
World's Greatest Musical Show.
524 CHOICE FIRST BALCONY SEATS ... $1.00
300 Excellent Seats @ 75c
527 Good Seats @ 50c
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.
Note: Concert Nightly, Marimba Band, 8 o'clock—Curtain 8:20 Sharp.

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Telephones: Bryant 10031-10032.
Opening Tonight at 8:15 (first time), Pearl Fishers. Hempel, Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond. Polacco.
Wed., Eve. 7:45, Tristan und Isolde. Kurt, Homer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. Eve. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi (Debut).
Fri. Eve. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, popular prices. 75c to $3. Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Magic Flute. Kurt, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Althouse, Schlegel. Cond. Bodanzky.
Thanksgiving Day Mat. PARSIFAL Thurs., Nov. 30, at 1.
Seat Sale Begins Thurs., Nov. 16th, 9 A. M.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tomorrow, at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond. Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

81ST ST. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER
THE INCOMPARABLE Douglas Fairbanks In His Latest Satire, "American Aristocracy" More Daring & Laughs Than Ever Before. ALSO SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE Mat. Today, 10c & 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Telephone 9590—Columbus.
ABORN GRAND OPERA COMPANY INDEFINITE SEASON, Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 20
NEXT WEEK "The Jewels of the Madonna" 500 GOOD Orchestra Seats at $1.00 Plenty of Others, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Seats Now on Sale for First 4 Weeks. Matinees Wed., Sat. and Holidays.

HIPPODROME TWICE DAILY Mat. Today Best Seats $1 "THE BIG SHOW" With ANNA PAVLOWA. World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices. Nights at 8:15.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c, $1. Melville Ellis & Irene Bordoni, "Overtones," with Helene Lackaye, Whiting & Burt, Sam & Kitty Morton, Lew Brice & Helene Coyne, Harry Langdon & Co., Oths. & Nan Halperin.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE 86th Street, nr. Lexington Av. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Sun. at 3:15. MIZI GIZI in DIE TOLLY DOLLY Played 1000 Times in Berlin. (25c to $1.)

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE WEST 42D ST. KLAW & ERLANGER MANAGERS
THE WORLD'S GREATEST THEATRICAL INSTITUTION! Presenting nightly to absolute capacity within its two beautiful auditoriums THE 2 MOST REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE ERA!
In the NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ("THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL") Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK!
After the play see (Atop this Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE (Courtesy Klaw & Erlanger) FRIDAY, NOV. 24, at 1:20 P. M.
Actors' Fund Testimonial Performance tendered to Mr. F. F. Mackay, Chairman Executive Committee Actors' Fund.
A SPECIAL PROGRAM OF STAR NOVELTIES arranged by the OFFICERS OF THE FUND (under the direction of Daniel Frohman.)
Usual Prices. Application by mail.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 392 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN "Fragrant, diverting, appealing."—World.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20. "Sparkling Comedy."—Telegram CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. SEVENTH BIG WEEK BACKFIRE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 Pollyanna The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20 'Phone 6344 Bryant. BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:20 COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT CAPTAIN KIDD, Jr. A farcical adventure by Rida Johnson Young.

JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy MAJOR PENDENNIS CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:20

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 SEVEN CHANCES

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Arms AND THE Girl

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:15. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER Seats now for final (3 Weeks) performances.

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AEOLIAN HALL TONIGHT AT 8:15. SONG RECITAL BY CLARA CLEMENS Ossip Gabrilowitsch At the Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 16, at 3. THIBAUD The Distinguished French Violinist Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3. Schumann Chopin Recital HAROLD BAUER Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Mon., Tues. Eves. 8:15 Der Gatte des Fraeuleins Wed. Last Time. WIE EINST IM MAI.

BANDBOX 57th Street & 3rd Avenue. LAST 4 TIMES. Mo., Tues. Eves. 8:15 Wie Einst Im Mai Berlin Musical Comedy.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Charlie Chaplin in "Behind the Screen." Doris Kenyon in "The Ocean Waif."
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'y. Every Ev. at 8:15 CHARLIE CHAPLIN, "Behind the Screen," "Orientale," Burns & Kissen, Mario Fenton, & oths. All Seats 25,35,50c.

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Punch & Judy Theatre, 49, E. of B'way TREASURE ISLAND Evenings 8:30 Matinees Fri. & Sat., 2:30. Circle 1366. 232d Time Cast includes: Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Henry E. Dixey, Tim Murphy & 30 others.

B'way & 47th St. STRAND NOON to 11:30 MAE MURRAY in "The Plow Girl," Grace Hoffman, Steindel Inst. Trio. Strand Orch. Ditmars.

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The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York." PIERROT THE PRODIGAL MUSIC THROUGHOUT. TONIGHT at 8:45 LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Eves. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25. "SHEER DELIGHT."—Tribune. EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

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COMEDY, W. 41. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Wash'n Sq. Players 4 More 1-Act Plays.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1916.

AS HISTORY WILL SEE IT.

The historian of political changes and developments in the United States, indifferent to the petty incidents and minor details of the Presidential election of 1916, which received quite too much attention in contemporary analysis and interpretation, will with clear vision and a sure pen trace the history of the many attempts to organize and put in power a party of the people; will tell of repeated failure under leaders unfit or undeserving until, in this electoral campaign, the people saw before them the opportunity they had long desired and a leader worthy of their confidence. We have seen in this election the working of political foreordination, a majority of the people were waiting for just such a candidate as Mr. WILSON. It was the most natural thing in the world that they should elect him.

It is vain and futile to say that the Progressives elected Mr. WILSON, or that this State or that or the women or anybody but the people elected him. It is altogether idle to dwell upon the secondary forces that worked for Mr. WILSON, the labor vote, the pacifists, rejoicing that he had kept us out of war, or prosperous farmers, dreading a change. All these were auxiliary, they counted for much, but they served only to swell a flood of which the great sources were deeper. Calculation is awry when it assumes that California gave its electoral vote to Mr. WILSON because Mr. HUGHES did not shake hands with Governor JOHNSON. Nor was it altogether the West against the East. New Hampshire responded to the call, Maine and Massachusetts were vividly stirred. The whole country was moved.

The Progressive Party was only one of the many bridges over which the people sought to pass into the promised land of government of, for and by themselves. WEAVER, BRYAN, ROOSEVELT, all were tried and found wanting. For centuries the opposing forces of conservatism and liberalism have been grappling with each other in every land where the people have anything to say about government. CAVOUR, CASTELAR, GAMBETTA, and GLADSTONE are shining names in the story of liberal politics. The opposing tendency is exemplified by the forces of the Bourbon reaction that did not cease from their plotting in France until MACMAHON's retirement and by the stolid Toryism in England that fought against all progress until the middle of the last century. In this Republic the conservatives or reactionaries, or whatever you may be pleased to call them, are so moderate and reasonable that the people have never been inclined to jump from the comfortable warmth of their firesides into the blazing coals of radicalism. WEAVER was an incoherency. BRYAN, inconstant, incapable and tiresome, was but the beneficiary of an acute popular discontent. ROOSEVELT, seeking only his own ends, tremendously overplayed his rôle as a champion of the people's rights. The waiting majority was for none of these.

Let us be profoundly grateful that in the United States we are extreme neither in one direction nor the other. The people wanted to put the Republicans out because that party, with its habit of granting privilege through protection and because of its entanglements with corporate interests, was not trusted by them. But although they really desired a change, the people were not fooled enough to swallow BRYAN's quack remedies or try the ROOSEVELT nostrums.

The American people are a canny lot, and therein lies our safety. They re-elected Mr. WILSON last Tuesday because they had seen him put to the test, they know him, they trust him. They gave him a plurality of more than 400,000 votes. His vote was the largest ever given to a candidate for President, larger by 2,000,000 than the vote given to BRYAN in 1896. It was a vote of personal confidence, for in twenty-four of the twenty-six States included in the table published by THE TIMES yesterday, he was far in the lead of the head of the party ticket. And in an election that continues Mr. WILSON in the White House the Democrats lost their majority in the lower house of Congress.

The warning is plain. The People's party has a leader, it is itself not yet solidly organized. More than 1,000,000 voters of other affiliations have joined the Democrats to extend for four years Mr. WILSON's service as President. If the Democrats will consent to be guided by the President, if they show themselves to be safe and sane, in short, if they do not make fools of themselves, complete assimilation will take place, they will be the people's party and they will continue in power during good behavior. In our electorate balance of power is always mobilized. Unsteadiness and foolish ventures into radicalism on the part of the Democrats will drive the new recruits by hundreds of thousands to the other party, and put it again in the majority.

HOW TO SPEND $30,000,000.

The books tell us of 20,000 students at mediaeval Paris, Oxford, Padua. Possibly the registration system wasn't as accurate as Columbia's. Last year she had 19,094 students, or more than 13,000 if the Summer Sessioners be counted out. The teaching staff has 959 members. The original Faculty, the whole corps of instructors, in the good old Colony times and beginnings of King's College, was its first President, Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, and his undergraduates were eight. In our own time Columbia has grown gigantically. She is become a great national and cosmopolitan university. But it is not the physical growth, the enlarged endowment, though she is poor for her multifarious needs, the number of her students, that impresses. The multiplication and extension of her teaching, her splendid professional and technical schools, her spirit of large design, of progress, of service to the community, make Columbia much more than a congeries of colleges, make her a powerful, active, productive force in the life of New York and of the nation.

President BUTLER says in his annual report that the university must have $30,000,000 if it is within a reasonable time to accomplish satisfactorily the tasks that are now laid upon it. It must have $12,000,000, and this is its most immediate need, to carry out the plan, in which the Presbyterian Hospital shares, for a medical centre and a graduate school of medicine and surgery. For the development by graduate instruction and original research in science, for the improvement of the public health and the mastery of obscure diseases, such an institution would be invaluable. A word to the wise millionaires, to all the forehanded wise, should be sufficient.

Another plan, which calls for $6,000,000, is of singular timeliness and interest. The Faculty of Applied Sciences, through the Schools of Mines, Engineering, and Applied Science, frequented only by serious and advanced students, asks for testing and experimental laboratories, where may be studied the pressing problems, made evident to every eye by the war, of improving the products, diminishing the waste, harmonizing the processes, multiplying the resources of American industry. Here is the true means of protecting American industry.

The Law School needs a million, a couple of millions is wanted to increase equipment, material, and staff for research in philosophy, political and pure science. Many salaries should be raised, to keep distinguished professors at the university and deliver promising young men from the temptation of business offers far superior to their scanty pay. The Library, the University Press, various objects undertaken, or that ought to be undertaken, account for the rest of the $30,000,000. May Columbia get it, in large sums and in small, and on short notice!

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE BELL, in command of the Fifth Brigade at El Paso, is an advocate of the retention of blue uniforms and gold braid in the army. The olive drab suffices for war service, but its use on all occasions, this experienced observer contends, leads to neglect of personal appearance, even to slovenliness, among the soldiers. General BELL goes so far as to believe that the military dandy exerts a good influence. Probably he is right. There is a general idea that the khaki has lent a remarkably neat appearance to the army, that a soldier in an olive drab shirt and breeches, with leggings or puttees to match, looks very soldierlike, but the civilian knows less about soldiers and army development than an authority like General BELL. He believes that the dull uniform makes the soldier dull in his few hours of ease, that the trim blue coat and the gold braid of the noncommissioned officer tend to make the man prouder of the service, that he feels the importance of his calling more keenly, which is perhaps desirable.

There is a strong movement nowadays to make the plain service uniform serve for all occasions, to do away with gold braid, as the plumes of olden times have been done away with. A middle course may be desirable. The soldier is a man, and most men like to be well dressed. There is no doubt of the utility of the plain uniforms in war. But the Marine Corps sticks to its blue and gold, and has grown of late mightily in public favor. General BELL insists that the esprit de corps is due in part to the uniform. The subject of military uniform is not to be lightly regarded. General BELL's first contention is for neatness. It is an important part of discipline. One of the boasted advantages of the olive drab is that "it does not show dirt." Clothes that do not show dirt are frequently dirty. Blue coats have to be carefully cleaned and brushed. We hope that General BELL's ideas will not be disregarded. If a handsomer uniform on parade makes a soldier more contented with his lot, let us have the handsomer uniforms.

JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA.

A little over six years ago a short, pudgy man, clean shaven, came forward in California as a candidate for Governor. Although the son of a man who, as a member of Congress and in other capacities, had been and still was the spokesman of Southern Pacific Railway interests, the newcomer gave vigorous utterance to views against that corporation's domination. People were loath to believe that the son of GROVE L. JOHNSON could be serious in his opposition. The late ROBERT J. BURDETTE, preacher and former paragrapher, expressed a quite general opinion when he quoted against the candidate the Biblical query: "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"

But HIRAM W. JOHNSON carried on a campaign in his own way, regardless of sneers, and made a platform for himself in the talks that he gave. He traversed the State in an automobile driven by his son and spoke at crossroads and at any other places where he could find listeners. Although having a notable command of language and being especially effective in caustic invective, he was no orator in the usual acceptation of the term. His appearance was not striking, and his gestures were mostly confined to a movement of the forearm like those of a carpenter wielding a hammer. But there was no mistaking the earnestness of the man, and his sincerity was obvious. Wherever he went he carried conviction with him.

He promised, if elected, that he would drive the Southern Pacific out of the domination of the State, which had become absolute through many years of misrule under both Republican and Democratic Administrations. Judges favoring that company had sat on the bench and had given decisions that had nullified the provisions of a Constitution adopted at the time of a popular uprising against the railroad and other corporate tyranny. Prosecuting officers in many counties were merely tools of the railway monopoly, and officers were its willing agents. In the days when the great San Joaquin Valley was a wheat-growing region, the prices the farmers got for their yield were fixed by the Southern Pacific. Every revolt against the power of the machine had been a failure up to the time when HIRAM W. JOHNSON interjected his personality into the fight.

By dint of persistent hammering Mr. JOHNSON won votes and became Governor. Then, to the amazement of those who did not know the man, he went on to do as he had promised. Before his term of four years had ended, the power of the machine was completely broken, and iron-clad provisions have been put into the Constitution of the State to prevent any resumption of the old domination. At the end of the term Mr. JOHNSON came before the people as a candidate for re-election, basing his aspiration on the fact that he had fulfilled the pledges he had given. He was again chosen, being the first Governor to be his own successor in office.

When he announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator he flew in the face of a precedent that had almost the force of a law, that the two Senators should not come from the same part of the State. The rule had been to have one Senator from the North and the other from the South. This was one of the arguments used against him at the primary, but it failed in his case. Although a Progressive, he won at the Republican primary against a regular and popular Republican opponent from the Southern part of the State. His election at the polls was assured because the people of his State had reason to trust him.

This, in brief, is the story of HIRAM W. JOHNSON and explains why his plurality will be near 300,000 in a State which refused its vote to the head of the ticket on which he ran.

HIGH BRIDGE IN DANGER.

Are we to lose High Bridge? For nearly three-quarters of a century it has spanned the Harlem River at 174th Street. In that period of many changes the river has assumed a new character. It is no longer a sylvan stream flowing between grassy banks and the parks of suburban estates. It is spanned by many other bridges, but High Bridge, that most impressive architectural part of the old Croton Aqueduct, built to conduct the city's Croton water supply from Westchester to Manhattan Island, remains what it was, a thing of beauty, a joy to the eye because of its graceful proportions, its massive simplicity. Must the modern demands of commerce sweep it out of existence?

That is the danger which threatens the structure once "justly considered "the most magnificent on the continent." The United States had few magnificent structures in 1842. Perhaps the best qualified modern opinion would not classify High Bridge as magnificent; but it is sightly, well proportioned, and stands for exactly what it is, an important part of a great aqueduct. We are not to abandon our Croton water supply because of the building of the new aqueduct.

The Barge Canal project is nearly finished, and the improvement of the facilities of New York Harbor is an uppermost topic. There is a complaint that some of the piers of High Bridge obstruct navigation on the Harlem. The removal of those piers of the bridge which stand on the bed of the river has been considered. The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in view of the expected completion of the new water supply system early next year and of the desirability of city co-operation with the Federal Government in removing obstructions to navigation, has considered several plans relating to High Bridge, but has as yet taken no definite action. Perhaps one or two of the piers might be removed and the middle of the bridge supported on girders. But study of the subject may show that any structural change in the bridge would so weaken it that it could not stand. The possibility of carrying the Croton water at this point through a tunnel under the river actually has been discussed.

The threatened destruction of High Bridge is not to be viewed calmly. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society will be heard from in regard to this matter. All persons who appreciate the desirability of preserving notable landmarks will lift their voices. There must be no disregard of wholesome public sentiment. The engineers are supposed to be upbuilders, not destroyers, and to be capable of solving difficult problems.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Was He a Dodger of Taxes?

HENRY MILLER, who is described as "a millionaire cattle man of Nevada and California," died recently at an advanced age, possessed only of the house in which he lived and an amount of money so small as in these days to be hardly worth mentioning. This condition of comparative poverty was not due to any of the misfortunes and losses that occasionally befall millionaires out West and elsewhere, but to the fact that three years ago Mr. MILLER deeded all the rest of his property to his daughter and son-in-law. And now there is trouble over the estate.

Officials of various rank, but all hungry for inheritance taxes, are insisting that the transfer was made "in expectation of death," and just for the purpose of dodging the posthumous burden, and the heirs as vehemently are denying this charge and declaring that, though Mr. MILLER was an old man when he put on their shoulders the burden of his wealth, his "expectation of death" was only that of anybody approaching the ordinary limits of human life. He knew, like other people, they say, that he would have to die some time, and that in his case demise was not remote, but, as the event proved, he was a good way on the right side of his grave, and—well, they don't want to pay an inheritance tax and won't if their lawyers can save them from what is undoubtedly one of the severest pocket-pains to which mortals are subject.

Now, anybody ordinarily equipped with knowledge of his kind would probably confess, however reluctantly, that there is basis for the suspicion that the transfer really was a tax-dodging expedient. No other very plausible reason for making it, and for taking the incidental chances of dependence on relatives, will occur to any except minds raised abnormally high above material considerations. None the less does it seem hard that a gift made three years before death cannot pass for what it seems to be.

And, anyhow, the collectors of inheritance taxes have no friends. Somewhat unjustly, perhaps, but naturally and inevitably, they are regarded as professional despoilers of widows and orphans—with an occasional son-in-law thrown in for good measure—and if the representatives of the unbeloved class are beaten in this case, they will get no measurable amount of public sympathy, even from those whose taxes their success would lighten.

The Fault Is Not in the Plan.

After elaborately investigating the "farm-to-table" plan as it has worked in Wisconsin, the University of that State has issued a report in which it is condemned as a failure. Of 200 farmers who undertook to sell produce directly to consumers, a large majority soon gave it up as impracticable, and most of the small remainder are on the verge of doing the same thing, so disappointed are both they and their customers with the results.

This looks like a hard blow at what seemed a much-promising scheme, but examination of the reasons for failure given in the report does more than hint that the trouble lies not in the idea, but in those who undertook to carry it out.

The buyers complain that their vegetables and fruits do not arrive in good condition, and that they frequently do not get, in either quality or kind, what they order. The sellers say that it is impossible to buy containers that will stand the strains of the traffic, that city dwellers will not take the trouble to make out their orders for several days ahead and then wait a day or two for the orders to be filled, and, worst of all, that they do not pay as promptly as they should.

These reasons and several others like them that are added to the list in the report do prove that the farm-to-table plan is not succeeding in Wisconsin, but they also seem to prove that if the owners of the farms and the owners of the tables really wanted to get rid of the much-denounced middleman they could do it—could, that is, if they exercised a little more intelligence, ingenuity, and care.

The truth is that in this country we haven't really wanted to get rid of the middleman, and until recently have been willing, or not very unwilling, to pay him for saving us work and trouble. In many parts of Europe the plan has long been in entirely successful operation, and it is one just as good here as there.

The Staats-Zeitung View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your translation of the editorial in the Staats-Zeitung today appears the following: "Where our people, especially here in the East, were in the fight they won victories," &c. Admitting the satisfactory tone of the article as a whole, is not the expression, "our people," unfortunate, to say the least? Would it not be well for the Staats-Zeitung to recognize that in the United States "our people" should be, and can be, only the American people?

E. JONES.

Brooklyn, Nov. 11, 1916.

FOR TUBERCULOUS SOLDIERS

An Appeal by the Duchess de Richelieu for a Great Work in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mrs. Wharton's letter dated Oct. 20, 1916, I am glad that she should have seen the necessity of pointing out the difference between the work which she is starting and that which I represent in America. As she says, the committee on behalf of which I have come over is the Government organization, it is under the patronage of the President of the republic, and includes among its members all the most prominent men in France, irrespective of politics, religion, or occupation. It is truly a national undertaking, which will standardize and unify anti-tuberculosis work; this is one of the most necessary factors in a health campaign, for private efforts, however commendable, are inadequate when legislation has to be passed, statistics carefully compiled, and public authorities controlled. It requires the whole weight and power of Government and public opinion to go to the root of the evil and eradicate it. The most important thing at present is to make as many men as possible pass through the Government sanatoria. These act as would quarantine stations, for we are facing a veritable epidemic, and during a period of about three months the released soldiers are trained to take care of themselves and avoid harming their families. Unfortunately, the number of beds only reaches 8,000, whereas 10,000 are required. Each new one we are able to add means the protection of a whole family, and Dr. William Welch, the great pathologist of Johns Hopkins University, on his return from France last month, wrote to my husband: "The problem is of great magnitude and pressing urgency. Financial aid in whatever amount can be put to immediate use with rewards out of all proportion to the money expended."

The coming generations must be safeguarded that the dread aftermath of war should not handicap them in the work of reconstruction they will have to do, and for having seen this clearly we owe a deep debt of gratitude to Jules Brisac, Director of Public Health and Charities at the Ministry of the Interior, whom, I regret to say, Mrs. Wharton but casually mentions, for it is he who, with Professor Landouzy of the Academy of Medicine, first pointed out the danger and showed the means of protecting the community.

An American Committee has been formed under the auspices of the French Consul General in New York, of which Adrian Iselin is Treasurer, and corresponds to the central committee in Paris. No expenses whatsoever are deducted and all contributions are forwarded to France by the first steamer sailing, as we wish to avoid the slightest delay to so urgent a call.

Each patient costs about $1 a day, thus $90 is sufficient to take care of one and protect a whole family.

All checks should be made out to A. Iselin, for the French Tuberculous Soldiers' Relief Committee, 36 Wall Street, New York, and will be duly acknowledged.

DUCHESSE DE RICHELIEU.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Trouble with Latin-American Trade

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are interested in the communication from Argentina that Mr. Rowe sent you, and which is published in your issue of today, for the reason that, in our twenty-five years of experience in the export business, we have found South Americans the hardest of all people to deal with. As exporting manufacturers ourselves we naturally are inclined to see things from our point of view, but although we have tried to see things from the South American's point of view, same is absolutely impossible, for the reason that they are so downright arbitrary and unfair. For that matter, the Latin races generally view things from a different angle in business as in everything else than we of Nordic descent.

During the last two years we have had a great deal of additional South American export business forced upon us, due to their inability to get goods from their usual European sources of supply, and which we did not welcome because of the scarcity of raw materials here. We also did not welcome it because we knew the difficulty in getting from them an adequate profit on the advanced costs of raw materials, and our first judgment has proved to be correct, because, although we supplied South America at lower prices and with less resultant profits than we sell at in the United States, in order to keep them going, it has not been appreciated, and we have met with nothing but recrimination and dissatisfaction, just as if we had tried to rob them.

In regard to the sweeping wholesale indictment of North American exporters, while we feel there may be exceptional cases, yet we think the trouble is mostly due to the hostile attitude of South Americans, they having a general dislike of North America, things North American, and think nothing good can come out of North America.

This talk of American exporters improving matters at this end is all very well, but in our judgment South Americans ought to clean their own house first before they talk to us of our shortcomings.

THE JAENECKE PRINTING INK CO.

Newark, Nov. 11, 1916.

THE COMMAND.

Beautiful West! Out of her heart she
speaks,
The high, unswerving Land that knows
her way,
That keeps her long, clean furrow
toward the stars
With plowshare still a plowshare,
unafraid
Amid the tumult of a falling world.
Not to no purpose hath the Lord laid
down
Between the mountains fencing east
and west
Measureless miles of uncorrupted grass.
The wilderness that put forth Washington,
Laying the peace of forests in his heart;
The rolling prairies that grew strong
the man,
The rugged, kindly man who loved mankind,
Again have spoken. Let the foreign
East,
That keeps loud clamor round the nation's sword,
Harken the word full-flavored of the
soil.
The Rockies are in travail with the
Lord;
The prairie man hath flashed the greater
day;
The far young Shore hath uttered her
command:
"You shall not turn the New World
toward the Old
To play the avenger. You shall gather
up
The wounded, and the hungry you shall
feed
Out of the garners of the boundless
land.
You shall not traffic in exhausted men
Nor use the human sorrow overseas
To stay the great man searching
through the house.
You shall not sneer his patience from
the wheel
Nor lure his courage from the appointed
task.
You shall make strong his hands with
loyalty
And you shall share the burden of his
days.
Turn now to your own toil. Let words
be still.
Justice and peace between the double
seas;
Justice and peace far flowing round the
world."

EDWIN DAVIES SCHOONMAKER.

THE ELECTION.

More Expressions on the Meaning of Tuesday's Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my humble opinion Mr. Wilson more nearly represents the masses than any President since Lincoln. As proof of this we only have to look at the returns. Not only has Mr. Wilson a majority in the Electoral College but he has a large majority of the States and apparently the largest popular vote ever given to any President. This result has been obtained in spite of the fact that Mr. Hughes is a man of highest character and of unquestioned ability. Only one conclusion can be drawn. Woodrow Wilson has been true to the trust committed to him, and has guided the nation wisely through the most troublesome problems that have confronted any President.

The great and growing South and West did it. New York State is no longer essential to the success of any party, and to my mind this is a most wholesome condition. It only emphasizes the fact that it is high time to quit talking about the North and the South in any sectional spirit, for we are one people.

Regardless of party, I am in favor of rewarding merit, and there are few fair-minded people, whether Democrats or Republicans, who do not recognize in Woodrow Wilson a most splendid type of American manhood, a great President and a fast friend of the people. The country need have no fears for the next four years.

R. B. BISHOP.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Mr. Roosevelt's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there anything more delightfully amusing than the solemn and weighty deliverance put forth with so much self-effacement, not to say abnegation, by the would-be Warwick of Long Island—who possesses all the qualities of a king maker except the ability to make the king—to the effect that because of certain circumstances he would give no advice as to national policy and make no suggestions as to Presidential appointments?

What this restraint must have cost him only Providence can know, but even poor, fallible humanity can guess something of the anguish of the labor pains that must have attended such a deliverance from the modest little merry-maker of Oyster Bay—the Winner of the West.

Well, the incident has value. It relieves the tension and lightens the strain of the strenuous week. Once again, though unwittingly, he has performed a great service by adding much to the stock of public pleasure and by greatly increasing the harmless gayety of nations. And what a party-wrecker he is!

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Yonkers, Nov. 11, 1916.

Closeness of the Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me congratulate you sincerely upon the splendid support given to President Wilson by what I consider the "best paper in New York," THE TIMES. Also upon the 5 A. M. edition on Wednesday morning, which, as far as I was able to observe, was the only morning paper having the election situation right.

I should like to make one point about the result of the election. I voted for Mr. Wilson, but the closeness of the vote, I hope, has taught him this lesson: A large part of the people want to see a little more evidence of red blood in our attitude toward foreign relationships.

His is a tremendously difficult problem, but perhaps he can now show a little more firmness in his dealings with the warring nations.

J. L. T.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Election Lessons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The election on Tuesday has written some things in such large characters that he who runs may read. First, the American people will not allow a combination of hyphens to dictate the choice of a President. Second, the American people cannot be swept off their feet by a campaign of vituperation and lies. Third, the American people will long hold a Justice of the Supreme Court in lower estimation than was their wont.

100 PER CENT. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

"A Grand Victory."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subscriber and daily reader of your paper I feel that you are entitled to a moderate amount of credit for the reelection of Woodrow Wilson. I do not consider your support of him was as earnest and vigorous as it might have been, still, as stated, I feel that you deserve some credit for your help. It was a grand victory for this country.

J. H. CUTTER.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 10, 1916.

Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks to your splendid advocacy of real progressive principles, it looks at this present writing as if the Colonel will not be required to advise on any of the Cabinet appointments. "For this relief much thanks."

S. M. T.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

Marking One Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seldom is a higher note struck than that which sounds in your leading editorial this morning, in which you bring so vividly to the hearts and minds of the great body of TIMES readers the significance of the "Nation at the Polls." Kindly endeavor to consider the circumstances under which I read your stirring patriotic utterances today. I had just returned from the polling place in my election district, where the election authorities had indicated to me, with sympathetic apologies, the one item upon which I could vote, an inconsiderable road proposition. The door of my polling booth swung shut after me, and I stood marking the one cross that New York State entitled me to! A keener realization of my political status than ever before came to me as I heard the voters on either side of me placing cross after cross indicating their choices, so vital to this country.

Let THE TIMES realize that it is because of the present significance of democracy in this world that we women of America have consecrated ourselves anew to the task before us—that "this nation may have a new birth of freedom."

HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW.

Port Washington, Nov. 7, 1916.

The Deutschland's Silver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just for curiosity's sake, and not with any plot in my mind, I write to ask what Germany is supposed to want of those tons of silver that are going over on the Deutschland. If the object were simply to carry much bullion value in compact form, one would think they would take gold, of which there is said to be much in the United States just now—though not in my possession. If it is to be used in subsidiary coinage, one would think that under the stress of war they would use paper or iron. For surgical appliances, one would suppose that the nation's ordinary floating stock of decorative silver would be a sufficient resource. For making fulminate I thought that mercury was practically preferred to silver. And, whatever its purpose may be, I should have expected that silver would be one of the articles most easily imported into Germany from the neutral countries of Europe. What is the motive for carrying that silver on the Deutschland?

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

Ballard Vale, Mass., Nov. 9, 1916.

NEUTRAL INVESTIGATIONS

Frequently Sought by Belgium, but Always Blocked.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one must have read with interest a recent editorial by S. S. McClure upon Viscount Grey's widely reported statement to the foreign press. Its fair conclusion is worth keeping in mind. It is suggested that a neutral commission, (composed of a selection of the most distinguished jurists of the United States, and three or four other neutral countries,) constituting a supreme court of civilization, should be appointed with the purpose of investigating the responsibilities of the belligerent nations in starting this war and in the perpetration of the atrocities committed in Belgium, Northern France, &c.

As a matter of fact, the immediate circumstances out of which the war grew are already fairly well known, through authoritative and controlled sources; and the world has generally drawn from this record well-founded conclusions, and delivered its verdict. Nevertheless, as one might deny such a verdict as final, and, as nothing should be left out to bring truth to light, "such an investigation," as the author states, "could render the great service that neutrals can give at the present time and a most important service to the future."

Unfortunately, it seems that this service will hardly be rendered, although the author asserts "that such a commission could not be objected to on any ground."

Having taken, since the very outbreak of the war, much interest in the dealings of the warring nations, I have carefully read the numerous reports, protests, &c., issued by both sides, and have seen how many similar propositions were doomed to failure, especially as regards the atrocities committed in Belgium.

First, when the Belgian Government appointed on Aug. 7, 1914, an official commission of inquiry on the violations of the rights of nations, laws and customs of war, the neutral powers were approached as to whether they would consent to appoint representatives to sit on the committee. Influenced by scruples, arising from their neutrality, they preferred to abstain from doing so.

The same official commission of inquiry publicly repeated on several occasions the intense desire of the Belgian Government that the German Government consent to the institution of an international commission of inquiry. No reply has ever been made to this reiterated and persistent expression of this official desire. On the contrary, the Germans have always affected to ignore it.

On Jan. 24, 1915, Cardinal Mercier of Mechlin requested the German authorities in Belgium—in an official note sent to the Kreischef (District Chief) Colonel von Wengersky—to set up, under the Presidency of a neutral country, a commission comprising both Germans and Belgians. His request was accorded no reply. Previous to this request of the religious spokesman of Belgium, Charles Magnette, the national Grand Master of Belgian Freemasonry, painfully moved by the horrors committed in Belgium, had already written, on Sept. 9, to nine of the chief German lodges, requesting them to institute, by common consent, an inquiry into the facts. Two lodges only replied: "The request is superfluous; this inquiry would be an insult to our army," replied the Darmstadt lodge.

"Our troops are not ill-conducted; it would even be dangerous to recommend them to display sensibility and kindness," replied the Bayreuth lodge.

The Socialists, in their turn, proposed to the German Socialist delegates, Dr. Koester and Noske, while visiting the Brussels Socialist headquarters, to start a similar inquiry. This met with a refusal.

A similar proposal was made, first by Mr. van Kol, a Dutch Senator, to the executive of the German Socialist Party, and then by Mr. Vliegen, President of the Dutch Socialist Party, to Herr Scheidemann, the German Socialist member of the Reichstag. Two refusals! Very insistent offers and demands for investigation by an inquiry either conducted by both countries or international were made in an official memorandum, sent on Nov. 7, 1915, by Mgr. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, to Baron von Bissing, the German Governor General in Belgium. This proposal had no result.

A still more formal offer, made this time by the six Belgian Bishops in their famous "Joint Letter to the German, Bavarian, and Austro-Hungarian Episcopate," like the others, had no result, &c. In fine, there have been, up to the present, at least ten similar proposals made by Belgian officials belonging to different classes, and two Dutch proposals. They all, without exception, were without result.

Thus, the Germans refuse to allow any light to be thrown on their actions. Yet Germany is the country of Goethe, who died crying: "Mehr licht!" (More light.) Why this opposition to a faithful search for the truth? Perhaps they fear that the truth will be unfavorable to them!

Meanwhile, we may consider the thorough reports and inquiries, made either by neutrals—as Dr. L. H. Grondijs, professor at the Dordrecht Technical Institute; as the Rev. Manuel Gamara, a Paraguayan priest; or by prominent Allies authorities, as the Bryce report, the Belgian official inquiry, or even by Roman Catholic organizations of the Teutonic allies themselves, as the Wiener Priester Verein inquiry (made at the special request of Cardinal Piffl of Vienna and Cardinal von Hartmann of Cologne;) as the Munich Pax-Informationen inquiry, made by the Rev. B. Duhr, a German Jesuit.

Will it be possible, as it is proposed, to add to their authority the evidence brought by a new neutral investigation commission? Every true follower of critical spirit and free discussion should assuredly wish it.

E. J. S.

New York, Nov. 6, 1916.

The Pope and the Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Evening Courier in Milan states that the Pope's relations with the Central Powers are strained, and that his Holiness showers signal favors on the Church in France while all Austro-German candidates are to be excluded from the forthcoming Consistory. Belligerent newspapers fly so many pigeon kites and wild "ducks" that skepticism often seems a wiser course then credulity. In this particular instance internal evidence decidedly points to a dandy Milanese canard. National favoritism has long ceased to be the policy of the Vatican, which pursues the more Christian course of international courtesy. Benedict XV., in particular, has shown fine examples of impartial cosmopolitanism. Thus, at the beginning of the war the venerable Bishop of Orleans pressed the speedy canonization of Blessed Joan of Arc so that Catholic France might be spiritually stimulated by the Holy Father's act of grace. But the Supreme Pontiff, in strict adherence to the lofty practices of his illustrious predecessor, wisely deferred the important rite which then might have been misinterpreted as a gross breach of Papal neutrality.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

GREATER COLUMBIA NEEDS $30,000,000

Industrial Research Centre Is a Part of President Butler's Plan

TO AID COUNTRY'S BUSINESS

Money Wanted, Too, for Great Medical Centre and for Dental School.

An increase of $30,000,000 in Columbia University's endowment for projects of national importance is asked by President Nicholas Murray Butler in his annual report given out yesterday at the university. This sum equals the total amount of gifts received by the university in the administration of President Seth Low and during the years Dr. Butler has been at the head of the university.

Dr. Butler sets forth in his report the most elaborate plans for research work that have probably ever been formulated by any university. One of the most important of these projects is the plan for establishing in this city a great industrial research centre on as imposing a scale as that proposed for the medical centre which it is President Butler's great hope to found in New York City. Dean Frederick A. Goetze, of the Graduate Engineering School, and now Treasurer of the university, acting with a special committee, worked out the details of such an industrial research centre, and in his report last year advocated the building of a great laboratory on a site along the Hudson River, near the university.

Manufacturers throughout the country could bring to the university, with such a laboratory, their great chemical, mechanical or other engineering problems for solution at the hands of experts who will devote their entire time to such work. Most of the large industrial plants have their own research laboratories and it is proposed by Columbia to bring to the university the problems which are now submitted to private laboratories. Many of Columbia's leading engineers are already working on problems of caring for waste products, and Professor Charles E. Lucke of the mechanical engineering department has already gone far in devising means for using kerosene as a fuel for motor cars and gas engines.

To Get Rid of Waste.

The importance of such a centre is emphasized by President Butler, who says:

"The European war has served at least one good purpose in arousing our industrial managers and our public men from their long sleep of indifference to scientific inquiry and to scientific progress. It has now been heavily borne in upon them that what some American industries waste would support a principality under wiser and keener administration. The future of American industry is bound up with the future of American science. The schools of mines, engineering, and chemistry, already distinguished in high degree and now upon that advanced plane which invites only the highest type of student and releases time and energy for genuine research, are anxious and ready to undertake with great energy some of those specific tasks which will aid American industry to improve its products, to decrease its wastage, to co-ordinate its processes, and to multiply its resources for dealing satisfactorily with the many-sided human problems which industrial relationships and industrial enterprise of necessity involve.

"The testing and experimental laboratories which are needed in such an undertaking must be placed at the point where transportation, both by rail and by water, is easy and cheap, and where there may be ready access on the part not only of those who conduct the investigations and those who are being trained in methods of research, but also on the part of those who represent or are engaged in the industries whose problems are, at any given moment, the subject of inquiry. It is within the mark to say that a capital sum of $6,000,000 for equipment and endowment is needed in order to deal promptly and satisfactorily with this great group of problems. Every dollar put into such an enterprise would be returned to American industry many times over in the course of a very few years."

Coincident with the announcement made last Saturday of the $11,000,000 endowment given by the Rockefeller Foundation for establishing a large medical school at the University of Chicago, President Butler makes an urgent plea for gifts which will enable the building of a great medical centre in New York City. The plans for this centre have been worked out in co-operation with the Presbyterian Hospital. Announcement of this project was made by President Butler two years ago, but the funds have not yet been forthcoming. In asking for $12,000,000 for the project Dr. Butler says:

"The very greatness and importance of this undertaking have prevented its being fully grasped by the country at large. What is proposed is not to duplicate any existing institution in this country or elsewhere, but rather to build up, on sound university foundations and in accordance with well-tested university principles, a graduate and research school of medicine and surgery that shall be unique of its kind. To such a graduate school physicians and surgeons already holding their first degrees would resort from all over this country and from other countries as well, precisely as such students come, not only by hundreds but by thousands, to the schools of political science, philosophy, and pure science, from the colleges and universities, the lycées and the gymnasia, of six continents."

Plans for Dental School.

There is also room for research under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Law in the general fields of political science, philosophy, and pure science, Dr. Butler states. For this work he seeks an endowment of $3,000,000. In connection with the research plans Dr. Butler takes up the need of a university dental school and describes the plans of the new Columbia Dental School which was established at the university this year.

"Recent investigation and research," President Butler says, "have forced the conviction that dentistry instead of being a separate art or science is in reality a branch of general medicine. It is now more clearly understood than heretofore that the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of numerous diseases which hitherto have been obscure in origin depend upon a knowledge of conditions arising in the mouth and teeth and which can by proper treatment be controlled and prevented."

The President goes on to state that provision will be made at the dental school for a dental dispensary where free treatment will be offered to those unable to pay. Research laboratories will offer opportunity for new investigation in matters relating to dental diagnosis and dental therapeutics. Already nearly $150,000 has been given or pledged toward the fund of $1,000,000 which it is said will be needed to make satisfactory provisions for the new school, and President Butler adds that there is every reason to believe that the entire sum required will be pledged at no very distant day.

Another cause for the larger endowment asked for by President Butler is the desire of the university to increase the salaries not only of the older and distinguished members of the Faculty, but also of the younger men whom President Butler describes as "just setting foot upon the lower rungs of the academic ladder." He shows that to increase the salaries of each professor by $1,000 would cost $235,000 annually, or the income on an endowment of about $7,000,000. The deficiency in the cost of maintaining the university for the last academic year was $40,855.14, and the estimated deficiency for the current year is $92,661.95.

The gifts received during the year amounted to $1,336,205.13, of which the largest were $924,820.88 from the estate of the late Joseph Pulitzer; $125,000 from the estate of the late William Douglas Sloane and from Mrs. William Douglas Sloane; $100,000 from the estate of the late Emil C. Bondy; $50,000 from the estate of the late Hugo Reisinger, and $23,437.50 from the estate of the late John Stewart Kennedy.

$1,000,000 OBTAINED FOR HENRY ST. WORK

New Endowment Will Enable Settlement to Aid More Paralysis Cases.

A BOON TO CITY'S POOR

Miss Wald Tells of Great Good Accomplished by the Organization's Visiting Nurses.

Felix M. Warburg, as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Henry Street Settlement, announced yesterday the formation of a fund of $1,000,000 to enable the settlement to increase its facilities and to care for children who were crippled in the epidemic of infantile paralysis. It is planned to have nurses visit the homes of all paralysis convalescents in poor families to aid in their recovery. Nearly $600,000 of the fund has been raised, and a number of persons have pledged annual contributions.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, Head Resident of the Henry Street Settlement, explained last night what would be done with the fund.

"The infantile paralysis epidemic is now over," she said. "Most of the children who suffered from the disease have been sent home from the hospitals. Nearly all of them are children of the poor, and if our nurses do not look after them nobody will. But if they do not get proper care now a majority of them will be crippled for life and will eventually become public charges.

"As there are no agencies fitted to visit the children of Queens and Richmond who are recovering from infantile paralysis in their homes we have had to extend our nursing service to those boroughs. Of the 112 nurses on our staff nine are caring only for paralysis cases, and have visited about 2,000 cases, some of them many times. Two small automobiles have been given us for nurses in the outlying districts. The nurses drive the automobiles themselves and are able to do many times as much work as they would otherwise.

"For our general visiting nurse service which covers every home from the Battery to Yonkers the city is divided like a great hospital. Each nursing district is a ward and each home one of the beds. The sick of the city may be divided into three classes: those in the hospitals, who number only about ten per cent. of the total; the well-to-do, who can afford every care, and the poor. When you think that ninety out of every hundred poor people who are sick and suffering at home cannot afford a private nurse, you can realize what the service of our staff of trained nurses means to the community.

"We try to have as few charity patients as possible in this great hospital of ours, for it is our purpose to maintain the dignity and independence of all persons in our cases. Sometimes the fee our patients give is only five or ten cents, but it is interesting to note that last year we received nearly $8,000 in these small payments. Our nurses, like all registered nurses, work under the direction of the physicians who have their patients in charge.

"Not all of the good our nurses do is in visiting the sick. Many people, especially women, cannot leave their homes without danger of destroying the home itself. By bringing to such cases the care they need, the visiting nurses at once help the sick and strengthen the home.

"From the Henry Street Settlement Nursing Service have grown many public health measures that are now recognized as necessary in every community. School nursing, specialized work among tuberculosis patients by the Department of Health, and rural nursing are only a few of our contributions to the community."

The officers of the committee in charge of raising the $1,000,000 emergency fund, besides Mr. Warburg, are Newcomb Carlton, Vice Chairman; Leo Arnstein, Secretary, and V. Everit Macy, Treasurer.

The largest contributors were Mrs. A. A. Anderson, $100,000; Mrs. Willard D. Straight, $75,000; the Misses Lewisohn, $40,000; Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn, $35,000; Felix M. Warburg, $25,000; Paul M. Warburg, $25,000; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ladd, $25,000; Alfred Heinsheimer, $25,000; Anna M. Harkness, $25,000; Edward S. Harkness, $25,000; received from Jacob H. Schiff, $10,000; received from Miss Bourne, $10,000; Charles R. Crane, $5,000; F. R. Coredley, $5,000; Leo Arnstein, $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, $5,000; Charles and Camille Altschul, $5,000; George F. Baker, $5,000; Misses Edith and Elsie Berg, $5,000; Mrs. D. Willis James, $5,000; Colonel and Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont, $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lehman, $5,000; Herbert Lehman, $5,000; Charles A. Wimlheimer, $5,000.

The following contributed $100 or more each:

Through Miss Brown	$2,160	So. Pac. Conv. bonds	$228
J. P. Morgan	1,000	Mrs. J. C. Brown	1,000
R. W. de Forest	1,000	Jesse Straus	1,000
Samuel Sachs	1,000	Max Nathan	500
H. Morgenthau	1,000	Miss The. Pope	500
P. S. Henry	1,500	Mrs. J. Schiffer	250
Mrs. A. Lewisohn	1,000	Mrs. J. P. Grace	200
Mrs. L. S. Wolff	500	F. W. Woolworth	100
Mrs. Morris Loeb	500	E. A. Seasongood	250
I. N. Seligman	500	Leo Arnstein	2,000
Harry Sachs	500	Leo. Wallerstein	100
Miss Von Nagy	300	G. F. Baker	1,000
C. H. Dodge	250	J. W. Ellsworth & Co.	100
Mrs. D. H. Morris	250	L. L. Clarke	100
Through Miss G. Lichten; M. Lichten	100	Ed. F. Whitney	100
Miss G. M. Lichten	125	C. C. Burlingham	250
Miss Mar. Taylor	200	James Sheldon	100
Fred. Nathan	150	Mrs. E. K. Loeb	500
Mrs. F. Nathan	100	T. W. Blake	200
C. C. Burlingham	100	A. Lewisohn	100
Resid'ts of Henry St. Settlement	100	Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr.	1,000
Mrs. G. T. Bliss	200	Est. Eugene Arnstein, Leo Arnstein, Trustee	400
Hyman Schroeder	100	Pauline S. Bier	1,000
Mrs. Seth Low	100	Mrs. T. Olyphant	100
J. A. Seymour	100	Z. H. Palmer	100
Miss G. H. Dodge	100	James Douglas	100
Mrs. J. Markoe	100	Ellen J. Stone	1,250
Mrs. M. K. Jesup	100	N. J. Miller	250
Un. Tr. Co. interest	275	D. A. Ansbacher	250
A Friend	3,500	M. N. Brown (Miss)	500
Fred. Lewisohn	2,500	Percy S. Straus	1,000
M. M. Brown	1,050	Mrs. Fred. Delano Hitch	100
Mrs. J. C. Brown	1,000	Mrs. H. G. Shepard	150
Moreau Delano	1,000	R. F. Cutting	1,000
Eugene Delano	250	Abra. Erlanger	100
Mrs. L. Sutro	500	A. Van Nagy	500
Mrs. B. Hyman	500	Mrs. C. N. Dodge	100
Mrs. I. Seligman	500	Benj. Pankus	100
J. Byrne	500	Guy H. Tripp	1,000
Bethlehem Steel Bond	392	Eugene Delano	1,000

The following persons made promises of annual contributions:

Arthur Sachs	$25	Mrs. W. N. Rothschild	$150
R. L. Ridmond	10	Louis B. Schram	10
E. J. Wile	50	Henry Goldman	250
Hugo Goldsmith	25	C. A. Harriman	10
Dr. P. A. Levene	5	J. Clar. Davies	10
H. A. Dunn	25	E. F. E. Paterson	25
Samuel Sachs	1,000	Louis Horowitz	500
Henry Lorsch	10	Frank Pentlarge	5
H. M. Toch	25	Isaac Goldberg	10
Mrs. M. J. Kebler	10	Max Mendel	10
Alfons Wile	5	Edward Plaut	50
J. W. Stewart	25	S. Hammerslough	15
Mrs. E. C. Vogel	5	Mrs. Lud. Dreyfus	100

Christmas Calendars, Christmas Cards, Private Greeting Cards.

An unusually attractive collection is now on exhibition—probably a larger variety than can be found in any other store.

It is not too early to make selections.

Putnams 2 West 45th St., N. Y. just west of 5th Ave.

TO GET RIGHTS FOR JEWS.

International Committee Suggested to Solve Problem After War.

An International Committee of Correspondence to facilitate a world-wide demand for the settlement of the Jewish problem at the end of the war in Errope, was proposed by Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, at the tenth annual convention of the American Jewish Committee, held at the Hotel Astor yesterday. It was voted to submit Mr. Straus's proposal to the American Jewish Congress, which will be held some time before the end of the war.

In offering his suggestion Mr. Straus said that such a committee would be able when peace was discussed at the war's close to present a strong case for the Jews in countries where they are oppressed. He called attention to the good work done in this country before the Revolutionary War by the Colonial Committee of Correspondence, which was formed in Boston in 1722 and soon had branches which kept each informed of sentiment and action in the different colonies.

"There is need," Mr. Straus said, "of some instrumentality through which the Jews in all countries may address themselves to our common object, which, shorn of all details, is this—the securing of equal rights for Jews in countries where they are oppressed. I believe we should name such a committee here and now."

Jacob H. Schiff opposed immediate action, and Henry M. Goldfogle moved that the proposal of Mr. Straus be referred to the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee for consideration of its submission to the Congress Committee, and after Mr. Straus said this would be satisfactory to him, the motion was carried.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was presented by President Marshall. It reviewed the task of composing the differences of the Jewish organizations in this country over the calling of a Jewish Congress. The report recited that 25,000 copies of the book, "Jews in the Eastern War Zone," had been distributed, printed in French, Italian, and Yiddish.

Lewis Landes, representative of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, appeared before the committee to say that the association needed funds to continue its work among the soldiers on the Mexican border. He asked for $5,000. Mr. Schiff subscribed $1,000 of the amount and in a few moments $3,000 was raised.

Mr. Marshall was re-elected President of the committee and Isaac W. Bernheim was re-elected Treasurer. Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago were elected Vice Presidents to succeed Judge Julian W. Mack and Jacob H. Hollander. Harry Schneiderman was re-elected Assistant Secretary. The next annual meeting of the committee will be held in Chicago in November of 1917.

Y. M. H. A. SEEKS $500,000.

Army and Navy Committee Gets $4,000 in Gifts.

A resolution calling upon the National Council of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations to formulate plans for the immediate inauguration of a campaign to raise $500,000 for national Y. M. H. A. work was passed last night at the final session of the convention held in the auditorium of the Wadleigh High School, Seventh Avenue and 114th Street.

The first conference of the day was held from 10 o'clock until 11, at 31 West 110th Street. The Executive Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee, Lewis Landes, acted as Chairman, and the speakers included S. S. Rosenstamm, the Rev. William Rosenau of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Colonel Harry Cutler, U. S. A., retired, of Providence, and the Rev. Aaron Eiseman, who actively directed the committee work along the Mexican border.

While the conference was on Mr. Landes, formerly a Captain in the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and who at Colonia Dublan directed the first Jewish services ever held with an American field army, was sent down to the Hotel Astor to try to get the support of the American Jewish Convention. Given five minutes to explain his mission, Mr. Landes obtained the following contributions: Jacob H. Schiff, $1,000; Oscar S. Straus, $100; Samuel Hyman, President of the Central Jewish Institute, $100; S. S. Rosenstamm, $500; I. W. Bernheim, $500; H. M. Toch, $100; Montagu Triest of Charleston, S. C., $250; Herbert Lehman, brother of Justice Lehman, $200, and various sums in all slightly in excess of $4,000.

Other topics taken up by the convention during the day were vocational guidance, boys' work, girls' and women's work, and, under the leadership of Mr. Warburg, a study of the communal aspects of Jewish work.

FEEDS 1,000 TO KEEP VOW.

Gootschneider Fulfills Old Pledge to Do Something for Immigrants.

Max Gootschneider of 245 Fort Washington Place, a fur dyer at 108 West Eleventh Street, who was taken care of by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society on his arrival in this country from Volina, Russia, nineteen years ago, fulfilled yesterday a vow which he made after landing here to do something for immigrants when he got rich.

Gootschneider fed about 300 newly arrived immigrants yesterday and provided big meals, including roast chicken and duck, brandy, beer, and several kinds of wine, to 600 or 700 former immigrants, now living on the east side. Gootschneider picked, as the time for discharging his vow, the date of the betrothal of his daughter, Carrie, to William Braunstein, a diamond merchant of 71 Nassau Street. Refugees from Russia, Turkey, and Greece were at the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society at 229 East Broadway yesterday when the dinner was given.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool were:

W. C. Allen, R. H. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Armfield, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robert, Richard C. Baker, Mrs. O. D. Barry, R. M. Bartlett, Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, B. H. Binder, John N. Brewster, Mrs. F. Brookes, C. K. Butler, George G. G. Butler, Lady Chancellor, Miss Chancellor, Mrs. F. T. Clarke, Mrs. R. G. Corbett, A. E. Cowling, Miss R. M. Coyle, Edward Dalton, Mrs. L. Davey, Henry J. Duveen, Joseph Duveen, Lady Duff Gordon, W. A. Griffin, N. A. Holm, Joseph A. Horne, A. M. Jarvis, Charles F. Jones, Captain John Lund, Mrs. Lund, Captain J. H. McGarry, H. W. Morgan, Mrs. F. M. Newton, Miss A. Orr, John Piatt, Mr. and Mrs. John Ross, Stewart Smythe, the Rev. W. Temple D. D., Mrs. W. Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tracey, Miss Frances Wharton, Roy Wilson, George Weston, W. Priestley, Jr.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Cunarder Saxonia are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Armstrong, Mrs. W. Becker, Mrs. A. Bending, Miss M. A. Blannin, Mrs. E. Bond, Mrs. Helen Collins, J. H. Drake, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Edmonds, J. R. Giddes, Mrs. Helen Hartley, Miss Edith Hartley, C. F. Jackson, M. C. Kennedy, Mrs. W. O. Smyth, William Mills, Miss Frances L. Warton, H. Watson.

BISHOPS APPEAL FOR NESTORIANS

Ask American Aid for 100,000 Christians Who Are Victims of Moslems.

ARE DYING OF STARVATION

Their Plight Parallels That of the Serbs and Armenians, Bishop Greer's Committee Reports.

Sixteen bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States issued an appeal yesterday in behalf of a group of Nestorian Christians of Assyria. Headed by Bishop Greer of New York the bishops who signed the appeal bring for the first time, it is stated, to the attention of the people of this country the story of the battle for life on the plains of Kurdistan of an entire people, a struggle which the bishops add "went on practically without the knowledge of Europe or America, and which ended in the complete destruction of 1,000 Christian tribesmen and the reduction to destitution of 100,000 more."

The appeal continues:

"The Assyrian Christians are of Syriac origin and are related racially to the Syrians. For centuries they have lived along the borders of Turkey, Persia and Russia, chiefly in the high ranges to the east of the Tigris Valley and north of Arabia. At the beginning of the war, according to the first news of any completeness which is just reaching America through missionary sources, the Turks and the Kurdish tribes in Persia attacked the Assyrian Christians without warning. These latter, most of them herdsmen and farmers of sturdy stock and persistent traditions, were able in some cases to retreat to plateau fastnesses, selling their lives as dearly as possible, but failing to protect their families from the brutality of the Kurds and the lower class Turks.

"While the world was watching the more spectacular fortunes of war in Western Europe and along the Russian front an epic battle took place on the heights of Eastern Asia, as full of dramatic incidents and heroic fighting against odds, perhaps, as has ever occurred. The fragmentary accounts of this struggle, which was protracted for months, now reaching this country and England, indicate that when the full story is known the tragic history of Serbians and Armenians will be found to have been duplicated in a region entirely out of the main path of the world war.

"The most significant fact brought out in these reports concerns the needs of 100,000 refugees, chiefly women and children who, left to die by the Kurds and Turks, have struggled together in pitiably desperate bands to the lower villages of Kurdistan, where they are cared for by Russian and American and in some spots German relief agencies. These agencies have sent appeals which have reached the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, at 70 Fifth Avenue, which has undertaken to send supplies. Already more than $115,000 has been sent. A large share of this was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation, and most of it has bought rations of bread and salt for thousands of refugees.

"Another letter says: 'Christians are living in barns and stables. They are so lean and emaciated that death will get at them wholesale.'

"One of the letters from Asia Minor on which the bishops base their appeal says: 'These people are dying for actual lack of nourishment. Those who are sick and those who are well are all huddled together under a few quilts. In some cases the wife or the daughter buries the family dead. Many of them are so lightly covered that very soon the dogs get them out.'"

The appeal of the bishops, which relates further details of the condition of the refugees, is signed by:

David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York; James De Wolf Perry, Jr., Bishop of Rhode Island; William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts; Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan Bishop of Massachusetts; Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island; Philip M. Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Garland, Suffragan Bishop of Pennsylvania; William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Parish, New York; Edwin S. Lines, Bishop of Newark; Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut; Thomas F. Davies, Bishop of Western Massachusetts; William A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; Charles T. Olmsted, Bishop of Central New York; Richard H. Nelson, Bishop of Albany; W. R. Stearly, Suffragan Bishop of Newark, and Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey.

FLOCK TO FLOWER SHOW.

Natural History Museum Crowded in Last Day of Annual Exhibit.

The rain and the fact that President Wilson was in the city are the reasons given by the managers of the Horticultural Society Flower Show at the Museum of Natural History for the failure of the attendance yesterday to come up to the Sunday afternoon of the show a year ago. Before the show closed its doors at 5 o'clock yesterday 64,994 persons had passed through the doors, as against 88,593, the record of the Sunday last year. The total attendance since the opening on Thursday, however, broke last season's record. At the 1915 show 194,024 persons came to view the flowers. This year 199,993 persons were in attendance.

All day long a stream of persons, mostly women and children, entered the building and slowly passed in line before the exhibits. The main attraction was the magnificent exhibit of chrysanthemums in the centre of the main hall. The table decoration exhibit also came in for much favorable comment. When 5 o'clock and closing time came there were so many in the hall that it took the attendants a quarter of an hour to get them all out.

Twin Sisters Have Double Wedding.

Twin sisters were married at a double wedding on Saturday in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church at 312 East Thirty-seventh Street. The brides were the Misses Lillian and Florence Quinn, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Quinn of 213 East Thirty-eighth Street. Miss Lillian Quinn married Frederick Weigold of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Florence Quinn married Thomas O'Toole of this city. The twins were gowned alike in dark blue velvet topped by turquoise blue hats and wore white fox furs.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St, cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

WELCH LAW UP IN CHURCH.

Discussion of School Physical Training Takes Wide Range.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of physical education in the city schools, explained the Welch law, providing for physical training of pupils, to the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. Among the audience were many who seemed to have come not to hear Dr. Crampton's explanation, but to tell him their ideas of the bill, and there was hot argument in the general discussion at the Parish House at 12 West Eleventh Street following the church service.

The subject on which Dr. Crampton was assigned to speak was "Is the New Physical Training in the Public Schools a Step Toward Militarism?" and the Welch bill was described on the program as "one of the 'Bloody Five' which provide for military service and conscription."

In the address in the church, however, Dr. Crampton laid stress on the fact that the Welch bill itself provides for purely physical training, and that civilian authorities are in control of its operations. When it came to general discussion a number of questions were asked and various speakers began by asserting that the bill was designed to train the working class to shoot down their comrades, and went on to observations on housing conditions, the Ludlow massacre, the faults of the British aristocracy, and other topics covering a wide range. Several speakers showed distinct anti-British tendency, and a woman, who said she was Mrs. Louis Tracy and that she had lost a son in the war, stood up to defend England. "We didn't make the war," she asserted. "We had everything we wanted in the world, and the German Emperor and his dirty son declared war on us."

One workingman said he would advise all his comrades to refuse to allow their children to take any athletic training until the present war was over, and another said that he had never taken any physical training in his life, but that he could speak for six hours on a street corner without tiring himself out.

A large and enthusiastic revolutionary claque applauded all these debaters with vigor. Among those who spoke in favor of physical training and a certain amount of military preparation were Dr. Harry Haiselden of Chicago, Assemblyman Robert McC. Marsh, and the Countess of Castelvecchio.

CHURCH BURNS MORTGAGE.

$60,000 Debt of Grace M. E. Church Cleared Off for 21st Anniversary.

A jubilee service in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, was held yesterday, and a sixty-thousand-dollar mortgage which had covered the church since the new building was erected was burned at the evening service by W. J. Stitt, President of the Board of Trustees.

The day's ceremonies began with the unveiling of a memorial tablet commemorating various members of the church, followed by a love feast, at which J. W. Pearsall presided. The Rev. Dr. Ezra Squire Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary, who was pastor of the church when the present building was constructed, preached at the morning service. In the afternoon the Sunday school and young people's organizations held special services. At the evening service there were talks by Congressman Walter M. Chandler and Bishop Luther B. Wilson and a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner. The ceremonies will be concluded by an address by Bishop W. F. Quayle on Wednesday night.

SEEK AID FOR CRIPPLES.

Orthopaedic Hospital Needs Funds to Care for Paralysis Convalescents.

The seriousness of the problem of prolonged aftercare for victims of infantile paralysis is pointed out by the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital in an appeal for financial assistance. The results of the recent epidemic have hardly begun to be felt, Charles A. Munn, Secretary of the institution, said in a letter sent out yesterday.

"Unless thousands of children stricken this Summer receive constant expert treatment for ten or fifteen years they will remain hopeless cripples," Mr. Munn stated. "Their lives have been saved, but their usefulness to society depends upon the aftercare given them. In 1915 we treated 1,687 cases of infantile paralysis, and are still treating children paralyzed in the epidemic of 1907. Most of these cases will eventually be completely cured.

"The victims of infantile paralysis are distinctly orthopaedic patients. Where orthopaedic care is given early many deformities can be prevented; while, for the all-essential after-care, these children cannot be properly treated except in institutions designed, organized, and possessing staffs especially trained for this work. The Orthopaedic Hospital possesses the above requisites, and has a record of fifty years' conspicuous service in the treatment of crippled children. This hospital is supported solely by voluntary contributions. We are facing now a deficit of over $30,000 a year, and without a more generous public support we must curtail much absolutely essential work and turn away little children pleading for a chance in life."

PROBATION OFFICERS MEET.

Speaker Suggests Schools Are to Blame for Crime Increase.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—At the opening session of the ninth annual New York State Conference of Probation Officers here this afternoon Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston, member of the State Probation Commission, presided. Mr. Clearwater cited cases to show how great an aid probation is to the administration of justice.

"The idea of probation has not, of course, met with general acceptance," he said. "No reform movement ever has. There is always doubt and suspicion, but to the enlightened and fair-minded the benefits of the system must be manifest. It has been said with more or less truth that the public schools of today are teaching the children neither morals nor manners, and, if this be so, may it not in a great measure account for the appalling increase in crime noticed at the present day?"

Professor Herbert E. Mills of Vassar College spoke in place of Dr. John H. Finley, who was unable to be present. His subject was "Offender or Society, Who Is Guilty?" The third speaker was Arthur W. Towne, superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The sessions will continue tomorrow and Tuesday.

EVANS DICK ANSWERS FRANK

Says Receivership Suit Is "Gross Abuse" Due to Personal Dispute.

Evans R. Dick gave out a statement last night in regard to the suit of his brother, Frank M. Dick, who asks a receivership for their stock exchange firm of Dick Brothers & Co. and an accounting by Evans R., who has been in charge of the firm's liquidation. The defendant brother said:

"This suit is the result of a personal dispute between F. M. Dick and me. I was appointed liquidating partner by the unanimous consent of my former partners, including F. M. Dick himself. This suit has no bearing on the solvency of the firm, which is unquestioned.

"Various members of Frank M. Dick's family consider his bringing this suit at this time as a gross abuse and an evidence of unsound judgment. These members of his family, representing the largest interests in the firm outside of mine, have refused to join him in his attacks upon me. I represent by far the largest interests in the firm. All acts performed by me since Frank M. Dick approved in writing my acting as liquidating partner have been done under the advice and approval of counsel. Divorced and stripped of legal subterfuge, this personal attack upon me is based upon a tissue of misstatement of facts and will fall of its own weight."

HONOR PATRIOT'S MEMORY.

Services on 100th Anniversary of Gouverneur Morris's Death.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania, father of the Erie Canal and President Washington's Minister to France, was observed yesterday afternoon at St. Ann's Church, 140th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx. Gouverneur Morris was also a United States Senator in 1780, and had assisted in drafting the Constitution of the United States. His life was actively identified with the early history of this State, and he assisted in drawing up the first Constitution of the State of New York, and was responsible for the religious tolerance clause in that historic document. His body, with those of a number of others of the Morris family, among them several of the Lords of the Manor of Morrisania, lie in the crypt of St. Ann's Church.

During the ceremonies yesterday prayers were offered by the Rev. William H. Kephart, pastor of the Congregational Church of North New York. Olin J. Stephens delivered the introductory address. Douglas Mathewson, President of Bronx Borough, paid a tribute to Gouverneur Morris for his sacrifice to the cause of independence, and held up his public-spirited life as an inspiration to New Yorkers and Americans of the present and future.

James L. Wells, Treasurer of the State of New York, gave the memorial oration, in which he traced the life of Gouverneur Morris, and showed how he was identified with the growth and greatness of New York. He told of his struggle to afford sanctuary to the people of Paris during the Reign of Terror, and of his proposal to build the Erie Canal in 1812. He read a letter written by Gouverneur Morris shortly before his death, in which he prophesied the coming greatness of the City of New York and also said, "The proudest empire of Europe will be a bauble compared with the United States of America."

TO GIVE ONE GIRL A CHANCE.

Miss Bainter Will Support a Student Here for a Year.

Fay Bainter, an actress appearing in "Arms and the Girl" at the Fulton, yesterday announced her intention of providing funds for the maintenance for a year in New York of the young woman student who shall be chosen by a committee as the most talented in some one of the arts. Miss Bainter finally won a Broadway hearing after having come to New York twice and canvassed the managers' offices without reward. Each time she was forced to go back to the provinces to earn more money as a stock actress, so that she might return to pursue the elusive engagement.

She is convinced that there are many young women of talent in similar circumstances and by her offer she hopes to give at least one of them a chance. The sum will include money for a room at the Three Arts' Club, board, and clothes for a year.

LOST IN ADIRONDACK WILDS.

Railroad Man Is Sought by 136 Men Night and Day.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Carlton Banker, Division Superintendent of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, has been missing since Thursday. He is lost in the Adirondack wilds in the vicinity of Jessup's River, thirty-six miles north of here.

Searching parties of 136 men, headed by experienced guides, have been hunting for him night and day. Today at a point near Piseco a search party found a camp and a carcass of a deer. Tracks of one man in the snow headed for the Jessup's River led the searchers to believe that they were near to Banker.

Fred Bagg and Charles Newham of Gloversville left here on a deer hunting expedition last week. As Banker's ammunition was low and bears and panthers are more numerous than usual this year, the man's friends fear for his safety.

Judge H. T. Toulmin.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 12.—Harry Theophilus Toulmin, Federal Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, died tonight at his home in Toulminville, in his seventy-ninth year. He suffered a stroke of paralysis on Friday. Judge Toulmin, who had served for thirty years on the Federal bench, notified President Wilson of his intention to retire on Dec. 1, but his resignation had not been accepted.

Francisco S. Arias.

Francisco S. Arias, editor of La Opinion, the leading newspaper in Vera Cruz, Mex., until it was suppressed by Carranza, died on Saturday in St. Luke's Hospital, in his fortieth year. He was born in Vera Cruz and was a graduate of the School of Engineering and Mining in Mexico City. Senor Arias was editor of La Opinion for twelve years. His home was in Vera Cruz and he leaves two sons.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. AYLWARD, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, was found dead in bed at his home in Madison, Wis., yesterday in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Aylward was one of the Democratic leaders in Wisconsin, and was once Democratic candidate for Governor and for Congress.

Dr. RICHARD H. PARSONS, Medical Director of the Burlington County Hospital for thirty years, and a practicing physician in Philadelphia for thirty-five years, died last night from pneumonia in the Mercer Hospital in Trenton in his fifty-eighth year. He was Medical Director of the County Asylum at New Lisbon, N. J. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE KELSEY, wife of William Kelsey of 3,920 Broadway, died on Saturday at her home, in her sixty-seventh year. She was a member of the Huguenot Society.

Mrs. MARTHA M. PURCELL, wife of John T. Purcell, a resident of Irvington, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at the home of her son there, in her eighty-third year.

FREDERICK HANNAMAN, formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Kries, in Irvington, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

SAMUEL DUNLAP, said to have been the first baseball manager to pay salaries to Honus Wagner and Cy Young, died on Saturday at his home in Canal Dover, Ohio, in his sixty-first year.

ADHEMAR FIEUX of the firm of Runkel Brothers, chocolate manufacturers, for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 838 West End Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year.

WALTER L. WHITNEY, for many years head of the firm of Whitney & MacDuff, linen thread manufacturers, died on Saturday at his home in Millbury, Mass., in his fifty-fourth year.

Colonel WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, veteran of the civil war and former Postmaster of Norwich, Conn., for twenty years, died on Saturday at his home there, in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. SOLOMEA JOURDAN, widow of Karl Jourdan, is dead at her home, 448 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany fifty-two years ago.

NICHOLAS THOMPSON, eighty-four years old, a resident of this city for sixty years, is dead at his home in Amityville, L. I.

HARRY BURTIS DE VEAU, a former baseball pitcher and bicycle rider, died on Friday at his home, 1,260 Portland Avenue, Richmond Hill, after a long illness.

JAMES H. CROSSLEY is dead at his home in Sea Cliff, L. I. He was born in Astoria, L. I., fifty-eight years ago.

Mrs. GERTRUDE VAN MARTER, widow of George Van Marter, is dead at her home, 2,210 Newkirk Avenue, Flatbush. She was born in Somerville, N. J., sixty-nine years ago.

HENRY CROFTON, a retired sea Captain, died on Friday at his home, 771 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. He is survived by one daughter.

WILLIAM D. WESTON, who was recently appointed organist of the Third Grand District of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Queens, died on Saturday at his home, 717 Hatch Avenue, Woodhaven.

JAMES MACADAM, a member of Typographical Union, No. 6, died on Friday after a brief illness at his home, 376 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. EMMA KATHERINE STEMMLER, wife of Gustav C. Stemmler, died on Friday at her home, 2,403 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fourth year.

JAMES W. WOLFF, an indexer of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died on Saturday at his home, 151 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn.

JOHANN GUSTAV GRAFENSTEIN, 52 years old, a retired business man, died on Saturday from apoplexy at his home, 450 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ABRAMSON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Abramson, (nee Laura Landau,) 530 West 157th St., a baby girl, Nov. 4.

HARTMANN.—Nov. 6, 2,385 Grand Concourse, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Hartmann, a son.

HIRSCH.—Nov. 7, 540 West 145th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirsch, a daughter.

KRAUSE.—Nov. 5, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Krause, a son.

MARCUS.—Nov. 8, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Marcus, a daughter.

MEARS.—Nov. 10, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Mears, a daughter.

MONSHEIMER.—Nov. 10, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Monsheimer, a son.

MUSCHEL.—Nov. 10, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Muschel, a daughter.

RAISLER.—Nov. 8, 209 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Raisler, a son.

ROTH.—Nov. 8, 4,608 15th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Roth, a daughter.

TESTAGROSSA.—Nov. 7, 677 Lincoln Place, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Testagrossa, a son.

Engaged

BRANDT—MAUPEL.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Maupel announce the betrothal of their daughter Shirley to Edward Brandt on Nov. 12, 1916, at her home.

LIBERMAN—BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bayer, 2 West 94th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Isaac Liberman.

ALPERT—HOFFMAN.—Millie Hoffman to Abraham Alpert.

ANGLIN—TRACEY.—Marie T. Tracey to Basil Anglin.

BEHREND—SCHOENFELD.—Alberta Schoenfeld to Monroe M. Behrend.

DORGAN—CULLEN.—Sue M. Cullen to Edwin J. Dorgan.

FELDSTEIN—COHN.—Rita Cohn to Benjamin J. Feldstein.

GOLDSTEIN—STRAUSS.—Elsie Strauss to Harry Goldstein.

GREENBERGER — FRIEDMAN. — Helen Friedman to Dr. Arthur J. Greenberger.

GROTSKY—PREISKEL.—Dorothy Preiskel to Charles Grotsky.

HAAS—LEVINSON.—Helen A. Levinson to Milton W. Haas.

HARBURGER—SCHOEN.—Jennie Schoen to Benjamin Harburger.

HERZOG—FALK.—Mae Falk to Mortimer G. Herzog.

JACOBY—KLEEBLATT.—Elsa Kleeblatt to Max Jacoby.

JENTES—WOOLF.—Louise Woolf to Milton A. Jentes.

KASOFSKY—BERNSTEIN.—Mae Bernstein to John A. Kasofsky.

LEHMAN—STERN.—Caroline Stern to Jack H. Lehman.

LEWIN—WALDMAN.—Pearl F. Waldman to Harry Lewin.

LIPPMAN—RUSSOFF.—Eleanor Russoff to Louis P. Lippman.

MICHEL—ROSENTHAL.—Clara Rosenthal to Karl Michel.

NEWMARK—NADEL.—Rose Nadel to Ralph A. Newmark.

OPPENHEIMER — GROMBECKER. — Frances Grombecker to Max Oppenheimer.

WASSMAN—RENKE.—Irene A. Renke to Edward W. Wassman.

WEISS—ADLER.—Edna Adler to Dr. Joseph Weiss.

Married.

BAUER — ZELEZNY.—Nov. 5, Augusta Zelezny to Ernest Bauer.

GRIFFITHS—NELSON.—Nov. 11, Matilda Nelson to Thomas Griffiths.

KRAUS—SACHS.—Nov. 7, Lillian M. Sachs to Max Kraus.

RIPIN—STEINBACH.—Nov. 12, Evelyn H. Steinbach to Henry Ripin.

ROSENTHAL — FRIEDMANN.—Nov. 5, Harry Friedmann to Annabel Rosenthal.

Brooklyn.

BARDELL—FITHIAN.—Nov. 9, Emma M. Fithian to Theodore Bardell.

LANDERS—SIMON.—Nov. 7, Minnetta Simon to James S. Landers.

NEWMAN—WARING.—Nov. 11, Dorothy Waring to William J. Newman.

ROGERS—GAVIN.—Nov. 11, Helen M. Gavin to W. Wallace Rogers.

Died.

BARTRAM.—Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, Mary Eaton, wife of the late John W. Bartram. Services at her late residence, 772 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 8 P. M. Interment at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., Wednesday.

BURKE.—Nov. 12, Helen, beloved wife of John Burke, (nee O'Brien,) mother of Elmer, May, John, William. Funeral from her late residence, 1,100 Forest Av., Bronx, Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 9:30 A. M.; then to St. Augustine's Church, 167th St. and Franklin Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

CHANDLER.—On Friday, Nov. 10, Julia, wife of W. H. G. Chandler, at her late residence, 103 Taylor St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Monday, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M.

CHRISTY.—On Nov. 11, 1916, Jenny Pierson, wife of Charles R. Christy, formerly of Montclair, N. J. Services at her late residence, 515 West 110th St., Nov. 14, 1 P. M.

CONLAN.—On Nov. 11, 1916, John J. Conlan, beloved son of the late Michael and Margaret Conlan. Funeral from Leon E. Baily's funeral parlors, 334 West 42d St., Monday, Nov. 13, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Holy Cross Church, West 42d St. Interment Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J.

DICKENS.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, James Dickens, son of Pauline Dickens. Funeral services at his late residence, 40 Egbert Av., West New Brighton, Staten Island, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral service and interment private.

DUGGIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, Charles Duggin, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 25 East 38th St., on Monday, Nov. 13, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

FIEUX.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, at his residence, 838 West End Av., Adhemar Fieux, in his 72d year, husband of the late Fannie Runkle Fieux and beloved father of Maurice, Sigismund, and Ernest Fieux. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building,) on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIEDMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, 1916, after a long illness, in his 46th year, Herman, beloved husband of Minnie, devoted father of Lillian and Ruth and brother of Mrs. Herman Rosett. Funeral from his late residence, 526 West 111th St., Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FRIEDMAN.—Herman. Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M.—Dear Sir and Brother: You are most fraternally requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Herman Friedman, at his late residence, 526 West 111th St., on Monday, Nov. 13, 10 A. M. Fraternally yours,
GEORGE H. BRICK, Master.
M. KOLASKY, Secretary.

GOODMAN.—On Nov. 12, after a short illness, John Logan Goodman, beloved husband of Helen Bremer. Funeral services at St. James's Episcopal Church, 190th St. and Jerome Av., on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

GREEN.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, Elizabeth A. Green, in her 83d year, widow of the late Merideth M. Green and mother of Charles J. Adams. Funeral services at her late residence, 221 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., Monday, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M. Interment Baltimore at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HILLYER.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, Helen Anita, beloved daughter of Edwin and Agnes S. Hillyer. Funeral service at her late residence, 371 McDonough St., Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 8 P. M.

HUNTING.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Claire T. Hunting, in her 25th year, daughter of Mrs. L. C. Muller and the late Sinclair Hunting. Funeral services Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., at 203 West 81st St. Interment private.

INGLIS.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, Mary Allan Macaulay, wife of William Inglis and daughter of the late John Macaulay of Glasgow, Scotland. Funeral service at her late residence, 31 Claremont Av., Jersey City, Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

JACKSON.—After a lingering illness at her residence, 235 Fort Washington Av., on Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, Elizabeth J., wife of Louis A. Jackson and daughter of the late Elijah Pell and Elizabeth J. Briggs. Service at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

KALISKI.—On Nov. 11, at his residence, 1,007 3d Av., David, beloved husband of Marion, (nee Brody.) Funeral Monday, at 11 A. M.

KEHOE.—Christianna R., wife of Alfred L. Kehoe, at her home Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916. Funeral services at her late residence, 657 West 183d St., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 8 P. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery Nov. 15, 1916.

KELSEY.—On Nov. 11, 1916, Charlotte Kelsey, beloved wife of William and mother of Walter, Edith, and Ernest W. Kelsey, at their late residence, 3,920 Broadway, in her 67th year, formerly resident of Ithaca, N. Y. Funeral services private, at the North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., near Broadway, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1:30 P. M. Burial at Sleepy Hollow. Please send no flowers.

KELSEY.—The Executive Committee of the Huguenot Society of America desire to express their sorrow at the death of their late member, Mrs. Charlotte Kelsey. Members are invited to attend the funeral services to be held Tuesday, Nov. 14, at the North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., near Broadway.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Pres.;
Mrs. JAMES M. LAWTON, Sec.

KUTZ.—Gad Lodge, 11, I. O. F. S. of I. Brethren are requested to pay last tribute to the deceased brother, Alexander Kutz. Funeral Nov. 13, 1 P. M., from 908 Tiffany St., Bronx.
MAURICE STRAUSS, Secretary.

LIPSCHITZ.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, Lena Lipschitz, in her 67th year, beloved mother of Mrs. Nathan Trivers and Mrs. Theodore Trivers. Funeral services on Monday at 12 noon, at 165 Commonwealth Av., Chester Hill Park, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers. Burial at Acacia Cemetery, Bayside, L. I. Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

LOUNSBURY.—In New York City, on Friday, Nov. 10, 1916, Ella C., widow of George Lounsbury. Services at her late residence, Knickerbocker Road, Tenafly, N. J., on Monday, at 2:30 P. M.

MATTISON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, Cinderella, wife of the late Martin Van Buren Mattison. Services private. Interment Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, at his residence, Englewood, N. J., Livingston A., son of Livingston K. and Gertrude L. Miller, and husband of Emma N. Owen. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood. Kindly omit flowers. Oswego, N. Y., papers please copy.

MILLS.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1916, James P. Mills. Funeral services from late residence, 447 West 145th St., Monday, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.

MONROE. — Thomas P., son of the late Thomas and Julia Monroe. Funeral from his late residence, 584 East 167th St., on Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated. Funeral private.

MULLER.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Jennie Hodgkinson, beloved wife of George Muller, in her 43d year. Funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Remains now at August Eickelberg's Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St.

SILBERHORN.—At Chicago, Ill., John Jacob Silberhorn, in his 69th year. Funeral services at the Mortuary Chapel of Burr Davis & Son, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 1:00, New Haven Railroad. Cars will meet train on arrival at Mount Vernon.

TILLOTSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1916, Mme. Czarina Clarke Tillotson, daughter of the late General Horace S. Clark of Mattoon, Ill. Service and interment at Mattoon on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 15. Chicago and Mattoon papers please copy.

TIM.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, at her residence, 16 West 74th St., Bertha, beloved wife of Louis Tim. Funeral at convenience of the family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

WATERMAN.—On Nov 11, after a short illness, Charles Waterman, at his residence, 863 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Funeral private. Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

WILLIS.—Nov. 12, Reo E., beloved husband of Alice B. Willis, aged 44 years. Remains at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St. Funeral and interment Shelbourne Falls, Mass.

WILSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 11, 1916, Margaret Hamilton, wife of the late John H. Wilson. Services at her late residence, 144 Grove St., North Plainfield, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

ALEXANDER.—Verne W., 54 East 129th St., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BOLTER.—Henry, 359 West 52d St., Nov. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BURKE.—Richard H., 251 1st Av., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CHRISTIE.—Minnie, 561 West 175th St., Nov. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DOUGLASS.—Katherine L., Nov. 11. Funeral, 304 West 126th St., today, 11 A. M.

DOW.—John W. H., Tottenville, S. I., Nov. 10, aged 88.

GELHAAR.—Philip, 1,433 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GURRIN.—Catherine, 546 2d Av., Nov. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HAGE.—Catherine Port Richmond, S. I., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAYES.—James J., 200 West 85th St., Nov. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HEIM.—Berthold, Nov. 11, aged 73. Funeral 206 West 30th St., today, 2 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Mary F., 70 East 119th St., Nov. 10. Funeral today.

HOWE.—Lawrence L., 778 East 168th St., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MICHAELS.—Emma, 500 West 176th St., Nov. 10.

REILLY.—Thomas, 139 East 46th St., Nov. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TOMPKINS.—Esther, 161 West 106th St., Nov. 11. Funeral service today.

VON POLHEIM.—Gustav, Jr., 2,171 Morris Av., Bronx, Nov. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VON VITTINGHOSS.—Charles, 1,117 Westchester Av., Bronx, Nov. 10, aged 70. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

WHELAN.—Catherine, 61 Grove St., Nov. 11. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

BLANK.—Hermann, 337 Herkimer St., Nov. 11, aged 24.

DE PEAR.—Sarah, 1,052 Halsey St., Nov. 11. Funeral service today.

ERNSTING.—Frederick H., 957 Madison St., Nov. 11, aged 90. Funeral Nov. 15.

KAISER.—Peter, 217 Ten Eyck St., Nov. 11, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow.

MANN.—Wilhelmine, 591 Evergreen Av., Nov. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

MILLER.—Jacob, 8,691 17th Av., Nov. 10.

MULLIN.—John, 413 59th St., Nov. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PECK.—Emma, Nov. 11. Funeral 313 Sumner Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WATTS.—Eliza, 786 McDonough St., Nov. 11. Funeral service today.

Hoboken and Newark.

BAUNCH.—John, Newark, Nov. 10, aged 62.

DAWCEY.—Richard J., 47 South 8th St., Newark, Nov. 10. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

FENGLER.—Henry, 834 Hudson St., Hoboken, Nov. 10, aged 59.

FLORIJAN.—John, Newark, Nov. 10, aged 52.

GILLEN.—Bennie, Newark, Nov. 10, aged 29.

KUNKEL.—William, 888 Clifton Av., Newark, Nov. 10, aged 4. Funeral today.

McCONVILLE.—Joseph, 54 New York Av., Newark, Nov. 10. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

MELEADY.—Ellen, 63 North 13th St., Newark, Nov. 11. Funeral notice later.

WALSH.—James J., 83 Cabinet St., Newark, Nov. 10. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Long Island.

EARL.—Thomas, Jr., Freeport, Nov. 11, aged 36. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam.

HARRIOT.—In devoted memory of Martha Crozer Dawes Harriot, widow of the late Samuel Carman Harriot, 1st, passed away Nov. 13, 1901.

WHARFF.—In loving memory of Justin Wallace Wharff, who passed away Nov. 13, 1915.

BODENHEIMER.—Julius, in memory of, died Nov. 14, 1914.

BYRNE.—Elizabeth M., mass St. Teresa's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

CLARK.—Henry P., mass St. Ann's Church, today, 8 A. M.

COHN.—Leopold, in memory of, died Nov. 13, 1906.

COUGHLIN.—Nellie, mass St. Joseph's Church, today, 8 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Peter F., mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Catherine, mass St. Michael's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FUHSS.—Adelheid, unveiling monument Union Hill Cemetery, Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.

HAECKEL.—Henry, in memory of, died Nov. 13, 1908.

HART.—Stella, unveiling monument Washington Cemetery, Nov. 19, 3 P. M.

HAYES.—Mary A., mass St. Ignatius Loyola's Church, today, 9 A. M.

HESSBERG.—Isidore, unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery, Nov. 19, 3 P. M.

LOMBARD.—Mary E., in memory of, died Nov. 13, 1907.

McCARTHY.—Jane, mass St. Lucy's Church, Jersey City, today.

McCULLOUGH.—John, mass St. Ambrose's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MAHER.—Kathryn F., mass Assumption Church, Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.

MICHEL.—Jennie C., unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.

SCHICK.—Mamie T., in memory of, died Nov. 14, 1915.

SIMON. — Charles, unveiling monument Mount Carmel Cemetery, Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—Nora, mass Sacred Heart Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Things again are as they were before. For a brief space last Wednesday Wall Street thought that the party with which it is proverbially sympathetic had been successful in the national election. On that day the stock market moved to a higher level than any it had attained before. Then came political disappointment and prices retraced the ground which they had gained. They did so in a movement which was highly irregular, advances and declines disputing for control, but the latter in the final issue controlling. At the close of the week the general level of quotations stood not very far from the level at which the market ended the previous week.

So far as one can judge the broad aspects of the market from the record of a single week, the rise in prices which preceded the election was not due to expectation of Republican victory at the polls. Had that expectation been the dominant influence quotations would have been more likely to have receded than to have advanced further on the uncertain hopes of Wednesday, and would have been apt to fall more sharply when at last that hope had to be abandoned. There is no doubt that the disappointment which the result of the election caused in influential financial quarters was very keen, but it is improbable that politics has been more than a minor influence in governing the course of business and financial affairs.

Quite likely politics for a time will be talked of in Wall Street as much or more than it was before the election, but forces which are very little influenced by politics will probably continue to sway the stock market and the things upon which for the most part the stock market is based. We were not selling goods to Europe in unprecedented volume in anticipation of a change in National Administration, nor was Europe sending us gold in volume never before dreamed of in expectation of any such change. Neither were producers able to command higher prices than ever because a change in our National Government was thought to be imminent. Wall Street—not all of it, but a large part of it—is disappointed, but it and the country will go on doing business as they have been doing it, making enormous profits and building on present facts and future hopes, as they have in the past.

For a time men of affairs have been diverted from the ordinary consideration of what have been ordinary problems, despite their extraordinary dimensions, and politics has been given a supposed place of greater importance than it actually commands in the control of business. With the election over and the result accepted, as we are wont to accept such results, financial discussion, no doubt, will turn again to the consideration of the factors which have been responsible for the extraordinary activity which business in the United States has attained and to non-political consideration of certain of the problems of the day, which, during the campaign for the Presidency, were closely associated with politics. Thus the eight-hour law is more likely to be considered with reference to its possible unconstitutionality than with reference to any hope of its repeal. Already the railroads are taking the initial steps to deal with this problem as a matter of law rather than as a matter of political policy, and other problems likewise will again come to be dealt with in the same manner.

Thus it may fairly be said that the fortune of the stock market is linked to economic rather than to political considerations. The war and its consequences, the impetus imparted to trade in this country, which is carrying it forward at a most rapid rate, the problems of labor scarcity and of high prices, the inflationary tendency of the times, these and other similar forces, rather than the fact that the Democratic Party has retained control of the National Government, will supply the dominant forces of coming months. It is true that many of these matters themselves are subject to modification by political events, including some political events within party control, but that has been true all along and the party which is to control is the party which for four years has controlled the National Government. The fact that the country has been extraordinarily prosperous carries no guarantee of uninterrupted prosperity in the future, but, for that matter, no party change could carry with it any such guarantee.

Up to now all signs which have appeared to indicate a culmination of the country's extraordinary trade activity have proved fallacious. Long ago it seemed that the demand for steel had become as great as it could become. The rise in the unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation halted, and on the surface a maximum seem to have been reached. But it was not so. The corporation on Friday issued its tonnage statement, showing an increase in October in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons, which set a new record in unfilled orders at over 10,000,000 tons.

By such piling up of orders is the hold on future activity strengthened. They postpone just so much longer the time when reaction will follow upon the activity of the present, which is so great that it cannot continue without eventual setback. It cannot continue uninterruptedly, but it can continue indefinitely, and nothing yet points to the early ending of the conditions, which find concrete reflection in such things as the steel tonnage figures.

It is, of course, true that our problems are growing along with our prosperity, but that is inevitable. We need more men to do more work, and they are scarcely to be had. We need less money rather than more money, for we have so much that gold has come to take on something of the appearance of a liability rather than an asset, a liability which finds reflection in the stimulus which a vast increase in the basis of banking credit gives to prices one of the processes of inflation.

It is well to be prepared against the time when these and other problems will assume more acute form, but as matters stand it would appear that the good which is in the forces now at work in shaping the trade of this country is still far from having been exhausted. That does not give license for unrestrained speculation, as some would have it, but it does assure with reasonable probability a continuance of the opportunities which the country has been having and which have yielded it profits in amounts as yet untold.

CANADIAN ISSUES ACTIVE.

Election Increases London's Interest in American Rails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Continued discussion of the prospects for a new war loan imposed caution on investors, and business in stocks was very moderate. Opinion as to the probability of further long borrowing and the terms and time of issue still differs widely, but an increased number credit the Chancellor with the intention of making an offer at no distant date. Some are in favor of two kinds of securities, one subject to and one free of the income tax, but it is believed that Mr. McKenna does not favor the latter proposition.

The existing 4½ per cent. war loan rose further in the early part of the week, but realizations brought a reduction from the high of 96⅝ to 95¾ at the close. Other high-class stocks were dull in tone, while speculative interest again centred chiefly in Canadian munition securities, several rising substantially, including the shares of the Steel Company of Canada and Dominion Steel. Spanish River Paper and Pulp, another Canadian concern, was also supported. There was rather more interest in American railroads, reflecting the Presidential election uncertainty, and prices reacted after some local demand on the first announcement of Mr. Hughes's success. Peninsular and Oriental Steamship responded to the increased dividend and bonus, totaling 18 per cent., against 15 per cent. last year. Shares of J. & P. Coats, the great Paisley cotton spinning company, reacted. Profits showed a big increase at £3,387,000, but the dividend of 30 per cent. was not increased, the Directors adding £1,000,000 to surplus.

Trade returns for October shows imports, compared with September, up £3,647,000, and against October, 1915, up £13,319,000. Exports were £1,813,000 larger than in September, 1916, and exceeded those of October, 1915, by £13,280,000. The adverse balance for the month was £28,723,000, against £26,890,000 the month before, and £28,675,000 in October, 1915.

The outstanding feature of the money market was the strong demand from banks in neutral countries for commercial bills of three months' currency. This demand has been so keen that the rate of the maturity is below that for British Treasury bills.

WAR STOCKS IN PARIS REACT.

Profit-Taking Follows Spurt—Tone of Bourse Firmer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Bourse was firmer, but the week was devoid of important incidents. After a renewed spurt, war stocks reacted on Friday owing to profit-taking operations. Financial papers continue to suggest that it is time to call a halt in the rise of this group, but the speculative public declines to look at any other counters. The most sensational rises of the week were in French shipping shares, Havraise Peninsular gaining 125 francs in one session.

Bank stocks, railways, and the Russian group were weak, the latter dominated by the military situation in Rumania. Coppers were subjected to profit-taking, following last week's rapid advance, but they recovered again at the end of the week. The war loans are now merged and the quotation is 87.65, while rentes closed at 61.10, but with little trading.

The State has decreed that all shops throughout France, except those of food suppliers, shall close at 6 o'clock, commencing Nov. 15. The motive of this action is to economize fuel and light. A tax on restaurant meals costing above 5 francs has also been passed.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows gold reserves of 4,133,179,614 francs, besides 876,249,957 francs held abroad. The war finance account has been reduced by State payments to 6,400,000,000. Advances to foreign Governments total 1,600,000,000 francs. Finance Minister Ribot has asked for a credit for the first quarter of the new year of 8,500,000,000 francs, carrying the total expenditures during the war to over 70,000,000,000 francs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 6	$4.75 11-16	$4.75 11-16	$4.75 11-16
Nov. 7	—Holiday.		
Nov. 8	4.75 11-16	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Nov. 9	4.75 11-16	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Nov. 10	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Nov. 11	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 6	$4.76 7-16	$4.76 7-16	$4.76 7-16
Nov. 7	—Holiday.		
Nov. 8	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Nov. 9	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Nov. 10	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Nov. 11	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.75 11-16	$4.76 7-16
Low	4.75⅝	4.76 7-16
Same week last year—		
High	4.65 11-16	4.66 7-16
Low	4.64⅝	4.65½
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 7-16	4.74½
Same period last year—		
High	4.85½	4.85⅞
Low	4.50	4.51

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 6	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¼	5.83¼	5.83¼
Nov. 7	—Holiday.					
Nov. 8	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Nov. 9	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Nov. 10	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Nov. 11	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.84¼	5.83¼
Low	5.84⅝	5.83⅝
Same week last year—		
High	5.96¾	5.96
Low	5.99¼	5.98¼

BERLIN.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 6	70.00	70.00	70.00
Nov. 7		Holiday.	
Nov. 8	70.00	70.00	70.00
Nov. 9	69.93¾	69.93¾	69.93¾
Nov. 10	69.75	69.75	69.75
Nov. 11	69.75	69.75	69.75

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 6	70.06¼	70.06¼	70.06¼
Nov. 7		Holiday.	
Nov. 8	70.06¼	70.06¼	70.06¼
Nov. 9	70.00	70.00	70.00
Nov. 10	69.81¼	69.81¼	69.81¼
Nov. 11	69.81¼	69.81¼	69.81¼

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	70.00	70.06¼
Low	69.75	69.81¼
Same week last year—		
High	81.37½	81.50
Low	81.12½	81.25

	Austria. Dem.	Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Cab's.
Nov. 6	11.87	11.89	19.48	19.53
Nov. 7		Holiday.		
Nov. 8	11.87	11.88	19.48	19.53
Nov. 9	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
Nov. 10	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
Nov. 11	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 6	5.23	5.22	40.93¾	41.00	6.72¼	6.71½
Nov. 7			Holiday.			
Nov. 8	5.23	5.22	40.81¾	40.87½	6.69¼	6.69
Nov. 9	5.23¼	5.22¼	40.81¾	40.87½	6.69	6.68
Nov. 10	5.23¼	5.22¼	*40.87½	*40.93¾	6.64¼	6.64
Nov. 11	5.23¼	5.22¼	*40.80¼	*40.87½	6.64½	6.64

*Less 1-16.

RUSSIA.

	Demand.	Cables.
Nov. 6	30.35	30.45
Nov. 7	Holiday.	
Nov. 8	30.30	30.35
Nov. 9	29.90	29.95
Nov. 10	29.60	29.70
Nov. 11	29.60	29.70

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 11, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,392,500	$976,714,500
Same period last year	31,855,000	743,238,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.88	88.79	88.88	86.19
Same period a year ago	86.57	85.79	86.57	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD M. cv. 6s, Series A	86	85	86	11
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B	86	86	86	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87½	87	87½	5
Allegheny & West. 4s	97	97	97	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101	100⅞	101	91
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	14
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅞	97	97⅞	22
Am. Ice Securities 6s	88	88	88	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	116	110¾	112	453½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	172
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	113	112⅞	113	27
Am. Tobacco 6s	120	120	120	20
Am. Writ Paper 5s	94	90	93½	455
Ann Arbor 4s	67½	67½	67½	3
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	94	94½	64
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86	86	86	14
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s. stp.	89¾	89¼	89¾	122½
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	94	94⅛	97½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s. '60	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞	5
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101	101	101	2
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s. '55	107	106	106	45
A., T. & S. F., Ry. Mt. 4s	87⅛	85½	87⅛	10
A., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	97¼	97	97⅛	6
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	86½	86	86	20
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅛	71
Atl. C. L. 1st 4s, reg.	92½	92½	92½	8
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	93⅝	93½	93½	20
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	87⅛	87½	87⅛	16
A. & C. A. L. 5s, Ser. B.	103¾	103⅜	103⅜	7
B. & O. PR. LIEN. 3½s	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛	85
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92½	92	92⅛	122
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96	95⅝	95⅝	79
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92⅛	92	92⅛	30
B. & O. ref. 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	96
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	87½	87½	17
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102¼	102	102¼	36
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103⅞	104	54
Braden Copper 6s	99	98⅞	98⅞	23
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	47
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101	101	101	2
Bos. & N. Y. A. L. 4s	89	89	89	1
B'way & 7 Av. 1st 5s	99½	99¼	99½	1
B'klyn U. E. 1st 5s. st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	13
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	3
Buff. & Sus. 1. db. 5s	99	99	99	1
Buff. & S. I. s. f. 5s	99	99	99	5
Buff., R. & P. gn. 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	1
Bush Term. 5s	92½	92	92	3
Bush Term. B. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	15
CAL. GAS & ELEC. 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	19
Can. South. con. 5s	103½	103	103½	9
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102⅞	102	102⅝	9
Central Leather 5s	103⅛	103	103⅛	64
Cent. N. Eng. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	64½
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	96	96	96	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	97½	96⅞	97	326
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85⅞	85½	85½	15
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92⅝	92	92⅝	13
C. & O. Big. Sand. 4s	85	85	85	2
Chi. & Alton 3½s	57⅛	56	57	19
Chi. & Alton 3s	62	61⅛	62	36
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	93⅝	94	28
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	864
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	58
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96	95⅞	96	11
C., B. & Q., Den. D. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	36½	32¼	36⅛	28
C. & E. I. ref. 4s, t. r.	35⅛	35	35⅛	3
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	2
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	73⅛	72⅞	73	76
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	2
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	3
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	81¼	81¼	81¼	3
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	95⅛	93½	93⅞	29
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	24
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛	46
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	6
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	46
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅛	137½
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	5
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	107¼	107	107	10
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94⅜	94	94⅜	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	78	77	77	544
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	87	86⅞	87	21
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	67	65½	66	492
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5, trust rcts., stamped	63	62⅝	63	6
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	101½	101½	101½	6
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	1
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	77½	77½	77½	38
Chile Copper 7s	128	126½	127	50
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	8
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	81	80⅞	80⅞	7
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	86	85⅞	86	10
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	102¼	101½	102¼	14
Col. Industrial 5s	80	79	79½	28
Col. Mid. 4s	18	16⅞	17⅞	80
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	18	15½	18	69
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	3
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	85⅞	85¼	85½	8
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	99⅞	99½	99⅞	3
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87½	87	87	15½
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	125⅞	123	125⅞	11½
Corn P. ref. s. f. 5s. '34	98	98	98	6
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	103	103	103	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅞	100½	100⅞	45
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	6
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	107¼	106⅞	107¼	24
D. & R. G. con. 4s	83½	82½	82½	96
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	89	88⅞	89	4
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	73	72⅞	72⅞	11
Detroit City Gas	101½	101½	101½	6
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Det. River Tun. 4½s	93½	93	93½	59
Detroit United 4½s	84	84	84	33
Dist. Secrities 5s	74	73¼	73¾	24
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	96½	96½	96½	3
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	66
E. T., VA. & GA. con. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Erie consol. 7s	108½	108½	108½	1
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	4
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	73⅞	73	73⅞	47
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	87	86½	86⅞	191
Erie consol. 4s	85	84⅞	84⅞	111
Erie gen. 4s	74⅞	73⅞	74⅞	135
FLINT & P. M., P. H. 5s	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	10
Fla. East Coast 4½s	95⅛	95	95	62
Ft. Worth & D. C. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	108⅝	108½	108⅝	2
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A.	107½	106½	107½	24
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A, stamped	107⅞	107	107½	42
Green Bay deb. B.	14⅛	14	14	30
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	9
Gt. Falls Power 5s	101	100½	101	12
Gulf & Ship Is. 5s	87½	87	87	3
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	92½	92¼	92¼	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	20
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26½	26½	26½	53½
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞	11
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	87	86⅞	86⅞	52
Ill. Central ref. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	17
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	102⅞	102½	102½	24
Ill. Central 3½s	85½	85½	85½	1
Ill. Cent. 3½s, 1952	82	82	82	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	94½	93⅞	93⅞	58
Indiana Steel 5s	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	39
Interborough R. T. 5s	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞	106
Interb.-Met. 4½s	73⅛	73	73¼	124
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	80⅞	80	80	13
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	100	100	100	3
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	98¼	97	97	407
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	15
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99⅛	99	99¼	17
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	91	90⅞	91	7
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	63⅛	62	62	26
JAMES FAIR & C. 4s	93	93	93	3
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	78	78	78	80
Kan. City So. 5s	91	91	91	28
Kan. City So. 3s	70	70	70	10
Kan. City Term. 4s	88⅞	88	88⅛	13
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s	105½	105¼	105½	3
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	100⅞	99⅞	100⅞	40
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	101	98	101	1419½
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	9
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	2
Lake Shore 3½s	86	86	86	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96	95⅞	95⅞	38
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	96	95½	96	29
L. Val. of Penn. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	1
L. Val of N. Y. 4½s	101½	101¼	101½	4
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	101½	100⅞	100⅞	13
Leh. Val. Tenn. 5s	112½	112½	112½	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	128	127	128	14
Liggett & Myers 5s	103	102	103	8
Long Isl. ref. 4s	90	89¼	90	18
Lorillard 5s	102	101½	101½	19
Louis. & N. c. tr. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
L. & Nash. unif. 4s	95⅛	95	95⅛	82
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	115	115	115	4
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '86	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
L. & N., P. & M. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
MANHAT. CON. 4s	92½	92½	92½	2
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	93	92¼	93	8
Mex. P. cv. 6s, S. A.	116½	114½	116½	6
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89	89	89	10
Mil. Gas 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	2
Mil. El. Ry. & L. 4½s	93½	93	93	6
Mil. & Nor. Con. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	4
Mil. S. P. & N. W. 4s	92	92	92	6
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	65	64	64	67
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	94½	94½	94½	5
Mo., Kan. & East. 5s	89	89	89	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	79	77¼	78	38
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	51	50	51	57
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, t. r.	49	49	49	25
Mo., K. & T. 5% n. t. r.	58¼	58¼	58¼	5
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	63½	63½	63½	5
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	75	75	75	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42½	42½	42½	3
Mo., P. 5s, '17, g. t. r. tri-sta.	95	95	95	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, guar. t. r. trl. sta.	93¼	93½	93¼	2
Mo. Pac. 4s	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	1
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	5
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	58⅞	58¼	58¼	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	58	58	58	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	68¼	67½	67⅞	1315¼
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	99	99	99	20
M. P. 1st & r. 5s, '65, w. i.	94¼	94¼	94¼	9
Mo. Pac, ref. 5s, '26, w. i.	96¼	96	96¼	57
Mont. Power 5s	99⅞	99½	99⅞	28
Mont. Tramway 5s	95	95	95	1
Morris & Essex 3½s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	10
NASH., C. & St. L. con. 5s	107	107	107	1
National Tube 5s	102¼	102	102	39
New Or., Tenn. 4s	74	73⅞	74	4
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	105⅞	105¼	105½	25
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	12
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114⅞	113⅞	113⅞	217½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84⅞	84	84	30
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	96⅛	95½	95⅞	118
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s, r.	94⅞	94½	94½	5
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A.	86¼	85¼	85¼	42
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	95	94⅞	95	7
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	80¼	80¼	80½	2
N. Y. Conn. RR. 4½s	99⅛	99¼	99¼	10
N. Y. C., E. L., H. & P. 4s	86	86	86	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cod. 3½s, '54	70	69	69	8
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	69⅞	69	69	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	113½	113	113	13
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	82	81⅞	82	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76	75⅛	75⅛	7
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	52⅝	52	52⅝	87
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	87	86⅞	86⅞	6
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛	145
Niag., L. & Ont. P. 5s	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	11
Norf. & West. con. 4s	95	94⅛	94⅛	17
Norf. & W. D. 4s	91⅝	91½	91⅝	4
Norf. & West cv. 4½s	145	145	145	2
Norf. & West. Poca. C. & C. 4s	90	90	90	5
Nor. Pacific 4s	94	93⅝	93⅝	150
Nor. Pacific 3s	67	66⅝	67	99
O. & L. CHAMP. 4s	70	70	70	3
Ontario Pow. s. f. 5s	93	93	93	2
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s	93⅛	93	93⅛	30
Ore. Sho. L. ref. 4s	94	93⅛	93⅛	16
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108⅛	108	108⅛	8
Ore. & California 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Ore. Wash. ref. 4s	86⅛	86	86	48
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	93	92⅝	92⅝	20
Pac. T. & T. 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	50
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅞	99	99⅝	23
Penn. 4s, 1943	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	5
Penn. g. 4½s, temp. cfs.	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	218
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	9
Penn. consol. 4½s	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝	21
Penn. con. 5s	103	103	103	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s, Ser. D.	88	88	88	5
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	73⅛	73	73	6
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	40	40	40	5
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	35	34	35	11
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '19	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	5
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	2
Poca. Con. Coll. 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	6
Portland Ry. 5s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
Public Service 5s	93	92⅝	92⅝	40
RY. ST. SPR. LAtrobe 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Ry. St. Sp. Int.-O. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Reading gen. 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	9
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	96	95⅛	95⅛	9
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100⅛	100	100⅛	47
R. G. & West. 1st 4s	80½	79½	80½	10
R. G. & W. col. tr. 4s	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	3
Rock., Ark. & L. 4½s	62	58	62	11
ST. JO. & GD. I. 4s	80	78	80	8
St. L., I. M. & So. un. 4s	83½	83⅛	83⅛	13
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	80	79	79½	66
St. L. Mer. Bdg. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	7
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	111½	111½	111½	2
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	103	103	103	9
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s., t. r.	80⅝	80⅛	80⅛	8
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, T. R., trl. sta.	81	80⅛	80⅛	101
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s	82⅛	82	82	16
St. L. & S. F. gn. 5s, trust receipts	82	81½	81½	33
St. L. & S. F. gn. 5s, tr. rcts., stamped	79	78⅝	79	34
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 4s, Ser. A, w. i.	73½	72⅛	72⅝	910
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Ser. B, w. i.	90⅛	90	90	1,089
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s, w. i.	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	137
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s, w. i.	64⅝	62⅝	63	120
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	80	79⅞	79⅞	35
St. L. & S. W. T. 1st 5s	71	70	70⅛	53
St. P., M. & M. C. 6s	124	124	124	25
St. P., K. C., S. L. 4½s	72⅛	71	72⅛	15
San An. & A. P. 4s	68⅛	68	68⅛	5
Seab. A. L. gold 4s, sta.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	1
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	69⅛	69	69	9
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	131
Scioto Val. & N. E. 4s	93	93	93	3
So. Bell Tel. 5s	102	101⅛	101⅛	19½
So. Pac. conv. 4s	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	210
So. Pac. conv. 5s	106	105⅛	105⅛	227½
So. Pac. col. 4s	88	87⅛	88	12
So. Pac. ref. 4s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	145
So. P., S. F. Ter. 4s	86⅛	86	86⅛	7
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	102⅛	102	102⅛	146
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛	183
Standard Milling 5s	99⅛	99	99⅛	5
Superior S. L. 5s	105½	105½	105½	5
TENN. C. & I., B. 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	20
Tenn. Cop. Co. 6s, sub. rcts., full paid	95½	94¼	94½	9
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	85½	85½	85½	2
Tex. & Ok. 1st 5s	51	51	51	5
Texas Co. deb. 6s	106	105½	106	9
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	4
Texas Pac. 2d inc. 5s	64	62	64	15
Third Av. ref. 4s	81⅛	81¼	81¼	18
Third Av. adj. 5s	76⅛	76	76	45
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	55	55	55	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	62	60	62	20
Tri City 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
UNION BAG & P. 5s	93½	93½	93½	35
Union Pacific 1st 4s	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞	52
Union Pacific cv. 4s	95	94⅞	94⅞	77
Union Pacific ref. 4s	92	91⅞	92	203
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	37	35½	37	101
Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	61½	61½	61½	7
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	72	71	71	3
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	63
U. S. red. & ref. 6s	15	15	15	2
U. S. Steel 5s	107¼	106⅞	106⅞	497
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	106⅞	106½	106⅞	5
Utah P. & L. 5s	96	95⅞	96	22
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	99	98⅞	99	12
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	102¼	102½	102¼	1
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86	85⅞	85⅞	11
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	91	91	91	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	89½	99	99½	31
WABASH 1st 5s	106	105⅞	105⅞	17
Wabash 2d 5s	100½	99⅞	99⅞	33
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rects., full paid	34½	34	34	19
W. P. T. 1st 4s, col. tr. for c. t. r., full pd.	34½	34	34	91
Western Electric 5s	103	102⅞	102⅞	8
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	2
West. Maryland 4s	76	75⅞	75⅞	36
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	97	96⅞	97	14
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	102	102	102	6
West Shore 4s	92½	92¼	92½	11
West Shore 4s, reg.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	8
W. E. & M. 5% notes	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
W. & L. E. con. 4s	79	78	78½	10
Wilk. & East. 1st 5s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	1
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	2

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	98½	98	98¼	367½
Anglo-French 5s	95	94⅞	94⅞	2085
City of Paris 6s	98½	98¼	98¼	359
Chinese Ry. 5s	70	69½	69½	8
City of Tokio 5s	79¼	79½	79½	10
D. of Can. 5s, 1921	100	99⅞	100	69
D. of Can. 5s, 1926	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	118
D. of Can. 5s, 1931	100¼	99⅞	100	92
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	88⅛	87⅞	88	21¼
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., Ger. st.	81½	80	80½	40
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86½	86½	86½	1
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	99½	99½	99½	2
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s, certificates	99	98⅞	98⅞	6895
Total				$3,564,000

New York City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
4s, 1958	101½	101½	101½	3
4s, 1959	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	14
4½s, 1960	103¼	103¼	103¼	18
4½s, 1964	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	15
4½s, 1966	105	105	105	40
4½s, 1963	110	109⅞	110	95
4½s, 1965	111⅛	110⅞	111¼	57
4½s, May, 1957	110	109⅞	110	37
4½s, Nov., 1957	110	110	110	5
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	6
4½s, 1965, reg.	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	1
Total				$293,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1942	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Va. deb. 6s, B. B. Co. ctfs.	59⅞	57	58⅞	33
Total				$36,000

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Nov. 6	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
Nov. 7—Holiday.				
Nov. 8	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Nov. 9	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
Nov. 10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Nov. 11	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Week's range—				
High			2½	2¼
Low			2¼	2¼
Same week last year—				
High			2	1¾
Low			1¾	1¾
Year's range to date—				
High			6	5
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 6	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Nov. 7—Holiday.			
Nov. 8	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Nov. 9	3 @3¼	3¼	3¼@3½
Nov. 10	3 @3¼	3¼	3¼@3½
Nov. 11	3 @3¼	3¼	3¼@3½
Week's range—			
High	3¼	3¼	3½
Low	2¾	3	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 6	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 7	Holiday			
Nov. 8	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 9	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 10	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 11	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 6	5	5¼@5⅜	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 7	5	5¼@5⅜	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 8	5	5¼@5⅜	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 9	5	5¼@5⅜	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 10	5	5¼@5⅜	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 11	5	5¼@5⅜	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Nov. 6	56¼	96½	61f 10c
Nov. 7	56¼	96⅝	61f 10c
Nov. 8	56¼	96¼	61f 10c
Nov. 9	56¼	96½	61f 10c
Nov. 10	56¼	95⅞	61f 10c
Nov. 11	56⅛	95⅞	61f 10c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
November 6	33¾d	69⅞c
November 7	33 7-16d	Holiday
November 8	34⅛d	71⅝c
November 9	34¼d	71⅞c
November 10	34¼d	71⅞c
November 11	34 7-16d	71½c

MACKAY & CO

Short Term Investments

Circular on Request

The service of our organization is always available.

14 Wall Street
New York

Woodward Iron Company
First & Consolidated Mortgage
Sinking Fund 5s
Due January 1, 1952

Secured by mortgage on all the properties of the Company, including coal and iron ore lands, blast furnaces, coke ovens, 45 miles of railroad, water plants, electric power plants, etc.

Price and detailed description on application

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
$600,000
Taylor County, Fla.
5% Road Improvement Bonds
Due serially 1922-1947

These bonds are a direct obligation of the entire county.

Decision of Circuit Court of Florida makes legality forever incontestable.

Sinking fund is established to retire principal at maturity.

Price to yield 4.65%
Full particulars on request

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.,
Established 1871
Equitable Building, New York
Toledo Chicago

Established 1870.
Dominick & Dominick
Members New York Stock Exchange
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KENNEDY, MITCHELL & CO., Inc.
35 WALL STREET
NEW YORK
LONDON PARIS

7% Preferred Stock

Public Utility Company with Preferred issue less than replacement values; Safeguarded by restrictions of First Mortgage Bonds. An unusual opportunity for investment to yield

7⅛%

Particulars on request.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York

AN ORDINANCE CALLING IN FOR REDEMPTION

Bonds of the City of San Antonio

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio:

WHEREAS bonds of said City are outstanding as follows:

Issue.	Purpose.	Amount.	To Be Paid.
Aug. 1, 1887	Public Impts. &c.	150,000.00	Feb. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Public Impts.	50,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Street Impts.	225,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Sidewalk Impts.	10,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Constr. Bridges	100,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Property Condemned	75,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Sidewalk Impts.	10,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Street Impts.	50,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Elec. Fire Alarm	12,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	School Bldgs.	41,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917.

Said bonds being payable in thirty (30) years, and redeemable at the option of said City after twenty (20) years; and being in denominations of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing five (5) per cent. interest, excepting Public Improvements issue of 1889 which are for Five Hundred Dollars each and bear six (6) per cent. interest; and

WHEREAS said City now desires to exercise its option and redeem all of said bonds; Now Therefore

The City of San Antonio hereby calls in said bonds for redemption, and all holders thereof are hereby notified to present the same for final payment of all principal and interest due thereon, on the dates "To Be Paid" above set forth, either at the Treasury of said City or at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, of New York City, which is hereby designated as the New York Fiscal Agency of said City of San Antonio for the payment of said bonds as herein provided; and from and after the respective dates herein above fixed for the redemption of said bonds, said City shall not be chargeable with or pay any interest on said bonds. And the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause the publication of this ordinance without certificate three times each in two newspapers in New York City, one in Chicago and one in San Antonio, and all holders of such bonds are hereby required to take notice hereof.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 30th day of October, A. D. 1916.

ATTEST:
FRED FRIES, City Clerk.
CLINTON G. BROWN, Mayor.

1916 Calendar of Approximate Dividend Dates

Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copy Free on Request

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Members {New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee} Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

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43 Exchange Pl. New York

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

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EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
$300,000
CITY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO
4½% Bonds
$145,000 due Sept. 1, 1935
155,000 " " " 1945

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.

Prices to yield 3.90%
Circular on application

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Exempt from Federal income tax and made exempt from N. Y. State personal tax.
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Absolutely safe
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Magnolia Pet. 1st 6s, 1937
Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41
West Penn. Trac. 5s, 1960
United Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd.
DUQUESNE BOND CORPORATION
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United Electric Co. of N. J. 4s
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Name	Approx. Yield
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No. Ohio Trac. & Light Co. 1st Lien & Ref. 5s of 1956	5.32%
The Pine Bluff Co. (Tax Exempt in N. Y. State) 1st 5s of 1942	5.25%
Dayton Lighting Co. 1st & Ref. 5s of 1937	5.00%
Los Angeles Railway 1st Cons. 5s of 1938	5.00%

This list is more than an offering—it is a recommendation.

Send for descriptions of the issues in which you are interested.

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100 Am. Seeding Mach. Pfd.
100 Bordens Milk Com.
$5,000 Bklyn Borough Gas 1st 5s
50 Celluloid
200 City Investing Com.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
$5,000 Fairmont Coal 1st 5s
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell 1st 6s
100 Marlin Arms Pfd.
100 Nat'l Silk Dyeing Pfd.
$5,000 Old Dominion S. S. 5s
$5,000 Pacific of Mo. R. E. 5s
100 Remington Typewriter 1st
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Bonds for the conservative investor, and of a class not easily affected by fluctuating conditions.

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NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. — New York
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Nat'l. Bank of Commerce Stock
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 11, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	7,927,200	180,155,077
Same period a year ago	5,312,592	152,171,127

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks	101.46	99.19	101.46	80.91
Same period a year ago	90.95	85.76	94.13	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
67¼	Nov. 11	51¼	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	67¼	64¾	66¼	+ 1½	8,400
98	Nov. 3	93⅛	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	98	98	98	..	100
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	147	146	146	− 1½	200
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	16	16	16	− 1½	300
43	Apr. 28	30⅝	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	34⅞	34	34⅞	− ⅝	200
77	Nov. 3	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	75	71	74	+ 1½	6,200
26½	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	12⅝	11⅞	12	− ⅛	4,000
10½	Jan. 7	6¾	Oct. 9	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	7	7	7	− ⅛	3,300
84¼	Nov. 9	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	84¼	27½	82¼	+ 4⅝	90,200
92	Nov. 9	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	92	84⅝	90	+ 5	20,300
89¼	Nov. 8	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	89¼	84⅝	85	− 1½	4,800
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102	102	102	..	100
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note†	44	44	44	..	100
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	52¾	..	....
105¼	Nov. 8	61⅝	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	105¼	101	101¾	− ⅞	24,300
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	100⅞	..	....
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	109	..	....
199	Oct. 27	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	195	190	195	− 4	400
68½	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	65	62¾	63⅛	..	61,100
115⅝	Sep. 30	108⅛	July 17	Am. Can pf.	115	113¼	115	+ 1½	1,100
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	72½	68	70¼	+ ¾	64,500
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117½	117	117	− 1⅝	200
..	..	..	..	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46⅛	..	....
35	Sep. 26	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	..	..	35	..	....
58⅛	Oct. 23	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	55¾	53¾	54½	− ½	2,200
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	102	101	101	− ½	300
140¼	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	139¼	135¾	139¼	+ 3⅝	700
20½	Oct. 17	8⅜	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	17⅝	15	15⅝	− 1	13,200
79½	Oct. 23	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	74½	69	70½	− 2½	10,400
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	28⅛	28⅞	− ⅛	3,200
27¼	Nov. 10	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	27⅞	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛	30,050
60⅞	Nov. 10	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	60⅞	57¼	59⅜	+ 2⅝	35,200
98¼	Nov. 9	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	98¼	90¾	94¼	+ 3½	183,770
109	Nov. 9	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	109	108	109	+ ½	1,000
12⅛	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅜	1,000
50	Oct. 23	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	47½	46⅞	46⅞	− 1⅛	700
117	Sep. 23	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	114⅛	110¼	112⅜	− 1⅛	88,950
118⅛	Oct. 21	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117⅝	116¼	116¼	− ⅝	850
100½	Nov. 10	91⅛	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	100¼	99⅞	100	+ ⅜	2,000
96	Oct. 28	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	94¼	94	94¼	+ 2	200
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	143	143	143	− 1	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	110	..	....
66⅛	Oct. 2	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	66	64	65½	+ 1¼	17,600
125⅝	Oct. 25	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	122	117¼	117½	− 2⅜	18,900
123½	Oct. 24	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	− 1⅛	100
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	65	..	....
134½	Sep. 29	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	134⅛	133⅜	134	+ 1	2,125
229⅞	Nov. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	229⅞	228¼	229⅞	..	800
113	Sep. 23	105¾	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108⅛	108	108	..	600
58⅞	Nov. 8	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	58⅞	52⅝	53	+ ⅞	62,400
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	99½	98	98	− ¼	2,000
59⅞	Nov. 10	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	59⅞	48⅛	57⅞	+10⅛	101,800
97⅞	Apr. 10	29⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	59	52⅝	57	+ 3½	47,500
87	Nov. 1	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.‡	85	82	82	− 1	8,400
102	Sep. 25	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†	101⅝	96¾	100¼	+ 3¾	348,600
8	Jan. 4	2¼	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	..	..	3⅛	..	....
21	Oct. 31	21	Oct. 31	Asso. Dry Goods	..	..	21	..	....
65	Oct. 27	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	..	..	65	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67½	67	67¼	+ ⅝	200
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108	105⅜	106	− ¼	20,300
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	..	1,675
12¼	Sep. 21	11⅝	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	..	..	12¼	..	....
124⅞	Nov. 10	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	124⅞	122½	122½	+ ¾	800
114⅞	Nov. 10	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	114⅞	106	112¼	+ 6⅝	24,100
73¾	Nov. 10	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	73¾	71	71¼	+ ½	4,800
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅝	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	90½	85	85½	− 1⅝	83,800
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108½	106¼	106½	− ¾	400
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89½	87½	87½	− ½	13,620
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75⅞	75¼	75¼	− ½	300
165¼	Oct. 6	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	160⅝	158	158	..	1,700
119½	Nov. 3	117¼	Oct. 6	Barrett Co. pf.	..	..	119	..	....
3⅝	Jan. 8	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛	100
684	Nov. 8	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	684	665	665	−13	1,070
155	Oct. 25	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	152	140	152	+ 2	900
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	45	..	....
..	..	..	..	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85	84½	84½	+ ½	700
133½	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	133	..	....
75½	Nov. 8	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	75½	73½	75½	+ 1⅝	2,200
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	− ¼	200
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	9	9	9	+ 1	500
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	97	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	86	84	86	+ 2½	1,900
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	*107	..	....
121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	112½	112¼	112½	+ ½	100
31	Jan. 11	22	Nov. 11	Butterick Co.	22	22	22	− 6	100
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior‡‡	69⅛	66	66⅜	− 1⅝	29,100
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	23⅝	22	22	− 1	4,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	50½	50	50	− 1	1,200
59	Oct. 28	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	59	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	174½	172½	172⅝	..	4,600
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	88	85	87	+ 2½	600
123	Nov. 10	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	123	99¼	113⅞	+15⅜	455,075
117½	Nov. 10	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	117½	115	117½	+ 2½	1,100
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	205	..	....
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	140	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	105⅞	102	102¼	− 2¾	3,600
71	Oct. 19	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	70	67½	67½	− 1	22,600
21	Nov. 8	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	17½	16	16	− 3⅞	600
31	Nov. 3	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf	27⅞	25	25	− 3	400
16	Nov. 4	11⅝	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	16	14½	14½	− 1⅜	9,400
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	46½	44	44⅜	− 1½	10,700
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97	94⅝	94⅝	− ½	10,830
136¼	Jan. 5	124½	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127	125⅝	127	− ½	1,900
134⅞	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern	129⅝	128⅜	129¼	+ 1⅛	2,000
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	175	..	....
36⅝	Nov. 8	15¼	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	36½	33⅝	33½	− ½	110,600
123	May 15	115¾	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	118	..	....
139	Aug. 28	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	23⅝	22¼	23	+ ½	15,500
67	Nov. 11	46⅛	July 11	Chino Copper †††	67	62⅝	66½	+ 2⅝	91,300
62⅝	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	60	59	59	− 1	500
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84	84	84	..	100
88	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	83	..	....
..	..	..	..	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	70	70	70	..	100
112	Jan. 24	108	June 10	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	111	110	110	..	200
63¼	Sep. 30	24⅜	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	51⅞	54	+ ¾	45,500
37	Oct. 27	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	36	35¼	35¼	+ ¾	600
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	62	62	62	..	100
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	51	..	....
47½	Nov. 6	30¼	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	47½	43¼	45	..	82,200
52½	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	50¼	47½	50	+ 2	2,100
127¼	Nov. 8	108⅛	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	127¼	125½	127	+ 2¼	5,600
2½	Oct. 27	1	Oct. 18	C.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.rts	2½	2	2½	+ ½	2,500
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	140	135⅝	135⅝	− 1	5,100
28¼	Nov. 2	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.‡‡	24½	22½	24½	+ ¼	700
*100½	Nov. 1	*100¼	Nov. 1	Consol. Coal	..	..	*100½	..	....
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	104½	100¼	101	− 2⅛	8,200
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	113	112½	113	..	1,100
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.‡	..	..	56⅝	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 3	Corn Products Ref.	20¼	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅝	18,500
101¼	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96½	93½	93½	− 2½	1,700
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	42	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99¼	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	95¼	89¼	90	− 2⅛	174,900
124½	Nov. 8	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	124½	122½	124½	+ 2⅛	1,400
269⅞	Sep. 26	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	235	230	230¾	..	1,600
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	109	109	109	− 1	116
76⅝	Oct. 30	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	76⅝	70⅝	74	+ 3½	179,000
100½	Oct. 28	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	99⅞	98½	99½	+ ½	10,100
97	Nov. 6	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	97	97	97	+ 1½	100
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	96⅞	96¼	96¼	+ ¼	600
156	Oct. 4	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	156	152½	152½	− 2½	600
242	Nov. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	242	240	242	+ 2	700
23¼	Oct. 25	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	21	20¼	20¼	− 2	1,000
52½	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	48⅞	46	46½	− ⅝	5,700
149	Nov. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	149	149	149	..	10
..	..	..	..	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	117½	..	....
122	Oct. 31	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	122	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	46½	43	43	− 2¼	10,100
29½	Feb. 8	22¾	Aug. 29	Dome Mines‡‡	25	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅞	2,100
119⅜	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	98	90	90	− 7⅜	1,300
7⅜	Nov. 6	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛	300
15⅝	Nov. 6	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	..	700
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	..	..	..	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	..	..	..	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	..	..	72	..	....
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39⅜	37¼	37¼	− 1⅜	48,700
59⅛	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54	52½	52½	− 1⅜	4,900
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	− ¾	100
..	..	..	..	Erie & Pitts†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	18¼	18	18	− 2⅜	300
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	43⅞	43¾	43¾	+ ¼	200
51¼	Oct. 19	42	Nov. 11	GASTON, W. & W.	45	42	42	− 3	1,620
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	325	324¾	325	− 4	400
116⅞	Nov. 4	113¼	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	..	..	116⅞	..	....
187¼	Oct. 20	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	184	179⅝	179⅝	− 2⅜	9,900
850	Oct. 25	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	..	..	810	..	....
128⅛	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	124½	124½	124½	− ½	500
80	Apr. 10	67⅝	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	72½	68	68⅛	− 3¼	30,550
116⅝	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	..	..	114⅛	..	....
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	95⅞	93⅜	95	+ 1⅝	6,025
127½	Jan. 4	116¼	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	120	118	118	− 1	5,700
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅜	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	46¼	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅛	74,500
54	Nov. 8	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	54	51¼	51⅝	− ⅞	8,400
135	Nov. 11	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	135	95¾	133	+38	6,500
103	Nov. 9	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	103	101	103	+ 2	300
130	Nov. 10	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf	130	97¼	129	+33	4,200
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198⅜	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	195	..	....
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	117	..	....
..	..	..	..	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
135½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	133½	..	....
109⅞	Oct. 5	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	109	106	106	− ½	2,800
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	250	..	....
69⅜	Nov. 10	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	69⅜	67	69	+ 1⅜	141,000
21⅛	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	19⅝	18½	19	..	16,050
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77⅛	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	77	75½	76	..	5,300
20½	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	18⅛	..	....
[illegible]	Jan. 24	75	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	76	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	26	23½	24	+ 1¼	8,300
74	Jan. 5	38¼	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	57⅞	52⅞	56⅜	+ 3⅜	10,070
119¾	June 7	108⅛	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	118	117	117⅛	+ ⅜	800
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
84¼	May 18	68⅛	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	80	78½	80	+ 2	1,100
112	Nov. 9	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	112	111	111	+ 1	200
50⅞	Sep. 14	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	45¾	41	43¼	+ 2⅜	117,200
125⅝	Sep. 11	61⅛	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	122⅝	116¼	117⅛	..	165,650
56⅜	Jan. 17	39⅜	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.‡	52⅛	50½	51⅛	+ ⅝	50,000
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	− ⅛	130
75⅛	Nov. 10	9⅛	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	75⅛	60⅛	71⅝	+11⅝	187,300
107⅛	Oct. 31	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	107¼	103⅞	104⅜	+ 1	20,500
7¾	Nov. 1	2	July 8	Iowa Central	7	7	7	− ¼	100
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	90	89	89	− 2½	200
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110½	110	110	− ½	200
75½	Nov. 3	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	75½	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	28⅜	26½	26½	− 1¼	5,900
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	61⅜	60	60	− 1	400
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	98	..	....
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	116	..	....
85¼	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Spring. Tire†	78	75	75	− 2⅞	2,900
101	Sep. 5	95⅜	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	99	..	....
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	56¼	53⅜	55⅜	+ 1⅜	209,225
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	4½	4½	4½	− ½	100
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 26	Kings Co. E. L. & P	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	− ⅜	210
97½	Nov. 10	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	97½	89¼	95½	+ 6¼	120,400

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
118⅜	Nov. 10	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	118⅜	111	118	+ 8	2,850
26¼	Oct. 26	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	25⅝	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅝	1,000
55½	Nov. 2	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	55	49	49	− 5⅞	700
56½	June 5	39	Oct. 24	Lee Rubber Tire	43¼	39½	39⅝	− 1⅜	9,300
87⅛	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	84⅜	82	82⅞	− 1½	18,300
305	Nov. 2	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	301½	301½	301½	..	50
124	Nov. 1	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	124	..	....
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	33	..	....
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26½	24	24	− 2	800
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	87	87	87	+ 1	100
65	Oct. 24	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	65	..	....
239⅞	Aug. 19	179½	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	225	225	225	+ 2⅝	300
122½	Sep. 22	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	118½	118½	118½	..	50
140	Oct. 5	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	137	136	137	+ ½	500
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	87	86¼	86¼	..	300
68¾	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	66½	66⅜	66⅜	− ⅛	200
1⅞	Aug. 24	1⅜	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1⅜	..	....
132	Oct. 27	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ 1⅜	100
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	63⅞	..	....
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	113⅞	..	....
99	Sep. 25	67¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	85	73	73⅞	−10⅞	88,500
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85⅞	82¼	82⅞	− 2⅜	3,900
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	54	49½	50	− 4	2,500
72	Nov. 10	50½	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	72	70⅛	71	+ 1¼	4,800
109	May 17	102½	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ 1⅝	100
129⅝	Jan. 8	88⅜	June 28	Mex. Petroleum	114	106	106½	− 4½	64,500
105⅞	Jan. 8	89½	June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf.	96	96	96	− 1	200
41⅝	Sep. 25	33	Aug. 3	Miami Copper†††	41	39¼	40⅜	+ 1¼	29,275
*130	Jan. 8	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
36	Oct. 27	26	Oct. 5	Minn. & St. L., new.	34⅝	33	33	− ⅝	1,650
15⅜	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	..	..	7½	..	....
5½	July 25	5¼	July 21	Minn. & St. L. t. c.	..	..	5½	..	....
83½	Jan. 6	14¼	July 3	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	15½	..	....
130	Oct. 4	116¾	Apr. 24	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.	124¼	123	123¼	− 1⅜	700
137	Jan. 3	128½	Sep. 26	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	133¼	133¼	133¼	− 2	100
75½	Jan. 13	72	July 18	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l.	75⅞	75½	75½	+ 2⅝	100
8⅞	Oct. 26	3⅛	Sep. 6	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	− ⅞	9,600
24	Oct. 26	10	Apr. 3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	20⅞	18	18⅝	− 1⅜	1,200
11½	Nov. 8	8¼	Sep. 1	Missouri Pacific	11⅛	9⅜	9⅜	− ½	7,400
11¼	Nov. 8	8¼	Sep. 1	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.	11¼	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅜	32,600
28	Nov. 8	22⅞	Sep. 6	Mo. Pac., w. i.	28	26	26	− 1⅛	80,800
59	Oct. 27	47⅝	Sep. 5	Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	58	57¼	58½	+ ¼	1,700
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	..	98	..	....
100	Nov. 4	68¼	Mar. 1	Montana Power	99⅝	98	98	..	700
117	Sep. 28	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.	..	..	117	..	....
..	..	..	..	Mont. Ward & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
82	July 21	80⅛	Aug. 31	Morris & Essex†	..	..	80⅛	..	....
140	June 13	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	135¼	..	....
131½	Oct. 19	118	Sep. 9	Nat. Biscuit	..	..	125¼	..	....
129⅝	May 12	124	June 30	Nat. Biscuit pf.	127	127	127	− 1¼	100
84⅞	Sep. 2	71	May 9	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	83⅞	83⅞	− ⅝	500
113	Feb. 1	106	May 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	..	..	112½	..	....
85½	Nov. 8	19⅜	Apr. 22	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	85¼	82¼	83¼	+ 1	40,300
99	Nov. 8	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	99	97½	99	+ 1⅛	200
74⅜	Sep. 21	60¼	Apr. 22	Nat. Lead Co.	70¼	68⅛	68¼	− ⅞	8,400
117⅞	Oct. 3	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛	100
24	Feb. 18	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	..	..	24	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 8	5¼	Oct. 9	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	..	..	5¼	..	....
27⅛	Nov. 11	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††	27⅛	25	27	+ 2	61,025
162⅝	Oct. 4	118	July 14	New York Air Brake	161	157½	157½	− ½	3,400
114¼	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	New York Central	110	107½	107½	− ⅞	42,120
45¾	Nov. 11	33	Apr. 17	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	45¾	36	45¾	+ 9¾	5,800
90⅝	Feb. 15	75	Oct. 13	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf	..	..	75	..	....
67	June 21	50	Apr. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.	64	59	64	+ 6¼	800
16⅛	Nov. 10	9¼	May 12	New York Dock	16⅛	14¾	16⅛	+ 1⅜	700
40	Nov. 11	25	Apr. 28	New York Dock pf.	40	32	40	+ 5	537
*116	May 10	*115	Aug. 8	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*115	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	57	Apr. 26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	60¼	60¼	− ½	12,150
32⅜	Nov. 8	26	May 5	N. Y., O. & West.	32⅜	30⅝	30⅝	− 1⅛	8,400
27	Jan. 6	20	Apr. 12	Norfolk Southern	..	..	25½	..	....
147⅛	Oct. 16	114	Mar. 1	Norfolk & Western	145	141½	141½	− 2¼	14,800
89⅞	May 22	84⅛	Feb. 25	Norfolk & West. pf.	87⅛	87	87	+ ⅛	630
75	Jan. 3	65½	Apr. 26	North American	71	70½	71	+ ½	200
..	..	..	..	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
90½	Aug. 9	70	Feb. 28	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	..	..	90½	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	108¼	Sep. 2	Northern Pacific	113¼	111½	111½	− ⅞	15,500
..	..	..	..	Northwest. Tel.†	..	..	*51	..	....
152⅝	Nov. 10	145	Nov. 10	Nova Scotia S. & C.	152⅝	145	149	..	4,600
85⅞	Oct. 19	75	Oct. 9	OHIO CITIES GAS.	84	82½	83⅜	+ 1⅜	5,100
73¾	Mar. 10	69½	Apr. 19	Old Dominion†	..	..	70½	..	....
11⅜	Jan. 7	5⅜	Nov. 4	Ontario Silver Min.	7⅜	6	7	+ 1	5,700
96	Oct. 5	83	Sep. 30	Owens Bottle Mach.	94½	93⅞	94	..	1,800
117	Oct. 6	116	Oct. 26	Owens Bottle M. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
85	Apr. 20	82¼	Sep. 14	PABST BREW. pf.	..	..	82¼	..	....
65	July 5	53	May 6	Pacific Coast	..	..	65	..	....
72	Sep. 7	72	Sep. 7	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	..	..	72	..	....
31	Aug. 21	11⅞	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†††	27	25¼	25⅛	− ⅞	12,300
99¼	July 10	90	June 6	Pacific Mail pf.	..	..	..	..	....
44	Jan. 15	32¼	Apr. 25	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	38	36⅜	36⅜	− 1	200
98	Sep. 20	93⅛	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	97	..	....
99	Nov. 9	67⅝	Nov. 9	Pan-Am. Pet. &T.pf	99	97¼	97¼	..	2,565
60	Oct. 4	55⅛	Aug. 31	Penn. Railroad†	58⅛	57⅛	57⅜	− ⅝	17,113
118	Oct. 10	100¼	May 5	People's Gas, Chi.	113⅝	111	111	..	2,000
17⅝	Nov. 6	8	Mar. 14	Peoria & Eastern	17⅜	16½	16½	− ⅝	2,800
55	Jan. 20	43⅜	Apr. 19	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	43⅜	..	....
92¾	Feb. 7	90	Mar. 27	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	90	..	....
46	Jan. 17	38	Sep. 12	Philadelphia Co.†	42⅝	40⅞	42	+ 1⅛	4,200
88	June 5	78	Feb. 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	80⅞	80	80	− 2	500
98¾	Jan. 18	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	95	..	....
44	Oct. 31	22⅜	Apr. 24	Pitts. Coal Co., N.J.	41½	41½	41½	− 1⅛	100
115	Nov. 1	100	Mar. 8	Pitts. Coal, N. J., pf	..	..	115	..	....
45	Nov. 1	25¼	July 28	Pitts. Coal, c. of dp.	43⅜	40¼	40⅞	− 1⅛	1,900
110⅝	Oct. 27	100¼	Aug. 25	Pitts. C. pf. c of dp.	109	108	108	− ¼	600
158	Oct. 11	158	Oct. 11	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	158⅛	158⅛	158⅛	..	4
106	Oct. 5	93⅛	Feb. 10	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	− ¼	400
80⅜	Nov. 11	42½	July 14	Pressed Steel Car	80⅞	74½	78⅞	+ 4⅞	57,575
106¼	Nov. 10	98½	Aug. 17	Pressed Steel Car pf	106¼	105½	105½	+ 1⅛	600
137	Sep. 27	115	Jan. 31	Pub. S. Corp'n, N.J.	..	..	132	..	....
177	Sep. 30	159⅞	May 10	Pullman Co.	169⅝	168⅝	168⅞	+ ⅞	200
6⅜	Jan. 19	2⅜	Mar. 22	QUICKSILVER	..	..	2⅜	..	....
8⅝	Jan. 26	3½	May 25	Quicksilver pf.	..	..	3⅞	..	....
57⅞	Oct. 6	32	Apr. 22	RY. STEEL SPGS.	56⅝	53⅜	54	− ¼	19,020
102	Sep. 29	[illegible]	Mar. 9	Ry. Steel Springs pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅞	200
33⅛	Nov. 11	20	June 29	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	33⅛	29	32⅞	+ 3⅞	177,300
115½	Sep. 27	75¼	Jan. 31	Reading†	112	107⅛	107⅜	− 1⅛	92,400
46	Feb. 29	41⅞	Feb. 19	Reading 1st pf†	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+ 1⅛	200
52	May 19	41⅝	Feb. 21	Reading 2d pf†	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ 1⅛	300
83⅝	Sep. 29	42	June 26	Republic Iron & S.	83	78	80⅝	+ 2⅝	194,600
116½	Sep. 14	106¾	June 26	Republic I. & S. pf.	115⅛	114¼	115⅛	+ ⅝	1,800
30	Oct. 6	27	July 17	Rutland R. R. pf.	30	30	30	..	100
6	Jan. 7	1⅜	Apr. 13	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	..	..	5	..	....
10	Jan. 7	2⅜	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	8⅛	..	....
8	Jan. 7	2	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	..	..	6⅝	..	....
25⅜	Nov. 8	15¼	May 18	St. L. & S. F. w. i.	25⅜	24	24	− ½	9,700
50	Nov. 4	49⅝	Nov. 6	St. L. & S. F. pf.w.i.	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	− ⅛	100
27⅛	Nov. 9	16	May 4	St. Louis Southwest.	27⅛	26	27	+ 1	3,300
52½	Nov. 3	37⅛	Sep. 7	St. L. Southwest. pf	52	50	50	− 2	1,800
84⅞	Sep. 19	75	Nov. 10	Saxon Motor	77¼	75	76½	− 1	600
18⅜	Jan. 13	14	Apr. 22	Seaboard Air Line	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛	4,250
42½	Oct. 10	34¼	Apr. 24	Seaboard A. L. pf	40	38⅜	38⅜	− 1⅛	1,600
233	Nov. 9	168¾	Mar. 1	Sears, Roe. & Co.	233	230⅛	231½	+ 1½	900
127¼	Mar. 3	125	June 28	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	126	..	....
40¼	Feb. 14	24	July 11	Shat. Ariz. Cop.‡‡	32⅞	31	32¼	+ 1¼	19,100
82⅛	Nov. 8	37	July 14	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	82⅛	72⅝	79⅞	+ 8⅞	44,100
103¾	Nov. 6	91½	Apr. 22	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	103¾	101	101	− 1	700
240	June 10	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	224	224	224	+ 8⅝	200
120	June 6	106	Feb. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
104¼	Jan. 4	94¼	Apr. 22	Southern Pacific	102⅝	100⅝	101¼	+ ¼	87,600
120½	May 31	115¾	Mar. 29	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	120	..	....
30⅜	Oct. 10	18	Apr. 24	Southern Ry.	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞	− ⅝	41,600
72	Oct. 10	56	Apr. [illegible]	Southern Ry. pf.	69½	67⅝	67⅝	− ⅝	5,425
107½	Oct. 25	86	Mar. 10	Standard Milling	106⅛	105¼	106⅛	+ ⅛	500
94	May 17	85	Aug. 23	Standard Milling pf.	..	..	94½	..	....
167	Jan. 3	119¼	Sep. 1	Studebaker Co.	160⅜	122	124⅛	− 4⅜	49,410
114	Mar. 14	108¼	Sep. 26	Studebaker Co. pf.	112	111⅛	111⅝	+ ⅜	642
79½	Sep. 25	63½	Oct. 9	Stutz Motor	68	64⅞	64⅞	− 2⅜	3,800
66½	Jan. 5	21½	Oct. 11	TENN. COPPER	23	21¾	22	− ⅞	7,700
235½	Jan. 3	177¼	June 27	Texas Co.	228	221	221	− 8½	5,800
19⅜	Nov. 2	6½	Feb. 14	Texas Pacific	18⅜	17¼	17½	..	8,400
158	Nov. 8	120	June 7	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	158	158	158	+ 8	100
68¼	June 22	52¼	Oct. 24	Third Avenue	54¼	52¼	53	− 1½	8,700
59⅛	Oct. 5	45½	Sep. 5	Tobacco Products	54⅞	52⅝	53½	− ⅝	4,000
109¼	Mar. 16	99	July 14	Tobacco Prod. pf.	103⅛	102	102	− 1⅛	500
10⅝	Oct. 6	5	Apr. 26	Tol., St. L. & West.	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ½	1,000
9⅝	Nov. 6	5	May 22	Tol., St. L. &W.c.dp	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ½	800
18⅛	Oct. 6	10	Feb. 15	Tol., St. L. & W.pf.	15¼	15¼	15⅛	+ ½	100
15⅛	Nov. 8	8	Feb. 10	Tol.,St.L.&W.pf.c.dp	15⅛	14⅝	15	..	600
99	May 22	94	Mar. 24	Twin City R. T.	96	95⅞	95⅞	− ⅛	200
..	..	..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	..	..	125	..	....
110	Oct. 24	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	110	108	108	− 2	300
120	Nov. 4	110	Jan. 28	Under. Typewr. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
110	Nov. 11	87½	Oct. 16	Union Bag & P.,new	110	102⅝	110	+ 7⅝	9,200
18⅛	Oct. 19	4¼	May 9	Union Bag & Paper	15¼	13⅛	14	+ ⅞	11,800
78⅛	Nov. 11	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	78⅛	74	78⅛	+ 4⅛	4,320
153⅜	Oct. 24	129⅝	Apr. 22	Union Pacific	153⅜	148¼	148⅜	− 2	112,950
84½	Sep. 29	80	Sep. 1	Union Pacific pf.	83⅛	82⅞	83	− ¼	1,550
64	Mar. 20	46	Oct. 4	United Cigar Mfrs.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅝	100
111	May 11	107⅞	Oct. 24	United C. Mfrs. pf.	107½	107¼	107½	− ⅜	200
105⅛	Aug. 9	90	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores	101	98¼	98⅛	− 2½	3,000
120	Mar. 10	115	Feb. 10	United Cigar S. pf.	120	119¾	119⅝	..	300
80	Nov. 10	80	Nov. 10	United Drug	80	80	80	..	100
53	Nov. 11	52½	Nov. 9	United Drug 1st pf†	53	52½	53	..	600
169¼	June 8	130½	Jan. 31	United Fruit	163⅜	161	162	− ⅜	8,500
21⅛	Jan. 4	7⅜	May 9	United Rys. Inv.	14	10	13⅝	+ 3⅝	10,700
39⅜	Jan. 3	17	Sep. 16	United Rys. Inv. pf.	25⅜	21	25	+ ¼	6,250
27	Oct. 2	15¼	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	26⅜	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛	7,200
67	Nov. 8	48⅛	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I. P. & F.pf	67	64	67	+ 2	1,700
49⅝	Apr. 29	28	Sep. 9	U. S. Express	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅞	100
170⅛	Apr. 6	97	July 13	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	145	134	134⅝	− 8⅞	27,200
114	Jan. 13	99¼	July 11	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	105	105	105	+ 1	200
49	Feb. 23	25	June 27	U. S. Realty & Imp.	..	..	30⅛	..	....
3⅞	Jan. 5	1	June 1	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ¼	500
4	Jan. 4	⅜	Aug. 2	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	..	..	1⅝	..	....
63⅜	Sep. 29	47⅞	Mar. 1	U. S. Rubber	62	59¼	59⅞	− 1⅜	16,900
115	Sep. 18	106¼	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	111⅝	110¼	111⅝	+ 1⅜	2,700
..	..	..	..	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
80⅝	June 9	62¼	June 27	U. S. Sm., R. & M.†	75⅝	73⅛	73⅛	− ¼	19,325
53½	Apr. 11	50	June 20	U. S. S., R. & M.pf.†	51⅞	51	51⅛	+ ¼	600
126	Nov. 8	79⅜	Mar. 1	U. S. Steel Corp'n	126	120⅝	122⅝	+ 2⅝	1,916,000
123	Nov. 2	115	May 8	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	122	121	121⅝	+ ⅜	7,900
119⅝	Nov. 11	74⅜	July 14	Utah Copper‡‡	119⅝	111⅝	119	+ 6⅞	136,000
20⅞	Feb. 3	16½	June 1	Utah Securities	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜	1,200
51	Jan. 17	36	Apr. 24	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	46⅞	44¼	45	+ ⅞	4,500
113⅜	Sep. 25	108	Apr. 22	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	112½	112	112¼	+ ½	200
62½	Jan. 7	41	July 27	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	58	55	55	− 1	1,800
48½	Jan. 20	45½	July 20	Va. Ry. & Power	..	..	47⅝	..	....
10½	Sep. 19	7	Mar. 10	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	10½	..	....
26½	Sep. 19	20½	Sep. 18	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	26½	..	....
17	Jan. 3	13½	Sep. 13	WABASH	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	− ¼	13,600
58⅞	Oct. 23	41¼	Mar. 1	Wabash pf. A	58¼	56	56½	− ¼	18,400
32½	Jan. 15	25	Apr. 22	Wabash pf. B	31⅜	30¼	30½	− ⅜	14,600
138	Oct. 27	123½	May 15	Wells Fargo Exp.	137	132½	136	..	1,000
34½	Mar. 27	24½	Feb. 28	Western Maryland	29⅛	27½	27¼	− 1⅛	4,850
55	Oct. 16	40	Mar. 7	West. Maryland pf.	46	46	46	..	100
105⅛	Oct. 18	87	Mar. 1	West. Union Tel.	104⅜	101⅜	101⅜	− ⅛	5,000
143	Aug. 22	139	May 8	West. Air Brake†	..	..	143	..	....
71⅝	Mar. 15	52¾	July 14	West. E. & M.†	67½	64⅞	64⅞	− 1	90,300
79	Mar. 15	70	Apr. 19	West. E.&M. 1st pf†	75	75	75	− ¼	200
281	Sep. 5	225	Mar. 17	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	281	..	....
118⅞	May 17	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	115	..	....
6	July 10	2	Oct. 19	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3⅛	2⅜	2⅝	− ¼	2,180
18⅛	July 5	4⅜	Nov. 10	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	6⅛	4⅝	4⅝	− 1⅜	900
7⅜	July 5	2⅛	Oct. 23	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	− ½	200
3⅜	Oct. 28	3	Nov. 3	W. & L. E. c. dp.	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅜	1,700
4	Oct. 28	3⅛	Nov. 2	W. & L. E.2d pf.c.dp	3⅞	3¼	3¼	+ ⅜	100
59⅜	Oct. 19	54⅜	Nov. 8	White Motor†	56⅜	54⅜	55⅛	+ ⅝	10,200
81⅝	June 5	36⅜	Nov. 11	Willys Overland†	43⅜	36⅜	37⅜	− 5⅛	98,050
117	June 5	99½	Nov. 11	Willys Overland pf.	103	99½	99½	− 4⅞	1,100
56⅛	July 20	38	Apr. 19	Wisconsin Central	54⅛	50⅛	50⅛	− 3⅛	900
141⅜	Oct. 5	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.)	141⅜	138⅛	138⅛	− 1	1,400
125⅜	Oct. 2	123	June 29	Woolworth (F.W.) pf.	..	..	125⅜	..	....
36⅜	Sep. 14	25	July 13	Worthington Pump.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ 1⅞	100
100	Sep. 14	25	July 13	Worth. Pump pf A	96	96	96	+ ⅜	125
66½	Sep. 14	52¾	July 14	Worth. Pump pf B	..	..	59	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

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DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 11, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	25½	26½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	83½	85
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	152	155
Do pf. ($50)	2,762,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	383	384
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	111	113
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	75	76
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	41	43
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	72	75
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	9⅝	9¾
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	69	70
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	23½	25
Anac. & P.R. 5s,'49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Ariz. Power 1st 6s,'33	1,850,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	87	92
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	99
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr.El. 1st&rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s,'35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	67	72
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s,'31	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s,'39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s,'39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	......	..	..	....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s,'38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s,'32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98⅛
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	84½	85
Capital T. 1st 5s,'47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	107¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	....	47	50
Do 5s,'99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Do 5s, 1923	......	..	..	....	103	105
Cities Service	17,218,380	½	M	Oct 1, 16	317½	319½
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Oct 1, 16	92½	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101¼
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102⅝
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	30	32
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	102	103
Do 5s,'53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	61	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	85
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	92	92½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	73½	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¼	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s,'33	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	99½	100
Eliz. & Tren.	......	..	..	....	25½	..
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	35	..
Do 5s, 1962	......	..	..	....	93	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	90	93
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	17	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56½	58
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E., Bergen Co.	......	..	..	....	89	91
Do 5s,'49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s,'29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s,'46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¼	91
Do deb. 6s.	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Harwood El. 5s,'39	1,060,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Inter. Trac.	......	..	..	....	50	52
Do pf., 7%	......	..	..	....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s,'49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62¼	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s,'49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	..
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s,'30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s,'23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93½
K.C.L.D.Tel. 1st 5s,'25	......	..	..	....	91	93
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s,'44	......	..	..	....	99⅝	98¾
Do 2d 6s,'44	......	..	..	....	97⅝	99
K. C. P. & L.	......	..	..	....	45½	46½
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	69	72
K. City Rys.	......	..	..	....	22	26
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	68	71½
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s,'44	......	..	..	....	97½	98½
Do 2d 6s.	......	..	..	....	97⅝	99
Do 2d 5s.	......	..	..	....	81	86
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	105
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s,'20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s,'39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s,'25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104⅝	..
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	86	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	90	..
Do 1st & ref 5s,'26	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s,'48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
N.Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Falls Pwr.	......	..	..	....	164	167
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	102¼	102½
Do rf. 6s,'52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107¼	108¼
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s,'36	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s,'49	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s,'24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s,'28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s,'31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	87
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	56	61
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	104½	105½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100	101
Do 1st ref.5s	......	..	S	A. & O.	97	98
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	....	50	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	....	44	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Jul 25, 16	62⅝	63
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	91	92
Paterson Ry. 5s,'44	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104⅝	105½
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	51⅝	52½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	80	81
Riverside Tr.	......	..	..	....	17¼	..
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	34	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s,'54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	..
St.J.(Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s,'37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s,'52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88	90
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s,'20	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s,'34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s,'22	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s,'39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s,'23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Seattle Elec. con. 5s,'29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s,'49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s,'14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	91½	92
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98½
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	15⅝	16
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15, 16	43	43½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	90
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,400	2½	S	J. & D.	88	91
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s,'51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	104
Tampa El.1st 5s,'33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	12¼	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	52	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s,'37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93¼	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s,'49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83¼	84½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	....	51	52
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	79	80
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	......	..	..	....	32	32½
Do 4s, 1949	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	84⅝	85½
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	67	68
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash., B. & A. 5s,'41	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83¼	84½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	84
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	82	83
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	82¼	82½
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	18	18½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	70	71
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	35	38
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	53½	55
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	465	470
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	474	477
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	146	154½
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	600	..
Central	3,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	785	793
Columbia	2,000,000	¶7	Q	Sep 30,16	625	..
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	538	540
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1625	1640
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	255	260
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	*5	Q	Sep 30,16	477	479
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 16	640	660
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	139	142
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	105	..
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	415	424
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	960	985
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	405
Transatlantic	......	..	..	....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	415	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	452	457

*2% extra. §Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	154½	..
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	293	296
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin't'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	$57	$60
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	....	355	..
Frank'n F. I.	......	..	..	....	..	84
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	576	..
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	345	355
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	498	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	169	172
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	108	112
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	280	282
N. Surety rts	......	..	..	....	43½	44½
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	..	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 16	350	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	96	..
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	550	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	241	245
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	......	..	..	....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	160	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	....	130	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	125
Chase Nat'l	......	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	370	375
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	235
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	190
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	537	540
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	..	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	186	188
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	338	340
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	68	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	1000	1010
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	145	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	390	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	435	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	652
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	390	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	506	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	205
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	850	950
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	330	340
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	260	265
Mech., B'k'n.	......	..	..	....	..	136
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 8, 16	294	298
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	285	300
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	285	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	350	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	390	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	500	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	105	115
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	150	154
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	550	..

*Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
C. Gas (Balt.) 5s,'39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105½	107
Do 4½s,'54	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,090	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do 5s,'65	......	..	..	....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s,'30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104½
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Ess. & H. G.	......	..	..	....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s,'20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	133	..
Hud. Co. Gas 5s,'49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103⅞
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	38½	39½
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	95
Newark Gas.	......	..	..	....	95½	96½
Do 5s,'48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s,'34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & E. 5s,'29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s,'40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	......	..	..	....	129	..
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s,'53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	70	71½
Wash'ton G. 5s,'60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106⅛	107

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Brass	15,000,000	$5	Q	Aug 15,16	374	378
Am. Chicle	$8,000,000	1½	..	Jan 20,16	76	78
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	85	86
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	185
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	180	185
Am. Grapho. 6s, 1930	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	102	102½
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Aug 15,16	110	112
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	106	109
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	190	195
Cent. C. & C.	......	..	..	....	55	60
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	74	77
Childs Co.	3,000,000	1	Q	Sep 11,16	67	71
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 11,16	94½	97
C. & P Tel. 5s,'29	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105¼
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	$2½	Q	Oct 16, 16	350	390
Dix. Crucible	......	..	..	....	310	..
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,356,000	1	Q	Aug 15,16	116	117
Int. Salt	6,077,130	1	Q	Oct 1, 16	48	50
K.C.S.Y.(Me)	......	..	..	....	85	87½
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	78	81
Do deb. 5s.	......	..	..	....	99¾	101¾
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 31,16	77½	78½
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	98
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,16	164¾	165¼
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	45	55
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	†9	Q	Nov 10,16	350	355
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Oct 16, 16	64	68
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 16, 16	91	94
Poc. Con.Coll. 1st 5s,'57	4,363,400	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	Aug 15,16	890	910
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	18½	19¼
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 16	85	87
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 15	49	51
Rogers-Br. I. 1st 5s	5,193,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	..
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	150	160
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	102	104
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	105	107
Shr. Wheat.	......	..	..	....	132	134
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	98¼	..
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	275	280

*Ex div. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Also 10% extra ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 16	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 16	188	193
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	135	150
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s,'48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

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10M Pere Marquette Deb. 1912
10 Amer. Tube & Stampg. Com.
50 Nichols Copper
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
10 Robert Gair Pfd.
25 West Va. Pulp & Paper
50 General Baking Pfd.
FOR SALE
100 Pere Marquette Com. & Pfd.
100 Gray & Davis Com.
50 Gray & Davis Pfd.
100 Amer. Cynamid Com. & Pfd.
10 National Casket
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

American Coal of Alleghany
Brothers Valley Coal
Central Coal & Coke
Clinchfield Coal Corp.
Elkhorn Fuel Corp.
Island Creek Coal
Keystone Coal & Coke
Mahoning Investment
New River Co.
Penn. Coal & Coke
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries
Pond Creek Coal
Vandalia Coal
PUBLIC UTILITY SPECIALISTS
MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6228
Direct private wire to our Philadelphia Office.

We Are Specialists In
Marlin Arms
Common & Preferred STOCKS
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Tex. & Pac. Coal
"RIGHTS"
Bought & Sold
J. A. CLARK & CO.
Investment Securities
Rector 7126 120 Broadway

LOST OR STOLEN, $1,000 United States Steel Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Coupon Bond No. 8882. A suitable reward by communicating with Jerome J. Danzig & Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W., 26 Old Broad St., E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

SOUTHERN OIL & TRANSPORT
The strength of oil stocks is fundamental and lies in the steadily increasing consumption of petroleum and petroleum products. Every day sees a growing demand and a growing necessity for oil. This condition insures the profitable future of investment in oil securities that are backed by *good management, substantial production, with proper means to market the product.*
Southern Oil and Transport Corporation meets these three essentials and more.
Actively Traded In On New York Curb
Descriptive Circular on Request
ROBERT R. FORRESTER
INVESTMENT SPECIALIST
61 Broadway Tel. Rector 1459 New York

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS OF MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1937:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ninety-eight (98) bonds of the above described issue, numbered as follows:

300	985	2029	3699	5258	7703	9145
315	1441	2113	3763	5543	7727	9173
357	1572	2268	3769	5690	7734	9176
399	1629	2279	4176	5691	7799	9180
433	1717	2356	4185	5730	7851	9181
606	1725	2580	4478	5800	8012	9199
673	1746	2581	4504	5825	8268	9200
676	1766	2749	4508	5969	8738	9256
685	1782	2838	4515	6470	8811	9291
901	1787	3160	4563	6674	8875	9542
912	1891	3262	4573	6740	8913	9604
963	1892	3272	4574	6873	9117	9608
965	1992	3323	4601	7701	9143	9816
981	2028	3528	5138	7702	9144	9909

of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, aggregating $98,000 principal amount, have been drawn by lot for redemption on January 1st, 1917, and will be paid for at the rate of par and accrued interest on January 2nd, 1917, January 1st being a holiday, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

The following bonds of said issue of the face value of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) each, are outstanding in lieu of some of the above described bonds:

O-77	O-216	O-322	O-356
O-104	O-232	O-342	O-360
O-201	O-257	O-345	O-385
O-203	O-304	O-348	O-391
O-204	O-312	O-349	O-412
O-210	O-318	O-350	O-421

The following bonds of said issue of the face value of One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) each, are outstanding in lieu of some of the above described bonds:

O-1 O-7 O-14 O-17 O-20 O-25 O-29 O-39
O-2 O-12 O-15 O-18 O-21 O-27 O-34
O-4 O-13 O-16 O-19 O-23 O-28 O-35

Such bonds of the face value of $10,000 each and $100,000 each, numbered as set forth below, are hereby called in part for redemption on the same terms and conditions as set forth above to the extent that the numbers of the above described $1,000 bonds are included in the numbers of the bonds against which said $10,000 bonds and $100,000 bonds are issued and outstanding:

$10,000 Bonds No's.	Issued Against $1,000 Bonds No's.	$10,000 Bonds No's.	Issued Against $1,000 Bonds No's.
O-77	6470	O-345	9143
O-104	6740	O-345	9144
O-201	7701	O-345	9145
O-201	7702	O-348	9173
O-201	7703	O-348	9176
O-203	7727	O-348	9180
O-204	7734	O-349	9181
O-210	7799	O-350	9199
O-216	7851	O-350	9200
O-232	8012	O-356	9256
O-257	8268	O-360	9291
O-304	8738	O-385	9542
O-312	8811	O-391	9604
O-318	8875	O-391	9608
O-322	8918	O-412	9816
O-342	9117	O-421	9909

$100,000 Bonds No's.	Issued Against $1,000 Bonds No's.	$100,000 Bonds No's.	Issued Against $1,000 Bonds No's.
O-1	315	O-15	1787
O-1	357	O-16	1891
O-1	399	O-16	1892
O-2	433	O-17	1992
O-4	606	O-18	2028
O-4	673	O-18	2029
O-4	676	O-19	2113
O-4	685	O-20	2268
O-7	901	O-20	2279
O-7	912	O-21	2356
O-7	963	O-23	2580
O-7	965	O-23	2581
O-7	981	O-25	2749
O-7	985	O-27	3160
O-12	1441	O-28	3262
O-13	1572	O-28	3272
O-14	1629	O-29	3323
O-15	1717	O-34	3699
O-15	1725	O-35	3763
O-15	1746	O-35	3769
O-15	1766	O-39	4176
O-15	1782	O-39	4185

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
New York, November 10th, 1916.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, INC.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT GOLD BONDS, SERIES A, UNDER MORTGAGE TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1916.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000,) face value of above bonds, due January 1, 1917, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive, will be paid at principal and accrued interest, on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Pursuant to Article Third of said mortgage, notice is hereby given that this Company has elected to redeem and pay off on January 1, 1917, all of above bonds of later maturity dates and then remaining outstanding, to-wit: Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($900,000,) face value, bonds numbered 101 to 1,000 inclusive. Said bonds will become due and payable on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the agency of the Company for that purpose, at the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1917, and a premium of five per cent. (5%) of such face amount.

All bonds will cease to bear interest after January 1, 1917.

Temporary certificates should be accompanied by Income Tax certificates.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.
CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, Inc.,
By J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF GREAT NORTHERN POWER COMPANY, DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1935:

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, will receive for account of the Sinking Fund offers of bonds of said issue to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Seventy-six thousand three hundred forty-one dollars and eighty cents ($76,341.80).

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 1st, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted are payable on or before December 6th, 1916. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor-Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, November 10th, 1916.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,295.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

FAIRMONT COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned Trustee under the First 5% Mortgage of the above Company holds the sum of $22,293.74, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said Mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Nov. 20th, 1916.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above referred to, has elected to redeem and pay, on the first day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the above-mentioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bonds will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelting & Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on, or before, the thirtieth day prior to the first of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five-hundred-dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One-thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30th, 1916.
AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
71 Broadway, New York, Oct. 23rd, 1916.

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division of this Company, the following one hundred and fifty (150) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

21	397	677	1013	1273	1683	2039
42	411	707	1016	1296	1684	2045
85	415	731	1024	1309	1710	2066
95	466	747	1035	1352	1711	[illegible]
123	477	787	1036	1360	1712	2084
139	482	791	1038	1371	1723	2100
144	491	793	1061	1372	1737	2118
174	503	808	1071	1399	1742	2121
189	509	816	1072	1429	1777	2155
218	512	817	1074	1464	1816	2140
238	527	819	1091	1471	1840	2154
260	547	837	[illegible]	[illegible]	1869	[illegible]
280	558	889	[illegible]	1495	1878	2210
291	559	893	1146	1497	[illegible]	[illegible]
292	582	910	1167	1515	1919	2257
295	600	912	1177	1532	1931	2288
349	632	916	1183	1595	1933	2351
369	650	917	1186	1613	1966	2354
364	652	945	1198	1614	1976	
375	655	951	1222	1644	2014	
377	657	980	1240	1652	2029	
392	669	986	1252	1676	2034	

The interest on the same will cease December 1st, 1916, and the principal of the bonds, plus ten per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

C. E. AMBLER, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE TO NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER COMPANY Bondholders — First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, successor Trustee under Supplemental Mortgage and Deed of Trust of February 28th, 1906, securing the payment of Five million dollars ($5,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on November 17th, 1916, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the issue above described as can be purchased for the sum of One hundred and five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-four cents ($105,815.74). Sealed proposals will be received at the Trust Department of this Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 14th, 1916, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 120 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum will be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
by CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 20th, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 50-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF BUSH TERMINAL BUILDINGS COMPANY, Due, April 1st, 1960.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Eighty-eight thousand nine hundred fifty-three dollars forty-seven cents ($88,953.47) in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 6th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on December 7th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated, New York, November 3d, 1916.

COSDEN & CO.,
Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 3, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 5% on the stock of the company, payable on the 23d day of November, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1916. Stock books will be closed at the close of business on November 15, 1916, until the opening of business November 24, 1916.

E. F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION

A quarterly dividend (No. 4) of $1 per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared, payable on December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 17th, 1916. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

H. ESK MOLLER, Treasurer.
November 8th, 1916.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

75th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared the seventy-fifth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent on the Preferred Capital stock of the Company, payable November 29th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 14th, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

G. F. WELLS, Asst. Treas.

MASON CITY & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1916, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

J. F. COYKENDALL, Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1916.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.,
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (54th quarter) of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record November 21st, 1916.

A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days.

	Indust'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon	121,918	128,033	684,895	$170,000
Tues	Holiday.			
Wed	136,151	104,537	761,960	290,000
Thurs	113,695	128,690	752,165	845,000
Fri	126,516	136,888	875,190	390,000
Sat	67,260	96,166	401,410	215,000
Total	564,540	594,314	3,475,620	$1,908,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
18,000	Aetna Explos.	11	10½	10¾	— ⅛
1,900	Am. Sum. Tob.	25¼	23⅜	23⅜	— 1¾
27,600	*Am. Wr. P.	9½	7	8¾	+ 1⅝
200	Am. Drug S.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
250	Atlantic Steel	110	97½	110	..
330	Am. Int. Cp.	57	56	57	..
100	Br.-A. T., ord.	20	20	20	..
2,500	Br.-A. T., of. b.	20⅝	20	20½	+ 1
1,700	*Butler Chem.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	..
500	*Butter. Jud.	75	74	74	— 1
3,300	*Cal. Pack. C.	37	35½	35	— 1
1,300	*Cal. S'bldg.	20¼	19½	19¼	..
1,350	*Car. L. & P.	4¾	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
205	*Carbon Steel	118	112	112½	— 4
6,100	Carwen Steel	15	13⅝	15	+ 1
200	*Cent. Fdry.	17¼	17	17¼	— ¾
600	*C. Fdy. pf.	34	32	33	..
15,000	*Chal. M., w.i.	34¼	33	33	— 2
3,400	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	8⅝	8⅜	8½	..
2,600	C. I. Co., A. pf.	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
4,200	Chev. Motor	193	175	175	—15
15,000	Cpof R. & H.	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	..
25	Curtiss Aero.	20	20	20	..
500	Cramp Shipb.	85	83	83	..
3,040	*Emer. Motor	3¼	1¾	1¾	— 2¼
5,245	Emer. Phono.	13¼	11⅝	12¼	..
400	Enger Mot. C.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
600	*Fisher B. pf.	94	94	94	..
3,200	*Gen. M. w. i.	165	153	154	—11
310	Guan. Sugar	80	78	78	+ ¾
3,500	Grant M. Car	9	8	9	..
200	Hartm. Corp.	72½	72	72	..
1,900	*Hart Bell Co.	4⅜	3⅜	4	..
3,250	H. & B. Car	42⅝	41	42	+ ⅛
1,330	Holly Sug. pf.	99½	98¾	99	+ 1
900	Hupp M. Car	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
13,900	*Im. Carb. C.	1⅜	1	1	— 1/16
2,750	Int. Rubber	16	15¼	15⅝	..
9,450	*†Joplin Ore S. (new)	45	40	45	..
500	Kath. Br. pf.	10	8½	8½	— 1½
700	Kel. Wh. pf.	100¾	99½	100½	..
2,000	Keys. T. & R.	16¼	15¼	15½	..
300	S. S. Kresge	13¼	13	13	..
100	S. H. Kress	63	63	63	..
100	S. H. K. pf.	101	101	101	..
5,400	*Lake T. B't.	12⅜	11	11¼	..
300	*L. T. B. 1st pf	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
300	Man. El. Sup., w. i.	39⅜	38½	39¼	— ⅛
4,650	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	72	62	65	— 1
2,650	Mar. Arms pf., v. t. ctfs.	99	96	98½	+ ½
700	Mar. of Am.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
12,800	*Max. Munit.	7⅞	6	6¼	— 1½
2,800	*Mex. Pet. Ex.	29⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
33,800	*Midvale Steel	71	68⅛	69½	+ 1⅛
100	McC. Stores	45	45	45	..
100	McC. S. pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	..
650	*Mitchell M. (when rel'd)	64¾	60	60	— 4¼
17,650	*Nat. Auto C.	44½	41	41	— 1⅜
37,000	*N. Y. Cen. rts.	1⅛	⅝	⅝	— ½
900	N. Y. Transp.	16	15½	15½	— ½
64,600	N. A. P. & P.	15⅝	13⅝	14⅞	+ ⅞
28,800	*Pierce-Arrow	65	42	55⅞	..
150	*Pierce-A. pf.	101	101	101	..
41	*P.E. & M. Co.	108	105	105	— 7
2,900	*P. S. Cor., w.i.	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
100	Rep. Mot. T.	72	72	72	..
1	Reo Motors	45	45	45	..
700	Seab. S. & M.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
508	*A.O.S. C., w.i.	43⅝	43	43½	..
755	*A. O. Smith Corp. pf., w.i.	97	96¾	97	— ½
1,100	S. & T. T. pf.	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2,500	*Spicer Mfg.	47⅝	46½	47	— ⅝
125	*Spicer Mfg. pf.	102⅝	102	102⅝	+ ⅝
150	Spr'f'ld B. Co.	99	96	96	..
2,300	*Steel A. Corp.	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
2,600	*St. Joseph L.	21	19⅝	20¾	+ ½
50	St'd Motors	7½	7½	7½	..
300	*St. L. R. M. & Pacific	31	30¾	31	..
11,400	Sub. B. v. t. cts.	43⅜	41	41⅛	— 2
765	*Todd Shipyds.	82½	81½	81½	— ⅝
1,800	Texas Co. rts.	24¼	23⅜	24	..
2,190	Triangle Film	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
16,200	*Tr.-W. St. F.	46	43¼	43¼	— 2¼
9,100	U. S. Stmshp.	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	..
3,000	*U. S. Tung.	29	27	28	— 1
15,800	*Unit. Motors	65¼	61	62⅜	— 2⅜
17,000	*U. Alloys S.C.	49½	48½	49½	..
6,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅛	1	1	..
200	*W. Pac., w.i.	21	20¼	21	+ ½
50	*W. P. pf., w.i.	48	48	48	— 1
1,000	*W. & L. E. pf. w. i.	52	49¼	51	+ 1
6,500	*WilsonP., w.i.	60	57	58	— 1
1,800	W. F'l'm v.t.cfs.	1¼	1	1⅛	..
39,800	*Wr.-M. Airc.	24⅝	23¼	24	+ ⅝
2,700	*Zinc Concent.	4¼	4	4⅛	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Amer.	16	16	16	..
816	Ohio Oil Co.	388	387	384	+14
110	Prairie P. L.	297	295	297	+ 3
12	Ill. P. L.	230	227	227	+ 5
20	Northern P. L.	107	107	107	..
48	So. Penn. Oil	458	455	456	..
650	St'd Oil Co. (N. J.)	642	603	635	+31
153	St'd Oil Co. (N. Y.)	240	237	240	..
20	Vacuum Oil	309	309	309	+11
90	St'd Oil Co. (Cal.)	361	357	358	..
5	S. W. P. P. L.	113	113	113	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	*Alb. Pet., Ltd., (a prospect)	69	63	68	..
3,550	*B. O. & Gas	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— 1
1,900	*Con. Mex. Oil	1⅜	1	1⅛	— ⅛
6,200	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)				..
3,600	*Cos. O. & G.	18	16⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
500	*C. O. & G. pf.	15	13¼	13⅝	— 1¾
38,000	*Federal Oil	5	4⅜	4⅞	— ⅛
500	*Gen. Ref. & P.	4½	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
1,900	*Houston Oil	20⅜	19½	20	— ⅜
5,200	*Int. Petrol.	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
4,800	Metro. Petrol.	11¼	10	10	— 1¼
17,000	*†Midwest Oil	48	41	42	..
13,800	*N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ 1/16
10,250	*†Oil & Exp.	1	⅞	1	..
87,650	*†Okla. Oil	13¼	10	12⅞	+ 2
21,300	*Okla. Oil pf.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
28,125	Okla. P. & R.	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	..
3,500	†Omar O. & G.	70	65	65	— 3
3,000	*Sap. O. & R.	10	9½	9¾	..
400	Savoy Oil	12¼	11⅞	11½	— 1⅛
27,900	Seq. Oil & R.	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	..
12,600	*Sinclair Oil	56	54⅝	54⅞	— ¾
15,300	*So. Oil Tran.	9	8⅜	8⅝	..
10,300	*Un. West. O.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
64,000	†Utah Petrol. Co. (a pros.)	59	50	56	+ 5
47,100	Vac. G. & O.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ 1/16
54,400	*Victoria Oil	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
540	Way. O. & G.	5	4⅝	5	..
70,200	*†W. E. O. & G.	54	51	51	— 1
14,500	Wyom. Pet.	2⅝	2	2½	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,300	†A.-B. Co. M. (a prospect)				..
47,600	†A. Mines C.	87	85	87	+ 2
31,600	*†Alaska-W	52	42	45	— 1
17,500	*†Arizona Ch.	47	42	47	+ 1
3,000	*†Arkansas A.				..
21,350	*Ariz. Copfds.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	..
16,500	*†Atlanta	10	9½	9	— 1
35,100	Big Jim	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
27,200	B. L. C. Co.	8	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
300	Bingham Min.	9½	9⅜	9⅜	..
150,700	*Bisbee Cop. (a prospect)	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
73,000	Boston & M.	87	80	84	+ 2
167,275	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	20	13⅝	19⅝	+ 6⅛
26,500	Butte Detroit	1⅛	96	1	..
13,800	Butte & N. Y.	2⅛	1⅜	2⅛	..
350	Cactus	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
150	*Cal Copper	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
12,200	†Caledonia				..
10,300	†Cal-T. Gold (a prospect)	80	77	79	..
64,850	*Cal. & Jerome	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
18,800	Can. Copper	2⅜	1⅞	2	..
6,500	†Cashboy	6½	5½	5¾	— 1
6,800	C. de P. Cop.	45	43	43⅞	— ⅞
3,500	Con. Cop. M.	2⅜	2	2⅛	..
10,600	*Con. Home	2⅛	2	2	..
65,000	Con. Ariz. S.	3	2⅝	2¾	..
23,000	Con. Nev.-U.				..
5,835	Cresson C. G.	6⅜	6	6	..
1,500	Crown Reserve	50	48	48	+ 1
3,400	D. L. & Sil. M. & D.	14¼	13	13	— 1⅛
31,400	D.-A.-C. (a pr)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
19,750	*Emma Cop.	2½	2¼	2¼	..
16,105	First Nat. Cop	5⅛	4½	4⅞	— ⅜
6,675	†Goldfield Con	57	55	56	..
10,800	*†Gold. Merg.	7	6	7	..
29,400	*†G. Can. G.	15	12	14	..
150,000	Green. Mining	6	4½	5	— ⅛
11,800	†G. F. G. M.	90	65	90	+20
206,000	*†Hull Copper	93	70	77	+ 5
8,885	Hecla Mining	8⅜	7⅜	8⅛	+ ⅝
110	Howe Sound	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
31,000	*†Ind. Lead	11	10	10	..
15,800	Ins. Need. C. (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,500	*†Int. Mines	10	10	10	..
8,300	*Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
21,000	J. Verde (a p.)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
2,550	*Jer. Victor Ext. (a pr.)	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	..
13,600	*†Jim Butler	93	89	92	+ 5
6,500	†Jumbo Ext.	34	30	32	..
3,200	*†Kewanas	11	10	11	..
17,250	*Loma Pr. M.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
300	La Rose Con.	1	1	1	..
142,300	Louisiana C.	1.00	68	95	+25
21,400	Magma Cop.	55	48¾	53	+ 3⅜
5,900	*†Marsh Min.	9	9	9	..
2,800	Mason Valley	9	6⅞	6⅞	..
500	McIntyre	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
10,475	Marysv. G. M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3,000	†McKin.-Dar.	60	56	60	+ 2
4,940	*Mojave Tung.	4	3⅛	3⅞	..
1,500	Monl. Silver	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
279,000	Miami Con.	1.00	63	76	..
113,500	Monster Chief	1	⅞	⅞	..
2,100	*†Mont. G. M.	85	80	84	..
42,000	*†Moth. Lode	38½	37	38	— 1
43,500	*†Newray M.	1⅛	.95	1⅛	..
1,500	N. Utah Bing.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
1,850	N. Y. & H. R.	16½	14⅝	16½	+ 2
16,000	Nipissing M.	9	8⅝	8⅝	..
100	†Oat. So. (pr.)	25	25	25	..
11,800	Ohio Copper	⅝			..
12,200	Ohio Copper new. w. i.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅜
105,335	*†O. Emma L.	50	35	50	+10
4,000	*†Oro	4	4	4	+ 1
51,200	†Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a pr.)	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ 1/16
2,600	Peerless Jen.	77	76	77	..
38,800	†Prog. M. & M.				..
[illegible]	*†Rex. Con. M.	75	42	67	+27
[illegible]	†Rochester M.	64	58	64	+ 5
2,800	*Sacra V. C.				..
22,300	*Santa R. D.				..
5,000	*†St. Nich. Z.				..
29,100	*†Silver Pick	28	21	23	— 1
6,250	San Toy	18¼	17	17½	..
2,750	Silver K. Con.	4½	4¼	4⅝	..
2,000	Silver Trick of Arizona	60	60	60	..
4,500	Silver King of Arizona	70	60	70	..
3,500	St. Silver-Ld.	1½	1⅛	1½	..
17,500	*†Success M.	40	35	39	+ 2
300	*Sup. & Bos.	7½	7	7	— ½
135,000	†Sup. M. C. (pr.)	60	40	44	—11
500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,200	*Tenn. C. rts.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
144,125	T. B. Gold pf.	87	82	86	+ 2
1,210	*Tono. Belm.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
5,450	Ton. Ext.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
2,000	Ton. Mining	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
1,550	Un. Eastern	5	4¼	4⅞	..
4,000	Tri Bullion				..
14,500	*†U. S. C. M.	12	10½	11½	+ 1
7,000	*Un. V. Ext.	40⅜	38½	39	..
7,860	U. G. M. Co.	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	..
2,840	†W. E. Con.	74	70	73	+ 2
23,500	W. C. M. Co.	41	39	41	..
34,600	*†W. C. Cop.				..
350	White Oaks				..
24,400	†Y Mt. C. (a pros.)	26	22	26	+ 5
2,750	*Yusc. Con.	1⅛			..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$30,000	*C. & Co. n. 6s.	105	104¼	105	..
92,000	Con. A. S. 5s.	70	63	69¼	+ ¼
65,000	Mid. Steel 5s.	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	— 1
81,000	*R. G. 6½s. w.	100⅝	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
365,000	*Sinc. Oil 6s.	101½	99⅝	100¾	+ ¾
625,000	*Un. K. Gt. B. & 1.5-yr 5½s	98⅝	98⅜	98½	..
750,000	*Un. K. Gt. B. & 1.2-yr. 5½s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Nov. 11, 1916.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska G. M.	12	12	12	12
4,800	Allis-Chal.	27½	34	27½	32
1,280	Am. B. Sugar	103⅝	105¼	101½	101⅝
8,350	Am. Can.	63½	65	62⅝	63¼
3,780	Am. C. & F.	70⅝	72⅜	68¼	71
410	Am. H. & L.	15½	17½	15½	15⅝
540	A. H. & L. pf.	69¼	73	69¼	73
280	Am. Ice Sec.	29½	29¼	29	29
340	Am. Linseed	26	27⅝	26	26¼
50	Am. Lin. pf.	59⅝	60½	59⅝	60½
20,010	Am. Loco.	91	98	91	94¼
100	Am. Malt pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
6,090	Am. S. & R.	112	114	110⅝	112½
350	Am. Sugar	120⅛	122⅜	119⅝	119⅝
410	Am. Woolen	54	57½	53	53
180	Am. Zinc	54¼	56⅝	54¼	56⅝
48,380	Anaconda	95⅛	101⅝	96⅞	100⅝
390	A. T. & S. F.	107	106⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14,520	Baldwin Loco.	87⅝	90	85⅝	85⅝
280	Balt. & Ohio	88½	89¾	87¼	87¼
200	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
150	B'klyn R. T.	84⅝	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝
860	Butte & Sup.	68⅝	69¼	66	67½
41,280	Cent. Leather	99⅝	122½	99⅝	118⅞
200	Ches. & Ohio	69¼	69½	68¾	68¾
60	Chi. G. West.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
80	C. Gt. W. pf.	46	46½	46	46
150	C., M. & St. P.	96	96⅞	94¼	94¼
4,400	C., R. I. & P.	34	36¼	33½	33½
150	Chile Copper	22⅛	23⅝	22½	23⅝
2,820	Chino Copper	63½	67	62¾	65⅝
2,720	Col. Fuel & I.	53⅞	56⅝	53½	54¼
660	Col. Gas & E.	47½	47½	44	45
530	Corn Pr. Ref.	19¼	20	18⅝	18¾
20,810	Crucible Steel	92½	95	89⅝	90
3,200	Cub. Cane S.	72⅜	75⅝	71¼	73⅝
890	Distillers Sec.	46	46½	43¼	43½
8,030	Erie	38⅝	39⅝	37½	37½
170	Erie 1st pf.	53⅞	54	52⅜	52⅜
1,240	Goodrich	72⅛	72½	67⅞	68⅝
90	Gt. North. pf.	119	119⅝	119	119⅝
610	Gt. North. Ore	43⅞	46⅛	43¼	43⅜
200	Greene-Can	54	54	53⅝	53⅝
3,884	Insp. Copper	67½	69¼	67	69
740	Interboro Con.	19	19¼	18¾	18⅞
4,220	Int. Mer. Mar.	41⅝	45⅜	41	42⅜
9,350	Int. M. M. pf.	118	122½	117¼	117⅜
1,230	Int. Nickel	50¼	52½	50⅝	51⅜
4,710	Int. Paper	61¼	73⅜	60⅞	71⅞
130	Kan. City S.	28	28⅛	26⅝	26⅝
6,240	Kennecott	54¼	56¼	53⅞	55½
1,980	Lack. Steel	89⅝	97¼	89⅝	95½
10	Lee Tire	41	41	41	41
340	Lehigh Valley	84¼	84⅝	83	83
930	Max. Motors	84⅞	85	74	74
6,830	Mexican Pet.	111⅝	114¼	106	106⅞
1,300	Miami Copper	39½	41	39½	40½
50	Mo. Pac., w. i.	27⅝	27⅞	26½	26½
660	Nat. E. & S.	32⅞	35⅜	32⅜	32⅜
150	Nat. Lead	69¼	69⅞	68½	69½
600	Nevada Con.	25⅛	27¼	25	26⅞
2,480	N. Y. Cent.	108⅞	110	107½	107½
490	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅝	62¼	60⅛	60½
650	N. Y., O. & W	31⅞	32½	30⅝	30½
160	Norf. & West.	144½	144⅝	144½	144⅝
80	Northern Pac.	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
425	Ont. Mining	6½	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
820	Pacific Mail	26¼	26⅝	25½	26⅝
200	Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅝	57½	57½
110	Pitts Coal cfs.	43	43⅝	41½	41½
1,200	Pressed S. C.	75	80⅛	74½	78⅜
360	Rwy. Steel S.	55⅛	56	54¼	54¼
5,130	Ray Consol.	29⅞	32⅞	29⅞	32¾
11,980	Reading	109⅞	112	107⅝	108
4,770	Rep. I. & S.	79⅝	83½	78½	81
180	Shat-Arizona	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞
40	S.-S.S. & I. Co.	73½	80	73½	80
380	South. Pacific	102	102	100⅝	101
760	Southern Rwy	29⅝	29⅞	28	28
10	So. Rwy. pf.	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
3,780	Studebaker Co.	130⅜	130⅜	122⅝	124½
410	Tenn. Copper	23	23	21⅞	22
80	Third Avenue	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
290	U. B. & P. Co.	14⅞	15	12⅝	14
10,150	Union Pacific	151⅛	153¼	148⅝	148⅝
50	Un. Rys. Inv.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,070	U. S. Ind. A.	143⅜	144½	134	134¼
1,260	U. S. Rubber	60⅛	61⅝	59⅝	59⅝
30	U. S. Smelting	74½	74½	73⅛	73⅛
214,215	U. S. Steel	120⅞	125⅝	120⅝	122⅝
6,250	Utah Copper	112½	119⅛	112	119¼
60	Va.-Car. Ch.	45	45	44⅝	44⅝
30	Wabash	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
70	Wabash pf. A	58	58	56	56
120	Wabash pf. B	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
4,410	W. E. & M.	66⅝	67½	63¼	64⅝
8,040	Willys-Overl'd	42⅝	43⅛	36⅝	37⅝

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 11, 1916.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	1,463,978	796,855	464,325
Tuesday	Holiday	1,064,034	230,628
Wednesday	2,021,464	1,242,277	234,122
Thursday	1,494,846	942,138	225,993
Friday	2,028,700	936,583	241,057
Saturday	918,212	330,705	70,161
Total wk.	7,927,200	5,312,592	1,466,285
Year to date	180,155,077	152,171,127	74,980,333

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$6,188,500	$5,851,500	$1,769,500
Tuesday	Holiday	4,418,500	2,229,000
Wednesday	4,557,000	5,061,500	1,875,000
Thursday	5,305,000	7,715,000	1,997,500
Friday	4,843,500	5,967,500	1,719,500
Saturday	1,909,500	2,840,500	594,000
Total wk.	$22,392,500	$31,855,000	$10,187,500
Year to date	976,714,500	773,238,700	441,983,420

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Nov. 11, '16.	Nov. 13, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	7,927,200	5,312,592	*2,614,608

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$18,410,500	$30,954,000	$12,543,500
Government	[illegible]	386,000	*3,184,000
State	126,000	129,000	3,000
City	293,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total all	$22,392,500	$31,855,000	$9,463,500

*Increase.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Nov. 6	$1.84⅝	$1.80⅝	$1.86⅛	$1.82⅞
Nov. 7	Holiday.			
Nov. 8	1.90	1.84¾	1.91½	1.85⅝
Nov. 9	1.90⅝	1.87	1.92⅞	1.89⅜
Nov. 10	1.91⅝	1.88½	1.95⅝	1.91⅞
Nov. 11	1.90	1.87⅞	1.94⅜	1.91⅞
Week's range	1.91⅝	1.80⅝	1.95⅝	1.82⅞

	July High.	July Low.
Nov. 6	$1.50⅝	$1.45
Nov. 7	Holiday.	
Nov. 8	1.54¼	1.49½
Nov. 9	1.56⅝	1.54
Nov. 10	1.59½	1.55
Nov. 11	1.59	1.56¼
Week's range	1.59½	1.48

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Nov. 6	.86⅞	85	88⅛	86⅞	88⅝	87⅛
Nov. 7	Holiday.					
Nov. 8	.90	87¼	91¾	88¼	91	88⅝
Nov. 9	.91½	89¼	93⅞	90⅝	93⅞	91
Nov. 10	.94	90¾	96	92⅞	96	92⅞
Nov. 11	.95	92¼	96⅞	94⅛	96⅞	96⅞
Week's range	.95	85	96⅞	86⅞	96⅞	87⅛

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Nov. 6	.54⅛	53⅛	57⅛	57
Nov. 7	Holiday.			
Nov. 8	.55⅞	54⅛	59⅛	58
Nov. 9	.56⅞	55⅞	59⅞	58⅜
Nov. 10	.57⅜	55⅝	61	59⅝
Nov. 11	.57	56⅛	60⅞	60
Week's range	.57⅛	53⅛	61	57

Provisions.

LARD.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 6	$16.70	$16.50	$15.65	$15.50
Nov. 7	Holiday.			
Nov. 8	16.87	16.72	15.95	15.70
Nov. 9	17.17	16.70	16.17	15.70
Nov. 10	17.35	17.10	16.62	16.20
Nov. 11	17.22	17.02	16.57	16.40
Week's range	17.35	16.50	16.62	15.50

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 6	$13.92	$13.87
Nov. 7	Holiday.	
Nov. 8	14.20	13.95
Nov. 9	14.25	14.05
Nov. 10	14.80	14.27
Nov. 11	14.77	14.65
Week's range	14.80	13.87

PORK.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 6	$26.15	$25.97	$26.25	$26.10
Nov. 7	Holiday.			
Nov. 8	26.52	26.25	26.62	26.30
Nov. 9			26.80	26.45
Nov. 10	28.00	27.27	28.00	27.60
Nov. 11			27.85	27.45
Week's range	28.00	25.97	28.00	26.10

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 6	19.12	19.00	19.12	18.98
Nov. 7	Holiday.			
Nov. 8	19.54	19.36	19.55	19.31
Nov. 9	19.67	19.58	19.72	19.35
Nov. 10	19.62	19.20	19.65	19.23
Nov. 11	19.42	19.31	19.45	19.29
Week's range	19.67	19.00	19.72	18.98

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Nov. 6	19.25	19.10	19.40	19.24	19.42	19.29
Nov. 7	Holiday.					
Nov. 8	19.69	19.46	19.84	19.57	19.82	19.63
Nov. 9	19.86	19.48	20.01	19.67	20.01	19.6
Nov. 10	19.79	19.39	19.97	19.57	19.97	19.55
Nov. 11	19.60	19.45	19.78	19.65	19.76	19.65
W'k's ra.	19.86	19.10	20.01	19.24	20.01	19.29

Poor Little Innocent.

Another St. Louis girl has gone to New York to study art, and we suppose when her friends call on her next Summer they will find her sipping cocktails and smoking cigarettes.—Houston Post.

Well Said.

An Illinois man married a St. Louis girl of 18 Summers who weighed 615 pounds. But that's his business.—Toledo Blade.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY

New York, October 23, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY:—

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of Stockholders of the WESTERN GAS COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms Nos. 1,752 to 1,763, at No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of November, 1916, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the proposal to dissolve the corporation, and any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The foregoing Special Meeting is to be held in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting of the said Board held on the 23d day of October, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

ALLIED MACHINERY COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Allied Machinery Company of America will be held in the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Monday, November 27, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, November 11, 1916.

AMES HIGGINS, Secretary.

MANATI SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the MANATI SUGAR COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 112 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on Monday, November 27, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated, New York, N. Y., November 6, 1916.

R. M. ANGULO, Secretary.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Hoboken, N. J., 4th October, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at twelve o'clock, M., on Monday, the 13th November, 1916, for the election of two Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

N. TERHUNE, Secretary.

Chartered 1799.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New York, November 3, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN COLONIAL BANK OF PORTO RICO.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared, payable December 6, 1916, to stockholders of record on November 24, 1916.

E. PAVENSTEDT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., November 28, 1916, for delivering metallic brown, deck-scrubbing brushes, dry cells, hose clamps, soap dishes, gasoline, marine glue, glycerine, grommets, hand sewing machines, sheathing nails, paint pots, coaling shovels, mahogany stain, tiling, gasoline torches, and cut-glass tumblers at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy. 11-8-16.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., December 8, 1916, for building and delivering overboard at the contractor's dock the hull of a single-screw, wood, power, derrick barge. Information upon application to the above office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Please take notice that the co-partnership of KAMSLER & GOLDSTEIN, formerly conducting the business of manufacturing ladies' hats, under the trade name "Fayrbelle," has been dissolved, Sol Kamsler continuing and Oscar Goldstein withdrawing therefrom.

Lay Stone of Maternity Hospital.

The cornerstone of the $100,000 building of the Brownsville and East New York Maternity Hospital was laid yesterday afternoon, with Alderman Alexander S. Drescher presiding. Mrs. J. M. Silverstein, who with her husband has been active in promoting the institution, laid the stone. The Rev. Rabbi A. Finkelstein delivered the invocation and Grand Rabbi Rabinowitz of Brownsville the benediction. Addresses were delivered by Municipal Court Justices Edward A. Richards and Jacob S. Strahl. The hospital will be a four-story building and will contain 300 beds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.

To all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb:

Take notice that you are hereby given notice that by an order of the above-entitled court, signed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 3d day of November, 1916, it was ordered:

That an order of this court made and dated June 9, 1916, requiring the filing on or before August 1, 1916, of duly verified written statements and proofs of claim against Mills & Gibb be and it hereby is amended nunc pro tunc as of the 9th day of June, 1916, so as to provide that the time on or before which any and all creditors or claimants against Mills & Gibb, who claim that Mills & Gibb is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever, who assert any claim against it, are required to assert their said claims, by the 14th day of November, 1916, with like force and effect as if the said 14th day of November, 1916 had been stated in said order in the place and stead of said 1st day of August, 1916; all other provisions in said order, however, to remain in full force and effect, including the direction to give notice thereof as made and entered on June 9, 1916.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and J. HARPER POOR, as Receivers of Mills & Gibb, 256 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for Receivers.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 31, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

MAYOR ASKS POWER TO BUY COAL FREELY

Calls on Aldermen to Waive the Provision for Bids and Scientific Tests

FEARS BIG RISE IN PRICES

Vetoes Ordinance Allowing Hunting on Staten Island, as Residents and Police Oppose It.

Mayor Mitchel has sent to the Aldermen a communication asking their cooperation with the Board of Estimate and the heads of city departments in safeguarding city interests in the purchases of such coal as may be necessary before Jan. 1. In his communication the Mayor said:

"While many of the departments have contracted for their requirements of coal up to or beyond next January at normal prices, some are not so provided. During the last two weeks the experience of the Central Purchase Committee shows that prices quoted for coal have been from 100 to 150 per cent. in excess of prices quoted during normal conditions of the coal market. For practical purposes in the purchase of coal it is, of course, immaterial whether the present prices are actually justified by market conditions or whether they are due to artificial inflation by reason of speculation among dealers.

"At its meeting today the Board of Estimate and Apportionment received a report which confirmed a report previously submitted to me, from which it appears that the use of standard specifications in the present emergency would prevent the city from obtaining reasonable price quotations, because coal now available for delivery is held by dealers who will not consent to deliver subject to an analysis and to the enforcement of penalties. Upon such report the Board of Estimate unanimously voted that the standard specifications be temporarily waived in order that purchases of coal may be made in the open market.

"The action of the Board of Estimate will assist materially in enabling the city to deal on a basis of equality with other consumers in the purchase of coal. The result, however, cannot be entirely accomplished without the cooperation which only your honorable board can render, pursuant to Section 419 of the Charter, in adopting a resolution which will empower city departments to purchase coal prior to Jan. 1, 1917, in amounts aggregating more than $1,000 by open market order instead of by contract. The grant of such authority to department heads will enable them to secure better prices by reason of the fact that delays of from ten days to two weeks necessarily incident to the advertising for contracts and making of awards will thereby be eliminated. Such authority, together with the action taken today by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, ought to make it possible for the city to escape a large part of the present increased cost of coal due to temporary abnormal conditions."

The Mayor also returned to the board with his disapproval an ordinance submitted to him permitting the discharge of small arms in any part of Richmond Borough during the open hunting season. He said:

"I have received a number of letters from residents of this community strongly opposing this legislation, the Police Commissioner also joining in the protest.

"It has been brought to my attention that shooting during the hunting season was allowed on the island some years ago. One writer informs me that a hunter came into his garden and fired at some animal within thirty yards of his house. Another writer complains that his grounds were invaded and pet animals shot by the so-called hunters.

"The wooded part of the island is used to a great extent by women and children, and promiscuous shooting, under such circumstances, would endanger life.

"With an open season for shooting on Staten Island there would probably be an influx of strangers with hunting permits that would be beyond the power of the city authorities to control. It is my opinion that Staten Island has gone beyond the point where it can be used as a hunting preserve.

"Even under the most rigid rules, in the great forest tracts in the Adirondacks and in Maine, we read of one accident after another where people are injured and even killed during the so-called hunting season.

"I deem it my duty to return this proposed amendment disapproved."

FINDS COAL CARS SCARCER.

Black Diamond, Trade Organ, Puts Fuel Shortage Up to Railroads.

The car shortage, becoming more aggravated from day to day, is blamed for the rising price of coal in the current issue of The Black Diamond, the official organ of the coal trade.

"The only general statement," says the journal, "which seems to do justice to the national coal market for this week is that prices are, broadly speaking, on a higher level, with the shortage growing more acute because the car shortage has been aggravated.

"The big influence for the week has been the car situation. It seems that a certain incapacity of the carriers to comply with the enormous demand has been aggravated by a struggle among the carriers to get a sensible movement of cars. Wholesale violations of car rules have definitely slowed down the movement of that equipment, and this has intensified the car shortage. This, it seems, has reached the worst possible stage within the last week and is not even partially relieved by the efforts at placing embargoes on only interline movements by the different carriers. It is true that these embargoes have relieved the situation in certain places, as, for example, in Cincinnati, in Louisville, and in the vicinity of the mines in some parts of Illinois, but it has intensified the situation in other markets which were dependent upon coal moved through or from those centres. Thus, while an embargo relieves one district slightly, it intensifies the demand and the shortage in another district and accentuates price advances.

"The best index to the market is perhaps the comment from the different districts. New York says, for example, that anthracite has eased up a trifle because the people balked at the high prices at retail and at the high prices at wholesale, and showed a disposition to shift to other coals. This could mean but one thing. Bituminous, already strong, was strengthened by the added demand, the price going up to $6.25 and in some cases to $7 a ton at the mines.

"Baltimore says that at tidewater bituminous coal is selling from $6 to $7 a ton, and the industrial plants are shorter of fuel than ever before. In that district the car supply is only from 1 0to 30 per cent. of the rated capacity.

"In Pittsburgh the operators are struggling to satisfy the demand, with cars growing shorter and with the labor supply more difficult to find and the laborers more indifferent about working.

"In Cincinnati steam and domestic coal reached $6 a ton and then eased off a little when the Louisville & Nashville embargoes were placed.

"In Louisville the placing of embargoes did not improve the car supply at the mines, but it did give a little more coal for sale in that city, thus easing prices.

"In Chicago some big sales were made of Illinois coal at $3.50 for domestic and $3 to $3.25 for steam coal at the mines. Prices were just about fixed at that point on Wednesday and Thursday. Eastern coals were selling around $4.50 a ton, but not much coal was moving in because higher prices were obtained in other markets.

"All over the country efforts are being made to relieve the car situation. In Chicago the operators are seeking an injunction against the railroads to restrain them from stealing cars. In Cleveland the shippers are asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to give coal mines preference over industrial plants, and in Detroit a general plea for relief is made."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Open to buy all quantities of white. Telephone 4838 Farragut.

BUTTONS, trimming woolens; pay cash; write, phone. Remarkable, 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

COATS.—Perry, Dame & Co., 142 East 32d, are now ready for the selection of their Spring wearing apparel lines; call Saturday with infants', children's, and juniors' coats; ladies' and misses' suits and coats all week.

COATS.—Children's and juniors'; Western jobber placing orders. Call, with samples, better grades, $4 up, Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 11, Room 1,008, 47 W. 34th.

COATS, SUITS.—One of the largest jobbers looking at infants', children's, and ladies' coats; also junior and ladies' suits. J 128 Times.

COATS.—Coat jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples, 6-8 West 18th St., City, 10th floor. Phone Chelsea 6018.

COATS.—Exclusive jobber looking at popular-priced Spring coats all week. 13 and 15 West 20th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Spring coats all week. 145 West 30th, 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line. Call 11 West 25th St., 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS on Spring samples, taffeta and crepe de chine. Call 10 and 4, 31-33 East 27th St, Samuel Prussack.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces crepe de chine for spot cash; state quality and price. Y 253 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Western jobber placing orders for better grades, Spring silk and serge dresses. Call with sample Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 11. Room 1,008, 47 W. 34th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on Georgette, charmeuse dresses; also plain Georgette models; bring samples; 9-10; will look all week. 30 West 32d, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking on popular price party, evening, and graduation dresses. 142 West 24th, 4th floor back.

LARGE JOBBER looking at Spring samples coats and suits; big business. Address J 111 Times for appointment.

PIECE GOODS.—Suitable cloaks; Fall waists wanted; large quantities preferred; spot cash. 9th floor, 54 West 21st St.

SERGE, Cassimere.—Will buy Stillwater Serge, No. 817; Thorndyke cotton cassimere; spot cash. F 109 Times.

SERGES.—Want quantity in various grades; mail samples quoting quantity, width, and lowest price. L 212 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Open for Amoskeag and Pacific or grade serges. Gram. 3048.

SINGER MACHINE.—Second hand singer button hole machine wanted, ¼ to ⅝ size. Fowler, Dick & Walker.

SUITS.—Jobber to look at samples of Spring suits ready to place orders. 15 West 17th St., 8th floor.

VELVETEENS, 24-inch twill back; black, green, and navy, at a reasonable price. Madison Square 781.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER STRIPS, 1⅛ and 3 inch. Blumenthal & Chase, Gram. 3050.

BOLIVIA VELOURS, K-544; also colors, zibilenes, white chinchillas. Greeley 4377.

BROADCLOTHS.—A. D. Julliard's and Forstman & Hoffman for sale. Telephone Madison Square 9136.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H., plum and all colors; immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st. 5757 Gram.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH, high grade, white, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

CHASE'S BEAVER, $6.50 per yard, 3 inches and 1½ inches. Greeley 4582.

COATS.—1,000 more left of the wonderful $10 plush coats, 45 inches long, trimmed with nutria on collar, cuffs, and bottom; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 45 and 47 West 21th St. Madison Square 6147.

COATS.—See our Nos. 1313 and 1314 velour and Bolivia, large seal or kit coney collar and cuff; half lined, Sol. satin; $13.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, $3.75 up; all lined, imported satin, large convertible fur collar, and cuffs of Kit Coney, $11.75; unmatchable values. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out, 1,000 infants', intermediate children's, 300 ladies' mixtures, at $4. 38 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS.—Plush and cloth; close out; going out of business. 45 West 34th St., Room 800.

COATS.—Jobs 500 infants' and children's, to close out cheap. Century Garment Co., 146 West 25th St.

COATS, exceptionally good values, for Thanksgiving sales on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—5,000 plush, velour, bolivia, mixtures, and wool plushes for immediate delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS and suits of better grade; immediate delivery; good value. Louis Finfer & Co., 22-24 West 26. Farragut 8909.

COATS.—Plush, cloth and pile fabric coats for immediate delivery. Slafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th St.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobs of velours, Bolivia, and plush coats at a price to clean up. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—300 children's and infants' coats to close out; all materials. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes, $7 to $15; on the rack for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 W. 21st.

COATS.—The kind you want; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, ladies' coats of all kinds cheap. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Surprise day; must sell every Esquimette plush coat. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Monday's bargains in Esquimette plush coats; very cheap. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Five hundred velour coats at $7.50. Charles M. Press, 27 W. 24th.

COATS.—Plush and velour, children's and ladies'; close out. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS, specializing, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS, silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Best trimmed $10 plush coats in New York. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS, silk, plush; better prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Afternoon and evening dresses in silks, Georgettes, chiffon velvets; immediate delivery; dandy merchandise—dandy profits. See Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—300 silk and evening dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Phone Chelsea 1313.

DRESSES.—100 wool jerseys to close out, desirable styles and colors. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—We are showing to jobbers only, a full line of party, evening, and graduation dresses. J 95 Times.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk and serge. Annetta Dress, 118 West 29th St. Farragut 3003.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Wolsenson, 29 West 20th.

EMBROIDERIES.—We have a large quantity of Swiss embroideries to close out at a price. Phone Farragut 9180. Mr. B. Klein.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Julliard 54221; all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

FUR TRIMMINGS, Chase's; immediate delivery. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

LACES.—Venise laces, Spring patterns; close out at any price. Friedman, 42 East 12th.

LYMANSVILLE, 313 line, 2 camel brown, at $1.70. Cohen Bros. & Grensky, 14 W. 17th.

NECKWEAR, combination set, silk hose and tie to match in holiday boxes, will close at attractive price. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS, cotton, both plain and fancy, at extremely attractive prices. Greeley 398.

PLUSHES.—B-1, astrakhan, 30-inch cords, Fithian colored cotton plushes. Greeley 4378.

PLUSH.—24-inch Peerless R. 9 and 5-inch Salt's and 1¼-inch Chase beaver; low price for quick sale. Madison Square 9479.

PLUSHES.—Salts, esquimette, velour du nord 5745, taupe 8160, for immediate delivery at market prices. Box H 133 Times.

PLUSH.—Immediate delivery, 4040, Lapinex. L. Silverblatt, 484 6th Av., Mad. Sq. 2195.

PLUSHES.—Velour, Botany, broadcloth, serges, poplins. Mad. Sq. 2426.

PLUSHES.—All brands of seal plush for sale at Gram. 3049.

PLUSHES.—For immediate delivery. A. Berger, 27 W. 24th. Farragut 9123.

PLUSH COATS, good selling styles; immediate delivery. Leibman Hurwitz, 133 W. 21.

SALTS VELOURS.—Twenty-five pieces Salts Velour de Nord, $3.50 net. Chelsea 3555.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—100 American poplin to close out cheap; fur trimmed. S. L. S. Garment Co., 22 West 15th St.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—Will close out balance of our suits cheap. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

VELOURS.—Am. woolen, 544, and botany, navy, brown, F. & H., nicola brown, bolivia green, Fisher Kennedy, 3408-3, Cloth Exchange, Gottlieb Bros., 223 5th Av. Tel. 4999 Mad. Sq.

VELOUR.—Steven's black, $1.25; 2-inch beaver, $6; Lymansville 313 prune, $1.65; yarn-dyed satin, 62½c. Madison Sq. 2815.

VELOURS.—Holmes 1-18 brown; also Thos. F. Shaw brown velour. Farragut 2347.

VELOUR.—American, K 544; green and brown. Telephone Farragut 9492.

WOOLENS.—Must vacate premises. Sell at sacrifice 10 pieces Franz Merz Roman striped woolens, serges, &c.; pearl buttons and buckles suitable for skirt, cloak and suit manufacturers; also 250 high-grade skirts. 7 West 30th, 1st floor.

WOOL PLUSH.—(American,) $1.50. Amoskeag poplins, below cost, F. & H. velours, H. & H. plushes, baffin seals, botany broadcloth. Gramercy 2058.

YARN.—5,000 pounds 20/2 ply combed Egyptian natural mercerized yarn; immediate delivery. National Textile Mills, 48 West 22d St. Gramercy 653.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

Young man desires to connect with a large neckwear concern; is capable of taking care of any number of workers; can install a section system for stitched and turned neckwear; has fifteen years' experience in manufacturing neckwear. can submit highest credentials; would consider an out-of-town proposition. G 19 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent house is open for a first class Southern salesman to handle popular priced dresses on commission basis; must have large following and command big business, as house does large business throughout South and carries dresses in stock ready for immediate delivery; good opportunity for right party. Write, giving full particulars, L 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Popular dress house has opening for young man on straight salary basis for Greater New York, to handle popular line of dresses; must be acquainted in this line; good opportunity. Write, giving full details as to experience and salary expected, L 238 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS.—Designer, cutter, experienced, also on dresses, seeks connection. H 46 Times.

Vases for the Table.

Graceful and useful table ornaments which are new are of vases of silver, not large, but tall and slender, each with two candle holders and filigree silver shades at the top. One vase may be used alone in the centre of a small table, or two at the respective ends of a long one.

Lace Comes Here from China.

Cluny lace, the most serviceable, durable, and practical of hand-made edgings and insertions for general use, where something worth while is desired, now comes from China. It is made there at lower rates than in Europe. The Chinese lace is known as Chee-Foo, from the place from which it comes.

Cherry-Laden Umbrella Handles.

Cherries are always more or less popular on umbrella handles, and one of the new umbrellas fairly bristles with them. Bright red cherries on stems are carried along the full length of the handle. It is the branch of a cherry tree and usually well ladened with fruit.

Forms of Traveling Watches.

The modern traveling watch comes in expensive forms and gold cases. These are exquisitely chased, the watches may be in oval or octagon shape. Leather cases are lighter, and the fine watches are often preferred mounted in these. With a radium dial the time can be read at night.

Expensive Handbags.

Metal handbags or purses for women have reached the maximum degree of beauty and elegance. They are of gold, the mesh of the finest. They are narrow in shape, longer than they are wide, and from the centre of the clasp is the handle, taking the place of the old-time chains at the ends. It is finely woven, a flexible half inch gold band, looped to slip on the wrist or to carry in the hand. These beautiful little bags are set with diamonds, but delicately, with no aggressive effect. They cost between $200 and $300.

All-White Gloves Preferred.

Women's all-white gloves will take preference in Spring to those with black stitching and edges, if the present buying is an indication. Three times as many all-white are selling as of white with black. The popular glove is the one and two button, practically no long gloves. New York has a glove factory where the highest class goods are turned out. The skins come from all over Europe, Russia, France, and Italy, chiefly from France. They are scraped at the New York house, cut, sewed, and the various embroidered designs on the back worked.

Novelties in Silverware.

A sugar dispensary is something that can be used, as souvenir spoons were said to be at one time, to make conversation at the table. The dispensary is a high-grade novelty of a big silver house for the holiday trade. It is made of glass and silver in the form of a large tube. This is filled with two rows of sugar, and with a little manipulation at the outlet one, two, or three lumps drop into the teacup as desired. This retails at $6.75. More expensive, but a pretty thing and serviceable, is an individual three-in-one breakfast set. There are the coffee, cream, and sugar receptacles, one fitting on top of the other. The first is for the coffee, with handles, but not always with a spout, which is difficult to clean. On top of this set is the cream holder, which is covered with a little round silver plate that holds a few lumps of sugar. All are of the simplest design, with no ornamentation. The set retails at $17.50.

The Styles in Furs.

Wholesale dealers in furs who sell only at retail the manufactured products say that the prices in the raw goods have gone up to such an extent that they can now sell pieces made up earlier in the season for less than they would charge for the skins alone at the present time. Fox, although it has been popular for the past four years, is the reigning favorite in furs, the only thing coming in all colors and appealing to all classes of people—there being, however, all classes of fox. Ermine, the dress fur, is strong, usually made tailless, or with a bunch of the tails as an ornament. Muskrat, or Hudson seal, is strongest in coats and goes well for general purposes. There is no prejudice against it as an imitation these days. Real seal has comparatively little sale. It is expensive to hold, needing frequent repairs, and a garment cannot be remade for less than $100.

MORE MESSENGERS RESTIVE

Telegraph Boys Meet to Consider Demands Upon the Postal.

Whether or not the telegraph messengers contemplate another strike was not revealed yesterday after the closed meeting which several hundred of them attended at Floral Garden, 74 East Fourth Street. Abe Hartmann, one of the leaders, acted as spokesman for the meeting. He said that the active promoters of the movement deemed it wise to remain silent about their affairs.

Unofficially, however, it was learned that the strike threat is against the Postal Company, which did not join the American District Telegraph Company in granting a rise after the last strike. About 100 of the 700 boys employed by the Postal went out on the first strike, and many of them found work with the American District Telegraph Company. Brooklyn will be invaded if the strike is called, some of the boys said.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. S. Stackpole, shoes; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—F. Langfeld & Bro.; F. Langfeld, piece goods; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furnishing goods; 354 4 Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts Co.; A. W. Goodman, ready-to-wear; M. Weinberg; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. Snyder, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

BROCKTON, Mass. — James Dyce Co.; J. Dyce, cloaks, suits, toys, fancy goods; Continental.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. W. Dancer, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Heus-Kelly Co.; I. C. Dooley, silks, dress goods, white goods, domestics; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—J. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 66 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Stern, hats; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss K. Leahy, laces, ladies' neckwear; 43 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; Mr. Dicker, Spring coats, dresses, skirts, suits; 132 West 21st.

CHICAGO—Weiss & Schwartz; Mr. Weiss, Spring dresses, skirts; Room 1,008, 47 West 34th.

CHICAGO—Theo. Bear; Mr. Afrenrow, children's, juniors', misses' coats; Room 1,008, 47 West 34th.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; W. Weinstein, laces, embroideries, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—The Fair; C. W. Knoepfel, sporting goods, sweaters, auto supplies; L. J. Rosenthal, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries; 225 4 Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. R. Matthews, silks, dress goods; C. A. Metz, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear; Mr. Kelm, toys, sporting goods; 15 E. 22.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, skirts, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, jobs dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle, Schwartz & Skoll; G. M. Skoll, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 365 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, jobs suits; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1,013.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Chamberlain Huntress Co.; J. M. Hubbard, notions, ribbons; C. E. Hobbs, carpets; Park Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—D. Briscoe Co.; R. S. Hommel, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 256 Church.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beal-Burrow D. G. Co.; H. C. Bland, hosiery, gloves, notions; 72 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; W. A. Hancock, dress goods, silks; 377 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Los Angeles Notion Co.; E. Elsner, hosiery, knit underwear; 256 Church.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper-Coate-Casey D. G. Co.; A. F. Roman, hosiery, underwear; 377 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Ed Schuster Co.; C. Kant, dress goods, silks; 315 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Fein, Mosher & Co.; M. Fein, clothing, furn. goods; Prince George.

MILWAUKEE—Boston Store; J. C. McCarthy, silks, dress goods, velvets; 31 Union Square.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, coats, suits; 1,140 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS — Grossman-Weinfeld Millinery Co.; I. Grossman, millinery; Imperial.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; W. Maloney, cloaks, sweaters, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; J. Lit, silk; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss F. Ridley, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH. — Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Giblan, waists; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, millinery; 470 4th Av.; Collingwood.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Miss Hannay, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Mfrs. Outlet Co.; Miss R. Frank, laces, handkfs; J. Samuels, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.

ROANOKE, Va.—F. B. Thomas & Co.; J. F. Lee, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. J. Nusbaum, tailors' trimmings; Knickerbocker.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Smith, Beir & Gormley; L. A. Beir, linens, white goods, waists, gloves; Imperial.

SANTIAGO, Cuba—Mazarra & Co.; J. M. Mazarra, wearing apparel; 377 Broadway, Room 808.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. Carlos, women's blouses, girls' coats, dresses; 230 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—John S. Brittain D. G. Co.; E. A. Saunders, underwear, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 320 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. S. Super, blankets; 395 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; H. E. Isk, leather, men's furn. goods; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Kurlander Bros. Cloak and Suit Co.; C. S. Kurlander, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—M. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Spring coats, suits; 1,204 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfort, women's Spring dresses, waists, cloth skirts; 874 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss Gumbinner, dresses; R. K. Lockhart, dresses; 37 West 26th.

ST. PAUL—H. Harris & Co.; H. Harris, furs; Grand.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. M. Jennings, hosiery; 320 Broadway.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell-Dyer Corp.; Miss K. O'Toole, gowns, costumes; 334 4th Av.; Great Northern.

TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store; T. F. Hall, rugs; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; B. M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss M. Miller, waists; Mrs. V. Bessman, hosiery, underwear; F. Kohn, house furnishing goods; E. L. Etchison, linens; 220 5 Av., R. 1,411.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; C. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Geo. C. Stifel Co.; W. E. Stifel, dry goods; Breslin.

B.B. **PILE FABRIC COATS** of every description on hand for **IMMEDIATE DELIVERY** Bernard Bloom & Bro. 14-16 East 33rd St. B.B.

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IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS. Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 59.

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WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

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SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses. The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

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AUCTIONEERS.

Whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions.
Ryan<Ohmer, (2.)
Re Matthews.
General Calendar:
G Brown & Co<O'Connor.
Webb<Samuels.
Re Rollins.
Beard<Moran Towing Co.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.<International Co.
Same<Intertype Co.
F Gretsch Mfg Co<Schoening.
Du Pont<Gardiner.
New England SS Co<R G Packard Co.
U S<N Y C & H R RR Pile Driver No 2
F W Jarvis Co<Stmr Emeline.
Standard Computing Scale Co<Farrell.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12 floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Chapman<Mills & Gibb.
Turner<Bullock.
W B McLean Mfg Co<Glaser-Rohrs Co.
Scalen<Internatl High Speed Steel Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges.
Clayton C. Griswold,
Norman Seymour,
Nathan Sirlin,
Ettell Chandelier Co.,
Clothilde Cohn,
Aaron Liebiein,
Geo E Macy,
Louis Jacoby,
E E Dey & Sons,
R R Geist & Sons,
Vito Caviello,
Sig Schuman,
Under objection:
Daisy H Andrews,
Geo P Fox,
Solomon Beer,
Mayer Kaplan,
Morris Rosenstrauch,
L & S Deutscher,
Arthur Rich,
Goldberger & Green,
Adjourned cases:
Abraham Frankel,
Isaac Rettig,
Israel Feinman.
Motions:
Emil Katzenstein,
Mervin Myres,
L Popkin & Co.
S Gottlieb & Co.,
Chas Endres,
Padbresky & Golden, (2.)
Friedman Bros.,
Alfred T. Kalpian,
Euell Chandelier Co.
Martinique Lunch Co.
Kive Criener.
Benj Topf.
Aetna Cont. Co.
Empire Infants' Wear Co.
Duffy Carney & Co.
David Greenspan.
Sol Chalawsky.
Michael J. Scott.
Framingham Hat Co.
Barnett Bros.
Bernard Levine.
Julius Franfater.
Petri Bros.
Bioplasm Mfg. Co.
5th Av Stores.
Geo P Harney.
Hazen Morse (2).
F A Smith & Co.
Louis Reichman.
Louis Dienstag.
Chas Salomon.
John H. Ranger.
Talking Toys Corp.
Talking Doll &c Co.
Chapman Cont Co.
Podbresky & Goldin.
Manhattan Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Ruddach<Lehigh Val RR (2.)
Friedman<Penn RR.
U S<Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Griselio<D L & W RR.
So Pac Co<Lowe.
Harris<Erie RR.
Amata<Lehigh Val RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Bldg.
Siegfried<City of Oran.
Newark & N Y Towing<Coast Transit Co.
Fox<Steamtug Stamford et al.
Bliss<Hokendaqua.
Robins D D & R Co<Pierce Bros.
Jordan<Cornell Stmbt Co.
Re Limitation of Coal Boat No. 33.
Follette et al<Catherine T.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—10 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Re Hyman Goldberg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.
Re Contractors Supply Co, (Tracy.)
Arachne Mills Co<Am Redemption Co.
Shikes<Melville.
Givens<Givens.
Wm Gordon<Merchants & Mfg Exchange, (2.)
Rembaugh<Republic Bag & Paper Co.
White<Woods.
M G Samuels & Co<Palatine Ins Co.
Same<Milwaukee Merchants Ins Co.
Same<Caledonian Am Ins.
Same<Commerce Ins of Albany.
Same<CNY Ins Co.
Same<Capital Fire Ins Co.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Am Natl Ins.
Same<Am Fire Ins.
Same<Citizens F Ins.
Same<Commonwealth Fire Ins Co.
Same<Dixie Fire Ins.
Same<Dubuques Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Same<Farmers' Fire Ins Co.
Same<Norwich Union Fire Ins Socy, Ltd.
Same<Newark Fire Ins Co.
Same<Shawnee Fire Ins Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Same<Union Ins Co of Philadelphia.
Same<Washington Fire Ins Co.
Same<Franklin F I.
Same<Ins Co of N Am
Same<Ins Co of the State of Penn.
Same<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Same<Mechanics & Traders Ins Co.
Same<Stuyvesant Ins.
Same<Spring Garden Ins Co.
Same<Fire Assoc of Philadelphia.
Same<Teutonia Fire Ins Co.
Same<Williamsburgh City Fire Ins Co.
Same<Pacific Fire Ins
Same<Peoples Natl Fire Ins Co.
Same<Imperial Fire I.
Shwitzer<Dofry Rty.
Fiore<Trapani.
Mirgalia<Nardi.
Re Estate of Northcole.
Reiber<Moore.
Hutt<Hutt.
House<Hickson, Inc.
Forbes<Oriental Textile Mills.
Richards<Mandel.
McComb<Cannon.
Platte<Hillside C & I.
Westwood<Westwood.
McCurdy<Dominick.
Rabbitt<Delaware & Hudson Co.
Silverman<U S Hoffman Co.
Sobel<Sobel.
Fraser<Fraser.
Braham<Long.
Re Natl Litographic Co, &c.
Mapes<Purdy.
CNY<Lindemann & Co.
Nugent<Gordon.
Kamrowski<Kamrowski.
Wenk<Campbell.
Callen<Farrell, (2.)
Lord<Muenzen.
Met By-Products Co<Van Name.
Garry<De Maio.
Rohrer<Quinn.
Boyle<Becker.
Somers<Smith.
A P Youngblood, Inc<Banca Commerciale Italiana.
CNY<Good, (3.)
Vito<NY Rys.
Vesichanski<same.
Tracy<same.
Sytovitz<same.
Osborn<same.
Hoade<same.
Caruso<same.
Berchoff<same.
Berg<same.
Clines<same.
West End Theatre Co<Stair.
Robinson<Gilsey.
MacGillivray<Batten.
Navarro<Navarro.
Beebe<Levy.
Jensen<Bklyn Heights RR.
Deiches<Natl Shipping Co, (2.)
Nassau Assets Collect Co<Van Tuyl.
Reich<Reich.
Hadba<Balt & O RR.
Gornto<Mirrow Films, Inc.
Flynn<Schneider.
Bowles<Bowles.
Gaines<Kramer.
CNY<Pearlman.
Grieco<Grieco.
Friedman<NY Rys.
Seamen's Bk for Sav<Altman.
Re Manhattan Waiters Assn<Manhattan Waiters' Assn.
Castino<Castino.
Johnson<Johnson.
Wolff<Lanternier.
Williamsburg I & W Wks<Kuhn.
Seyman<Pollak.
Re Carpenter & Corcoran, Inc, (Sherwood)
Conway<Conway.
Ax<Meyer & Lange.
Cent'l Theatres Leasing & Const Co<Mulcahey & Gibson, Inc.
S Am Sec Co<McKelvey.
Bonis<Rosenthal.
Coddington<Kaughran
Sanders<Krumholz.
Re Fraenkall.
Mejia<Muller.
Re Carnegie Tr Co.
Candler<Barclay.
Re Dohunardt.
Pelaune<Sechestower.
Re Fleischer.
De Moro<Tull.
Re Ob Coates Co.
Jarmulowsky<Isaacs.
Re Martin.
Brown<Yates & Porterfield Trading Co.
Soltz<Soltz.
Wilkens<Socy Ohel Torah.
Knight<Emmons Bros Co.
Greenbaum<Greenbaum.
Serphos<Strauss.
Moore<Theo A Cranes Sons Co, (3.)
Spaulding<Spaulding.
Van Horn<Van Horn.
Landes<Landes.
Painter<Fletcher.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Petigor<Chester.
Sher<Sher.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Rubinstein<Weberlovsky.
Re Man. Ry (Frank Gens & Co., Inc.)
Seeman<Smith.
Perfect Coatfront Pad Co,<Therry.
Demurrers:
House<N.Y. Rys.
Jayne<Furness, Withy & Co.
Preferred causes:
Met Life Ins Co<59th St Real Estate Co.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
Dresner<Dresner.
General calendar:
Dressler<Beard.
Fein<Weinstein.
Silverman<Mitlowitz.
Wade<Wade.
Blauvelt<Bergeron Awning.
Mitchell<Bogart.
Smith<Ellwanger.
Sanborn<Rinehart.
Conway<Conway.
Bingham<Salmon.
Denton<Denton.
Times Sq Imp<McCreery Realty.
Romeike<Romeike.
Times Sq Imp Co<James McCreery.
Streat Coal<Ahrweiler.
Arbocz<Bokor.
Frank<Epstein.
U S Grand Lodge<Schindler.
Morris<Alstedter.
Hunter<Hunter.
Hemsley & Co, Lim<C C Duncan Co.
Fraser<Fraser.
Dunn<Dunn.
Treadwell<Macek.
Same<Benyak.
Smith<Smith.
Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—No day calendar.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mason Bernard Imp Co<Kaufman.
Riess<Sup Conclave.
First Nat Bk of Ann Arbor, Mich<Parsons
Hampel<Mozambique T & P Co.
Hews<Werner.
Baxter<Shonts.
Serphos<Block.
Same<Strauss.
United Mchts Rty, &c, Co<Kurzrok.
Mitchell<Walton.
Ricci<Morgan.
Megia<Muller.
S. Blick Co<Morris.
Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Supplementary calendar:
Inq Venturelle<Zebro.
Margolies<Cons Gas.
Caciatore<McGovern.
Vassiet<Schwartz.
Buehler<Horton.
Catenesa<Ice Mfg Co.
Adamson<NY Herald.
Tirrell<same.
Furedy<NY Rys.
Loeloff<CNY & R T Subway Const Co.
Pugliese<A B See El.
Nicastro<Dieckman.
Mehlman<Nass El RR
Coronato<Calosi.
Baldicco<Baldwin.
Batkevich<Cacchiaralli.
Moore<Schanck & CNY.
Streicher<Int R T.
Pearl<Harris.
Weinstein<Harnister Truck Co.
Buxbaum<Durham Rlty Corp (2.)
Erbach<Charson.
Poppic<Geyer & S.
Polinsky<NYC Int Ry
Spader<Richmond L & RR Co.
Wintrisch<3 Av RR.
Siegel<C I & Gravesend Ry.
Ricci<Brigge (2.)
Pirolo<Baum & F (2.)
Simon<Realty Merc Credit Assn.
Coughlin<NY Rys.

Von Der Lin<Jennings (3.)
Healy<Ajax Trucking.
Testa<Miller.
Conklin<Howell.
Griffin<Chevrolet Motor Co (2.)
Scott<CNY.
Meinhard<Holbrook C & R Corp.
McMillan<same.
Newman<NY & Q Co Elec, &c Co (2.)
Goldman<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Werner<Int R T Co.
Susswein<Bradley Cont Co.
Morris<Int R T Co.
Davis<Stevens.
Case on.
No day calendar at 3:30 P. M.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ruhl<Stuyvesant Auto T Co.
Vattano<Keegan.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rohl<Stuyvesant Auto Co.
Vattano<Keegan.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dohlan<Stand Utility.
Imp Film Exchange<Kalem Co.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brockman<Tepfer.
Restino<Castle Bros.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pompian Co<Nicelle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Christman<CNY.
Cassawicks<CNY.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Horowitz<McDermott.
Silberberg<Dietz.
Greller<Cohen.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kellman<Eckert, (2.)

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Supplementary calendar:
Inq.—Ward<Warner Chem Co.
Inq.—Cent Trust<Weislin.
Inq.—Shubert Theat Co<Isman.
Inq.—Cole<Anderson.
Kornbley<Waters.
M. Kaempter & Sons<Mendelson.
Welin Co<Mitsui.
McKegney<Surety Co.
Blanck<Miller.
Drosnes<Film Co.
Wickstrom<Peck.
Mazzarelli<Mazzarelli.
Stumpf & Langhoff Co<Mass B & I Co.
Villepigue<Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Moriarity<Levin Bros.
Sonn Bros Co<Staab.
Altoria Rty, &c, Co.<Ill Surety Co.
Vilinsky<Anderson.
Fischer<Berlin.
C Tennant Sons & Co<Brown.
Kilborn<Ursuline Rty.
Seckendorf<Jordan.
Cohn<Steiner.
Bacon<Modern Pen.
Same<Chapman.
Springer<Loew's Theat Enterprises.
Higdon<Kneufer.
English Lumber Co<Parshelsky Bros.
Klein<Fenster.
Rothieder<Met Elec Prot.
Reitman<Sobel.
Lowe<same.
Porter<Lent, Beutscher & Ross.
Daum<Essanbee Film.
Schachne<Weidenfeld.
Oliva<Priore.
Galef<New Star Straw Hat Works.
Lorber<Rader.
Van Loan<V J Hedden & Sons.
Hellenic Transp<Equit Trust.
No day calendar at 3:30 P. M.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron.
Levy<Moskowitz.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ely<Interstate Sec Co.
Bronston Bros Co<Vogel.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Louis M Ventura,
Arthur W Lopez,
Jennie B Ferris,
Emanuel Jacobs,
Thomas Daly,
Herman G Remmert,
Betty Rudolph.

TRIAL TERM—(October term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.
Ernest N G W Woerz.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Jennie Kaufman.
Ellen C Stevens,
Frances A Bower,
Lucy D Sheafe,
Ernest A Lohmann,
Salle Palatschek,
Dora Schwartz,
Lena K Lynch,
George W Aron,
Est of Patrick Toner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Bryan<Runkle.
Grayzel Press<Ellsberg.
Shapiro<Hillquit.
Universal Stenotype Co<Jenkins.
Frankenthaler<Vogel.
Kane<N Y Rys.
Re London Assur Co.
Zimmerman<Richards
Kreuter<29 W 64th St Realty Corp.
Schetanz<Winter.
Downs<Baker R & L Co, (2.)
Downs<same.
Cohen<B & R Cloak & Suit Co.
Strong<Sturges.
Cohen<Erie R R.
Toth<Tilney.
Rump<Roeder.
E Kirsten Co<Linde.
Auerbach<Rabiner.
Laffano<Harris.
Chestnut<Greenberg.
Abelow<Bradley Cont.
N Y City & L I Adv.<Ratkowsky.
Kelly<Marinucci.
Downs<Baker R & L (2).
Newman<Fowler.
Schlein<Rosenberg.
Hedaya<Zetouna (2).
Routh<James Logie & Co.
Hedaya<Zetouna.
Cohen<Marks.
Ingram<Peterman.
Jacoby<Beck.
Fuerst<Dorfman.
Stumf & Walter Co<Baker.
Nachman<Edelstein.
Rader<same.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Lissey<P J Carlin Const Co.
Schlosser<Blonstern.
Leshkowitz<Weingarten (2).
Gordon<Erlanger.
Weinstein<3d Av RR.
Bernstein<Malzman.
Gradus<Second Av Amusement Co.
Bass<Lawrence.
Nunn<Union Ry.
Seaman<Salkowitz.
Brassel<T Harrington Sons & Co.
Levin<Brown.
Silver<Mermelstein.
Sileo<Corsiglia.
Herman<Brady.
Ziegler<Vogel.
Carr<Ray Auto Renting Co.
McBride<O'Connell.
Greenhouse<Winkelman.
[illegible]erman<Meyerback.
Reiter<Scher.
Emerald<Stremel.
Pichenick<Nassnorn.
Bogle<Cuddy-Gardner Co.
Morowitz<NY Rys.
Borel<Mathews.
Rabinowitz<Taylor.
Schoenblum<Harris.
Cohen<Wasserman.
Gillespie<Grashof.
Langberg<Villa Site Realty Co.
Newman<Fowler.
Bernstein<Circle Express Co.
Migliornio<Taylor.
Gruber<Driver.
Huntley<New England SS Co.
Greenberg<Mayer.
Kleves<same.
Levinson<Bogitsch.
Palakewicz<Barabash.
Bush<Schorr.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Katz<Genodman.
Budich<Delvechul.
Furman<Debrosczynski.
McKennis<Einstein.
Lillien<Goldstein.
Orsetti<Bonetti.
Hecht<Abend.
Marotto<Marvullo.
Levine<Katz Bros. Leather Goods Co.
Alpert<Borden's Cond Milk Co. (3).
Kravitz<same (2).
Cohen<Dorf.
Marvelstone<Rehermann.
Sternberg<Floisheimer
Pomerants<David.
Musacchio<Amendola.
Swimmer<Kallman.
Cohen<same.
Hollander<Blumenkranz.
Moskowitz<Interboro R T Co.
Greenberg<Foundry.
Hawken<Levinson Wrecking Co.
Forster<Rothschild.
Morreno<N Y Rys.
Pedoni<same.
Wishlitsky<same.
Fechtor<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Altman<Kinstler.
Havary<Ades.
NY Steam Co<Madison Av R E.
Wachsman<Scheiffer.
Lawler<Norosco.
Weinberg<Altman.
Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10. A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Pinas<Modern Cloak & Suit Co.
Liberman<Schnitzer.
Jacoby<Kaufman.
Willis<McKeever.
East River Nat Bk<Elias.
H D Bahr Trucking Co<Trainer Cont.
Schwartz<Goldman.
Epstein<Rubin.
Brody<Brimberg.
Kelly<Marinucci.
Gerli<J Samuels Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Lewitz<Lewitz.
Straw Hatters Union<Lawlor.
Frank<Damm.
Korber<Union Ry Co.
Dunn<Salzano.
Mirr<McCreery.
Frank<Connolly.
Moller<Schnackenberg.
Re Kelly St Imp Co.
Stephens<Bothwell.
Davis<Gustaveson.
Barbier<Mulligan.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Inq—Laheney<Laheney.
Greenberg<Marsh.
Same<same.
Duffy<Duffy Grease & Oil Co.
Noll<Wagner.
Bronx Park Casino<Ivan Film Pro Inc.
Union Real Estate<R. Carvel Co, Inc.
Mosier<NY Trust Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Miller<Stuve, (2.)
Scotto<T Hogan & Son
Sussman<Market & Harlem Auto Truck.
Levington<Robitzek.
Galliana<Galliana.
Kelly<Bergold.
Mautner<Brown.
Curry<Cen Union Gas.
Doherty<Terry & T.
Berzin<Polonsky.
Cottingham<Int R T.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Theodore L. Ellenbast,
Frederick Schwarz,
Catherine Boyle,
Otilia Vogel,
John Durnin,
John Duffy,
Joseph Minsky,
Michael Pierro,
Nathan Kirshner.
Wills for probate:
John T. Smith,
Maria Schafer.
Accountings:
Frederick Schwarz, also known as Frederick Schwartz.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendars.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Gifford<Stember et al.—Joseph P. Morrisey.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, J.J.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Lang<Munheim.
Doscher<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
McDonald<Bernheimer
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Flawn<N Y C & H R RR.
Worthington<Hone.
People, &c<Scanlon.
Townsend<B H RR.
Hansen<N Ry Co.
Merian<Knickerbocker
Clancy<N Y, N H & H RR.
Wilson<Mitchell.
Murphy<Haggarty.
Schall<Schwartz.
Re Canfield.
Lemik<Am Sugar Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Tardi<Nas El RR (3.)
Facciola<same.
Lundy<CNY.
Navick<Nass El RR.
Kinnear<Kinnear.
Dwyer<Warren.
Glazer<Nass El RR.
Rohde<Housemann.
Dime Sav Bk, Bklyn<Amphion Academy
C Lipschitz<Rindeman
E Lipschitz<same.
Rudolph<Rudolph.
Strober<Rosenthal.
Smith<Beers & Son.
Kings Co Mtg Co<Herald Const Co.
Re Potter & Decker Realty Co.
Riggs<Hedges.
Nowak<Mut Life Ins.
Fox<Krimsky.
Katzman<Kornblum.
Cohen<Dembicer Bldg.
Munroe<Powers.
Levin<Rappaport.
Stertzer<Hoffstol.
Gross<Gross.
Block<Block.
Murcken<Kuritsky.
Hulse<Hulse.
Smelle<D, L & W RR.
Nolan, (Board Estimate & A.)
Esmeraldo<Serrao.
Scannell Boiler Works<Stephenson Co.
Matheson<Mente.
Burke<Adamson.
Chivers<Chivers.
Re Spitzer.
Schneider<Schneider.
Bennett<NY & Q Co Ry Co.
L Ward<same.
G Ward<same.
Maher<same.
Optekar<same.
Loshak<same.
Kline<same.
Matheny<same.
Helscher<same.
Meickelgam<same.
Mitchell<Watson.
Mokarzel<Mokarzel.
Re Union Bank (Barb & Hummel Farms.)
Same, (468 Jerome St)
Same, (308 Stone Av.)
Santacroce<Gimbel Bros.
Wilson<Gueth.
Levy<Silverstein.
Scheidt<Nestel et al.
Nat Radiator Co<Grossman.
Greenberg<Steinberg.
Gillen<Magan.
W Skilling<Bkn H RR
G Skilling<same.
Zamparelli<Zamparelli

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.
Steinbrink<Vause.
Weissner<Weissner.
Reimer<Brumer.
Clark<Clark.
Gayne<Gayne.
Berman<Edelman.
Cornell Co<Graber.
Meserole<Meserole.
Cupples Cordage Co<CNY.
Keating<Keating.
Naspro<Naspro.
Quick<Quick.
McArthur<McArthur.
Monahan<Monahan.
Lindberg<Lindberg.
Blau<Stevens.
Juergens Jewelry Co<Sands.
Bes Mar Rlty & C Co<Capell.
Kinsella<Kinsella.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Weinberg<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Erzinger<Erzinger.
Handler<So 3d St Bldg Corp.
Salomon<Perkins.
Wilmot<Wilmot.

The following cases if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.
Hohsfield<Hohsfield.
J P Duffy Co<Boyd Realty Co.
Fay<Fay et al.
Backe<Landgraff.
Danzilo<Danzilo.
Bescardi<Hamalian.
Eisenstein<Eisenstein.
Lowe<Lowe.
Schlasser<Montgomery Bldg Co.
Sinsabaugh<Maher.
Fishman<Sonberg.
Unser<Wilson.
Rauscher<Finnerty.
Farrell<Franza.
Finkheimer<Finkheimer.
Finnigan<Franza.
Gutsche<Bay Ridge Theatre.
Jackson<Barr.
O'Connell<Franza.
Richards<Richards.
Lewis<Rogolski.
Olsen<Olsen.
Brown<Brown.
Beuscher<Beuscher.
Rogan<Rogan.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3608.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Cropsey, J.
Adolph<B H RR.
Dunigan<Martellone et al.
Hooper<CNY et al.
Walsh<Burnet.
Slote<Nassau RR.
McGrath<B H RR.
Youngandrews<Nassau RR.
VonLaar<High Ground Dairy Co.
Slee & ano<Bassett.
Dickstein<So Bklyn Ry.
Flynn<Iba Bros & Sans.
Kantor<Conn et al.
Kelly<C I & B RR.
McGuire<So Bklyn Ry.
Robrecht<CNY.
Lubin Safety Hydroplane Co<Schmitt,
Von Dollen<C I & B RR.
Lapides<Horn.
Longardino<Rabito.
Fragala<CNY.
Nicholson<Greeley Hotel Co.
Beshlian<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Wilson<Shea.
Mickel<Broughton.
Depken<Brodey.
Stern<NY Rys.
Melville<Scala.
Weinstein<NY Consol RR.
Kratenstein<Gordon.
Holitsky<Block.
Man Steam Dyeing Wks<Auto Car Sales
Lockwood<Bedell Co.
Slvin<B H RR.
Goldman<Hartman.
Campbell<Meybohm.
Weisbard<C I & B RR et al.
Lubin<Odell.
Dailey<Bush Term Co.
Franz<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Bausher<McQuiston.
Rabinowitz<Levy.
Tulis<Barwin Rty Co.
Johnson<Nassau RR.
Hart<Weaker.
More<Cranford Co.
Ellyan<NY Con RR.
London<Pfeffer.
Quinto<Soc Prev Cruelty Animals.
Bendzlowicz<Liebmanns Sons Bwg Co.
Bahrs<Steeplechase.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Morrongiello<Roberts.
Mandeville<Kinloch Sanitarium.
Solomon<Werbelovsky et al.
Courland<B H RR.
Higgins<Erie RR.
Weiner<Heyne.
Hemmann<Wallaston Rty Co.
Quartuccio<Bradkin Rty Co et al.
Mallett<Longo.
Haberly<CNY et al.
Hall<B H RR.
Fonti<Nassau RR.
Pinto<NY Con RR.
Cantolupo<B H RR.
Elsasser<Berg.
Osborne<Johnson.
Freeman<Bklyn Un Gas Co.
Peavey<Parker Pen.
McAtamney<B H RR.
Hirschman<same.
Duckett<Harrison et al.
Ruggiano<Petersell et al.
Ball<CNY et al.
Gold<Sherman et al.
Cavalari<Nassau RR.
Smilowitz<CNY.
Carl<NY Con RR.
Salomon<same.
Doherty<Cosenzo.
Booraem<Peck et al.
Colella<B H RR.
Chardavoyne<same.
Meltzer<Harris.
NY Utility Co<Wmsbg St Laundry.
First Nat Bk Yonkers<Clemency.
Ephron<Warbasse.
Avazzano<Aquaro-Deodati.
McAuley<Jamison et al.
Schaeffer<Eppig Brewing Co.
Keller<B H RR.
Gordon<Brown.
Blank<Marine Basin.
Noonan<Levy.
Reiff & Harris<B H RR.
Fabian<Bohack Co.
Donnelly<Winthrop et al.
Farnolo<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Meyers<Nassau RR.
Farrell<Schwartz et al.
Healey<CNY.
Hill<B H RR.
Hesketh<Adriance.
Hynes<Hageville Rty Co et al.
Wagner<Interbor R T.
Svenson<B H RR.
Fernanlle<Nordes Co.
Monahan<Adams Rty Dev Co.
Downey<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Casey<Frommeyer.
Ludwig<Colonial Mantel & Refrig Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6392.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elizabeth Gaertner,
Anna Bohan,
Helen A Litchfield,
Francis Andrews.
Administration of:
Lawrence Cahil,
Adolph Heineman.
Accounting of:
Bridget Conannon,
John Haaf,
Margaret Haaf,
Hannah Harper,
Louise M Cropsey,
Emma Roles,
Charles E Lewis,
Elde Vanderlieth,
Adolph H G Linck,
William W Hanley.
Estates of:
Abraham Friedman,
Ellen McCauley,
Margaret Mahon,
Mary Reiners,
Cornelius Cook,
Robert J Saunders,
Peak infants,
William B Max,
Tanzola infants,
Samuel Zarkower,
John Homa.
CONTESTED CALENDAR:
Caroline Van Duzen.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Inq.—Hauser<Chapin.
Inq.—Lanigan<Manfrett.
Cooper<B Q Co & S RR (Ready Part V.)
Riordan<Am Soc Prev Cruelty to Animals.
Tolibia<Swasey.
Cunningham<Nassau Elec RR.
Peterson<B Q Co & S RR.
Eagan<Nas Elec RR.
Heffernan<Heffernan.
Ott<Ring.
Heffernan<Becker.
Fannon<N Y Con RR.
Thursby<Trans Dev.
Topper<Nas Elec RR.
Danbara<B H RR.
Anderson<Nas El RR.
Hayes<Ackerman.
Coffey<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Gordon<B H RR.
Reilly<same.
Donohue<C I & B RR.
Hollman<Solomkin.
Convey<B'way Sporting Co.
Pudwesky<McDermott.
Koehler<same.
Booth<Nas Elec RR.
Burns<same.
Bolomey<same.
O'Dare<B H RR.
Byrne<C I & B RR.
Morrissey<Nas El RR.
Hohner<B H RR.
Fredericksen<B'klyn Union Gas Co.
Kotler<Lawyers Title Co.
Atkins<Battersby.
Highest number reached on regular calendar 5,140. On call 5,310.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Conti<N Y C RR Co (2.)
DeMaria<N Y C RR.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Co.
Raupt<Eisele.
Roods<Union Ry Co.
Blitz<Dalton.
Petitte<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Trior<Guggolz.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Pechulis<Phila & R C & I Co.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Rusinko<Pittsburgh Con Co.
Wolski<same.
Jukowsky<Ryan.
Turner<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Seyford<Southern Pacific Co.
Fusco<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Goldovsky<Minchelli.
Campano<Eggleston.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day.
Karth<Phila & R Ry.
Hall<Kenny.
St. Cartier<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Volpe<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Sundstrum<Port Chester Banking Co.
Martin<Rosengarten, (2.)
Nitsch<McCann.
Chester Hill Auto Serv<West St RR Co
Duffy<West Elec RR.
Verniti<Kline, (2.)
Neson Mfg Co<McDonald.
Fitzpatrick<Berestord
Levine<Gerardi.
Rice<Union Ry, (2.)
Jackson<McGuire.
Drews<West El RR.
Pederson<Union Ry Co, (2.)
Smith<Toch.
Foley<Rattner.
Beberal<Union Ry Co.
Rors<Levine.
Berry<NY C RR Co.
People<Levine.
People<Guerin.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Molinari<City of New Rochelle.
Hunter<Mills.
Haight<Sentinel Printing Co.
Same<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Same<Port Chester Pub Co.
Same<Sutherland.
Morroney<Bd Educat Mt Vernon.
Fischer<N Y Times.
Lombardo<Serv of Relief for Incurable Cancer.
People<Guernsey.
Nicoliatto<DeWitt.
Johnson<West Elec RR Co.
Ede<same.
Reilly<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Highest number reached on call 345.

County Court.

Young, C. J.—Civil calendar.
Parroto<Freeman.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
J Herskowitz<Schimmel.
M Herskowitz<same.
Kaufman<S I R T.
Dejonge<Dejonge.
M Smiles<Spindler.
R Smiles<same.
E Ranclough<Eitner.
L Goldberg<S I Mid Ry.
Butzbach<Gill.

The following cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.
Gippert<Southfield Beach RR.
Cunningham<same.
Shrimpton<S I Mid Ry.
De Palmer<Shake.
MacClintock<Collyer & Terwilliger.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Verdon<Schildkraut et al.
Hood<Wetzel.
Turchin<Matheson Lead Co.
Ward<B H RR.
Crouze<CNY.
Toolan<N Y & Queens E L & Power Co.
Smith<N Y Rys.
Marshonet<Meyer.
Nosner<B H RR.
Kuhn, an infant<Hohenstein.
Dinsenbacher, an infant<Beaver Bldg.
Duerwald<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rabey<B H RR et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Millang<Gilkinson.
Inq.—Werbela<Thomas Colliery Co.
Yankaus<Whalen.
Roemmele<Tarnover et al.
Holzinger<B H RR.
Krampe<Krampe.
Vollmer, an infant<Brodbeck.
John Winkler's Sons, Inc<N Y & North Shore Traction Co.
Wagner<Cutler Bldg Co, Inc, et al.
Carlomagno<Fiore et al.
Coletti<N Y & Q Co Railway.
Wolinsky<Schenck et al.
Furst<B H RR.
Van Iderstine Co<McCoy.
Roth<B H RR.
Willmott<L I RR.
Cohen<Wiener, Inc, et al.
Lynam<Merges et al.
Johann & Sons<Linch, as Receiver of 2d Av RR.
Sienkevics<Josinsky.
Conrad<Johnson.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1253.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 12.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, 913 miles S. at noon.
SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, 114 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Esperanza, Tampico to New York, 394 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, 286 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, 497 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, 366 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, 241 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, 16 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Gargoyle, Alexandria to New York, 74 miles S. E. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 230 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.
SS El Alisa, Galveston to New York, 59 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Florence Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, 344 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, 84 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, 163 miles S. at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, 70 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Wm. O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, 74 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 150 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Nurees, Galveston to New York, 290 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 6:30 A. M.—Saxonia....Nov. 13
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alicante....Nov. 14
Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Palermo....Nov. 14
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic....Nov. 16
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul....Nov. 18
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.—Kristianiafjord....Nov. 18
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—La Touraine.Nov. 18
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania....Nov. 18

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii and China, (except Hongkong,) Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for Japan and Korea, (via San Francisco)—Ecuador....Nov. 13
Japan, Korea, Hongkong and specially addressed mail for China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru....Nov. 13
Hongkong, Batavia, (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari....Nov. 16
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura....Nov. 17
Japan, Korea, China, (via Seattle)—Inaba Maru....Nov. 17
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru....Nov. 17
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru....Nov. 17
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma....Nov. 23
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia....Nov. 28

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Andijk....Nov. 15
Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, and Colombia, (except Cauca and Narino Departments,) at 9:30 A. M.—Carrillo....Nov. 15
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia....Nov. 15
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Nov. 15
Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tocantins....Nov. 15
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Cristobal....Nov. 16
South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—American....Nov. 16
Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.—Korona...Nov. 18
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores..Nov. 18

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..6:39 | Sun sets..4:40 | Moon rises..7:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:35	10:09	3:25	4:08
Governors Island	10:08	10:46	4:09	4:56
Hell Gate	11:58	12:36	5:50	6:37

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 12.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS Basse Terre, Bordeaux, Oct. 22.
SS Manchuria, London, Nov. 1.
SS Summer, Cristobal, Nov. 4.
SS Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, Nov. 2.
SS Keyvive, Philadelphia, Nov. 11.
SS Cavour, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 15.
SS Grove, Caibarien, Oct. 24.
SS French Prince, La Pallice, Oct. 28.
SS Lordaner, Matanzas, Nov. 3.
SS Radiant, Tampico, Nov. 2.
SS Port Antonio, Jamaica, Nov. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Manhattan	London	Oct. 24
Northern	Havre	Oct. 23
Ameland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 25
Snowden	Cardiff	Oct. 25
Atherstone	La Pallice	Oct. 26
Tonking	Copenhagen	Oct. 18
Esperanza	Nassau	Nov. 9
Andes	Havre	Oct. 23
Sixaola	Santiago	Nov. 7
Tenadores	Havana	Nov. 10
Carolina	San Juan	Nov. 8
Oceano	London	Oct. 30
Edith	Porto Rico	Nov. 7
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 13
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 8
El Rio	Galveston	Nov. 7
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Touraine	Bordeaux	Nov. 4
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 11
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Nov. 4
Andania	London	Nov. 3
Yarrowdale	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Penmorval	Havre	Oct. 28
Colon	Cristobal	Nov. 8
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 8
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Chicago	Fayal	Nov. 9
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
Larne	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Mandeville	Jamaica	Nov. 10
*Regina d'Italia	Almeria	Nov. 1
DUE THURSDAY.		
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Nov. 7
Santa Marta	Kingston	Nov. 11
Arijmian	Jamaica	Nov. 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 14
*San Giovanni	Naples	Oct. 30
Elef K. Venezules	Genoa	Nov. 2
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 11
DUE FRIDAY.		
*Cedric	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Guiana	Demerara	Nov. 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 5
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 11
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Otterstad	Havre	Nov. 3
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardelnorte	Barcelona	Oct. 31
DUE SUNDAY.		
New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 16
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 20
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Santiago, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Palumo, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alicanti, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antillies, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
American, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Fredrick Hendrick, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Melford Hall, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Matanzas, Progreso	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Andijk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Bassan, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Stephan, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 18, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 18, SS La Touraine.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 14, SS Palermo.

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†ESPAGNE ....Sat., Dec. 9, 3 P. M.
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NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
SAXONIA ....MON., NOV. 13, 10 A. M.
LACONIA ....SAT., DEC. 2, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA ....SAT., DEC. 9, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA ......SAT., DEC. 16, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA ....SAT., DEC. 23, 5 P. M.
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All Passengers Land Falmouth.
ANDANIA.........SAT., NOV. 18, 5 P. M.
PANNONIA........SAT., NOV. 25, 5 P. M.
NEW YORK — BRISTOL
FOLIA.........SAT., DEC. 16, 5 P. M.
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St. Paul....Nov. 18 | New York..Nov. 25

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Tennyson......Dec. 9 | Vauban.....Jan. 6
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Eikus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.
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DECORATIONS TO SUIT.
Apply to Owner on Premises
Telephone Morningside 488.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
6 ROOMS (Corner) $75.00
7 ROOMS (Corner) $90.00
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.
Henry C. Coleman on premises.

2-5-7 ROOMS.
One suite suitable for Doctor.
All Improvements—Hall service
Apply 465 W. 157th St., or
Tel. Fordham 3123

MANHATTAN—East Side.
2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$57.50 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
257 WEST 86TH ST.
EIGHT-ROOM STUDIO APARTMENT; STUDIO DOUBLE HEIGHT; THREE MASTER'S BEDROOMS, TWO SERVANTS' BEDROOMS; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. SUPERINTENDENT.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The northwest cold wave continues to spread southward and the coldest weather of the season now prevails over the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and the North Pacific States. Temperatures lower than ever before recorded in the month of November were reported this morning from a number of points in Wyoming, Idaho, and Oregon. The lowest temperature reported was 16 degrees below zero in the Yellowstone National Park. There have been snows within the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the Plains States, central Rocky Mountain region, and Vermont, and rains in the Atlantic States from Georgia northward to southern New England. The indications are that the weather will be unsettled Monday and Tuesday generally east of the Mississippi River, with probably snow and rain in the north border States and rain in other districts.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, fresh east and overcast weather and rain; Middle Atlantic, moderate east and southeast and overcast weather and rain; South Atlantic and East Gulf, moderate, variable, mostly east and overcast weather.

Southern New England—Probably rain Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Probably rain south and rain or snow in north Monday and probably Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Overcast, with probably rain Monday and Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania — Cloudy Monday; Tuesday probably rain in south and rain or snow in north and colder.

Western New York—Probably snow or rain Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	51	44	4 P. M.	51	51
6 A. M.	50	43	6 P. M.	57	51
9 A. M.	50	42	9 P. M.	51	51
12 M.	54	50	11 P. M.	54	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 10 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 8:30 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 96 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.52 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.24 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:01—115 E. 103 St.; Edison Co.....Slight
2:50—Freeman St. at Boone Av.; Chesebro-Whitman Co.....Slight
3:50—35 Great Jones St.; David Myers..Slight
4:20—Pier 13, E. R.; N. Y. & Cuba S. S.....Not given
9:10—4197 3 Av.; John Beck.....Slight
9:15—331 E. 125 St.; Gus Erickson.....Slight
11:20—West B'way at Chambers St.; Cosmopolitan Hotel.....Slight
11:40—2,318 Jerome Av.; W. Herrman..Slight
P. M.
12:45—1,759 Madison Av.; Sam L. Williams.....Slight
3:40—7 W. 45 St.; not given.....Slight
3:55—494 W. 44 St.; Chas. Papen.....None
3:55—White Plains Av. at Gun Hill Rd., (auto;) R. A. Scott.....Slight
4:00—123 W. 21 St.; Alice Hunt.....Slight
4:20—10-12 W. 23 St.; Metropolitan Petticoat Co.....Slight
6:30—In front 219 W. 120 St., (auto;) Benj. Dippert.....Slight
6:50—222 E. 112 St.; Louis Saposrick..Slight
6:50—1,791 Madison Av.; A. Rosenveiz.Slight
7:00—35 E. 34 St.; Milton Collins.....Slight
9:40—Madison Av. at 43 St.; Hotel Biltmore.....Slight

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against DAVID STEIGERWALD et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of October, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

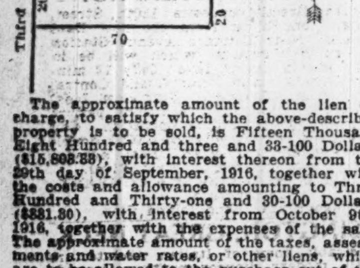
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Third Avenue distant forty-two feet in a southerly direction from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street; and running thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 21, 1916.
MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1447 Third Avenue.

82nd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Thousand Eight Hundred and three and 33-100 Dollars ($15,803.33), with interest thereon from the 29th day of September, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty-one and 30-100 Dollars ($331.30), with interest from October 9th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Six Hundred and One and 50-100 Dollars ($601.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, October 21st, 1916.
MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SONTHEIMER & STERN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry B. Singer, trustee herein, will sell at public auction on November 24th, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., at Boonton, N. J., at the premises formerly occupied by the above-named bankrupts, all the right, title, and interest of the trustee in the certain piece or parcel of land, more particularly described below, subject, however, to the mortgage upon said property aggregating the sum of $20,000, and subject to all other liens and encumbrances thereon. The property offered for sale is as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Town of Boonton, in the County of Morris, and State of New Jersey, being all that part of a tract of land described in a deed made by William U. Osborne to Adeline Whitehead, dated April 25th, 1904, and recorded in Book P-17 of deeds for Morris County on Pages 212, etc., that lies between the centre line of Boonton Avenue and the foot of the northerly bank of the Morris Canal.

Beginning at the third corner of the whole tract, being a point in the middle of Boonton Avenue; then (1) along a line of land of Albert J. Whitehead and along a line of land conveyed by him to sundry parties, south six degrees and seven minutes east five hundred and twenty-seven feet to the foot of the bank of the Morris Canal; thence (2) along the foot of the bank of the Morris Canal south eighty-one degrees and forty-five minutes west five hundred and fourteen feet to a line of land formerly of William G. Lathrop; thence (3) along said line north seven degrees and ten minutes west one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-six one-hundredths feet to the middle of Boonton Avenue; thence (4) along the same, north fifty-four degrees east three hundred feet; thence (5) still along the same north forty degrees and fifty-eight minutes east three hundred and fifty and forty-five-hundredths feet to the place of beginning. Containing three and eighth-tenths acres, (3.8.)

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

For further particulars apply to Myers & Goldsmith, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City, attorneys for trustee, or Henry B. Singer, Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, City.

Dated New York, November 11, 1916.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said Steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,028.70, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS! Twin 6 Packard limousine, run less than 4,000 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.
1915 Mercer touring, equipped with wire wheels, excellent condition; make offer.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
PACKARD, 3-48, seven passenger reasonable offer accepted.
1916 Mitchell, run less than 3,500 miles; like new; price $875.
1916 BUICK little "6"; like new; make offer.
1915 PAIGE DETROIT touring; price $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $675.
1912 PACKARD 30 touring, seven passenger; price $600.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE.
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

A REAL GOOD CAR.
Latest model Garford seven-passenger touring car, with Westinghouse electric lighting and starting system; all latest improvements; many extras, including two extra tires, all in good condition; would sell cheap or consider a good security in exchange; if interested, will arrange for demonstration. M. J. Meyer, 66 Reade St. Telephone 216 Worth.

CADILLAC, 1916, ROADSTER.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, SPECIAL LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ, 1917 ROADSTER, (NEW CAR.)
HUDSON SUPER SIX, TOURING.
BUICK, 1916, LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
MERCER SPEEDSTER, BARGAIN, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1916, COUPELET.
MARMON, 1916, CLUBSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
HUDSON, 1915, LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC, 1914, COLONIAL TOWN.
MARMON SPECIAL TOWN CAR.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CHALMERS, practically new, six, light 5-passenger touring automobile; luxuriously equipped; cost $1,650; accept $525. Cap. Collum for information, phone 1808 Circle.

CLUBSTER.—I desire to sell my high-grade 1916 Clubster; equipped with five white wire wheels; new shoes; car is in magnificent condition; driven but 1,975 miles; will accept any reasonable offer. Mrs. Higgins, Room 638, Bretton Hall. Phone Schuyler 1000.

DODGE touring car. See foreman Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

FIAT LIMOUSINE; late model; all improvements; electric lights and starter; this car is a decided bargain for a closed car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

FORD runabout. See foreman at Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

GRANT "6" ALL YEAR AROUND; taken in trade for a Hupmobile; first-class condition; slip covers; this is a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

HUDSON.—Private party desires to sell his one-ton Hudson commercial car; perfectly new; closed panel body; also have a touring body to fit; self-starter, Delco system, and all accessories; sacrifice. Tremont 1116.

HUDSON Super Six 1916 touring, completely equipped and in perfect condition; must move immediately. Y 273 Times Annex.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 YEAR AROUND TOURING; also open touring; these cars have been overhauled in our Service Department and are sold with a guarantee as to their mechanical condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

LOCOMOBILE, town car, 30 H. P.; fine condition; extras; $700. Rennie, 750 7th Av.

MERCER 1915 touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price $1,550. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCER Raceabout, 1911; recently overhauled; electric lights; any demonstration; $375. Bryant 2095.

MITCHELL, 1916; used less than six months; hauled; electric lights; any demonstration; $375. Bryant 2095.

MITCHELL 1916, with Winter top; also Mitchell touring car; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 B'way.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, also Overland runabout; condition excellent; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1915, 3-38 phaeton touring, seating five; bargain. 1,700 B'way, street floor.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy—No. 23,726.—In the matter of REGINALD BARRETT and KYRLE C. BARRETT, individually and as members of the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, and the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, Alleged Bankrupts.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the annexed petition of Herman B. Goodstein, verified the 3rd day of November, 1916, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 11th day of October, 1916, praying that the above named Reginald Barrett and Kyrle C. Barrett, individually and as members of the firm of Barrett Brothers, be adjudged bankrupts and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupts was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same and that neither of the said alleged bankrupts is now within this district so that personal service may be made upon them or either of them, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupts and each of them and that they are not nor is either of them within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

Now on motion of Herman B. Goodstein, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above named alleged bankrupts and each of them plead, answer or demur on or before the 23rd day of November, 1916, to the petition filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 11th day of October, 1916, and in case of the failure of either of them or either of them to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in the New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 6th day of November, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupts and to each of them at their last known place of business, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated, New York, November 4th, 1916.
J. M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23006.—In Bankruptcy.—SAUL HOROWITZ, SAMUEL HOROWITZ, CHARLES HOROWITZ and HARRY HOROWITZ, individually and as copartners doing business as HOROWITZ BROS., Bankrupts.

SAUL HOROWITZ, SAMUEL HOROWITZ, CHARLES HOROWITZ and HARRY HOROWITZ, individually and as copartners doing business as HOROWITZ BROS., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 24, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 23, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,817.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL WADOFSKY, Bankrupt, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 4, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 24, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated November 11, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22360.

Notice is given that ADOLPH V. SEIDLER, individually and as member of firm of SEIDLER & KELLY, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 18th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23468.

Notice is given that ISIDORE ROSENMAN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 18, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23591.

Notice is given that ANTHONY C. GUNTZER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 18th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires, runs and looks like a brand new car; price $1,000. Can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1916 limousine or landaulet; sell, or rent by month. 8869 Plaza.

PACKARD twin six "135," 7-passenger touring, run 4,000 miles. 5322 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW 7 passenger touring car, 1910, model 48; gentlemen's car; in perfect condition. Address G. J. Cavanagh, West Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn.

RENAULT limousine, 20, 30 H. P., also Fiat roadster that must be sold at once; $600 will buy either one; both in perfect condition mechanically; a bargain to a quick cash buyer. De Julio, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decature 1676.

REO SEDAN; just the car for this season; taken in trade for a Hupp; a decided bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8 CYLINDER.
I have just taken delivery of an eight cylinder Stearns-Knight seven passenger touring car that has never been run. For financial reasons I am compelled to dispose of same. Cost, $2,150, plus freight. Offers invited. Address D. M., Box J 89 Times Uptown.

STUDEBAKER RUNABOUT, 1915; good mechanical condition; paint and tires good; all improvements. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

WINTON 1915 light six, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL CARS TO HIRE BY HOUR, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, YEAR. S. & S. AUTO RENTING CO., 438 WEST 18TH ST. PHONE 2198 CHELSEA.

CHALMERS seven-passenger, 1916, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

HUDSON 6-cylinder limousine, looks like new, can be hired by day, week, or month; terms very reasonable; owner drives. O'Neill, phone Plaza 5440.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD SIX.—Limousine and touring car for hire, by hour, day, week, or month; reasonable rates. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

PACKARD.—7-passenger landaulet for hire; hour, day, monthly preferred. Schuyler 3828.

PACKARD limousine, 1916, for hire; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912 38 landaulet; overhauled and painted; Westinghouse air springs; A1 condition. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. 5322 Columbus.

Private Cadillac and Hudson landaulet, $2.50 hour; careful chauffeur. Walters, Lenox 8040.

WHITE.—Beautiful White limousine car for rent on monthly contract; $300 month. 'Phone Aud. 5275-M. C. Zobel, 507 West 170th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, limousine or landaulet body; 7 passenger, 1916. 'Phone 2849 Schuyler.

WILL pay cash for limousine; give make, age; must be bargain. H 47 Times.

WANTED—CLOSED CARS FOR CASH.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Wanted to sublet, lofts, about 2,500 square feet, preferably with fixtures for cloak and suit house. Madison Square 6389.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-room brick house, fireproof garage, $7,000. Builders, 238th and Sedgwick Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

6-ROOM HOUSE $1,575.
Perfect condition, newly decorated; nice plot, suitable for chicken raising; 25 minutes to city; near school, stores, station; title perfect; $150 cash, then only $7 monthly. Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Bklyn, near 4th Av.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 3 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN
for quick buyer; beautiful house overlooking Sound; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; house contains 9 rooms, bath; hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; large grounds; shrubs, &c.; must have cash at once; no agents. Bonafide, Box 134 Times Downtown.

Owner forced to sell beautiful new artistic home, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; large plot; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price, $4,200; $500 cash, $12 monthly; title guaranteed. Bower, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, box 135 Times Downtown.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
Beautiful waterfront Bungalow on plot 40x100; all modern improvements also several water front lots; easy terms; no brokers. Address K. A., 81 N. Y. Times.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$204 yearly, payable $17 monthly, and a small cash payment down, buys dandy 5-room and bath bungalow, easy distance to city; plenty of ground. Kelso, box 140 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

A cheap farm in beautiful Saddle River Valley; 30 acres, good house; farmer's cottage; barn, fruit, ice house, hennery, acre lake; long frontage State road; offered at foreclosure price; photos. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

"HOW TO KNOW THE FARM TO BUY."
This booklet, containing valuable pointers on what to look out for when buying a farm, will be mailed free to you on request. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Montclair.—Mountainside residence, furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage; $200 per month; hillside residence, unfurnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; $1,200 per annum. F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE.—Two-family house, eleven rooms, two baths, all improvements. Apply owner, 95 Hancock Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., or write Jacob Nilsson, 161 West 36th St., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

List your property with us. We will advertise it for you, and we will pay 25% of the expense. No charge unless we sell it for you. Call here and arrange for us to proceed at once. New York Realty Exchange, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St. Phone Columbus 9434.

If you've tried every method to sell your property and failed, I'll show you how to sell. Telephone 2395 Jamaica. Realty Service Publishing Co., Post Office Building, Jamaica.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

$30 A MONTH.—Beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th, N. Y.

Bell Harbor, Rockaway Park.—Attractive 11-room modern house, furnished, $35; 40 minutes Pennsylvania, Flatbush station. 6549 Schuyler.

To Sublet, Unfurnished.—Modern home, 8 rooms, bath; $45. Can be seen from 2-5 P. M. 325 West View Av., Leonia, N. J.

Furnished and unfurnished houses at Mountain Lakes Farms. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED.—Furnished or unfurnished house or apartment, east side, Dec. 1st to May 1st, three master bedrooms, two baths, room for three servants and bath, not over $250 a month. Answer J. H. L., Box 218 Cedarhurst, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT LOFT, ABOUT 8,000 SQUARE FEET, 9TH FLOOR, BEDELL BUILDING, 19 WEST 34TH ST.; RUNNING THROUGH TO 35TH ST.; EITHER FOR MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING PURPOSES.

STORE, northwest corner 85th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desk room, roll top; light real estate office; telephone, stenographer, service, $5; mail, $1. Suite 312, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St.; subway and elevated stations at door.

Parlor floor for office and show rooms. 154 West 99th; rent $35.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.—Most desirable location; apartment 3 rooms and bath, $900; rental includes care of rooms; restaurant service; elevator service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; $200 per month.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4683.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Duplex; elegantly furnished; rent $5,000 year; $4,500 the season.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Entire floor, 1 flight; 2 very large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; suitable couple, bachelor; no children; best references required; call after 10 A. M.; phone Plaza 9751.

82d St., 57 West.—Two large rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; piano; high class.

88D, 4 WEST.—3 outside rooms and bath, kitchenette; rent $65; references.

85TH, 342 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 7-room; choice location, near Riverside; first-class.

115TH, 620 WEST.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; elevator, electricity; overlooking the Drive; subway. Superintendent.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Beautifully furnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's private residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace; steam heat, telephone, electric light; reasonable; unusual.

Beautifully furnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's private residence, 449 West 23d.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, newly furnished 2-3-4-5 rooms; shower baths, all-night maid, bell boys, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unfurnished—West Side.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Three handsome 2-room suites with private baths; high-class references.

176TH ST., WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartment; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

177TH, WEST, (Southwest Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 228 Audubon Av.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms $40; 5 rooms $42. Inquire superintendent.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THREE ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house. West Twenties; couple at business desired; references. Address L., 182 9th Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms, Southern table; all conveniences; references. Gram. 1138.

65TH ST.—Second-story sunny room; private American home; near Park Av.; superior table; references. Plaza 6631.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (near 81st St.)—Large room, suitable 2; refined house.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private bath, steam heat, electric light; parlor dining room; also smaller room.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, with private bath.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near "L," surface; references.

72D, 252 WEST.—Rooms with, without bath; excellent board; prices reasonable.

[illegible]TH, 103 WEST.—Desirable large room; home like; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large room, with and without bath; fine location; good table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small, large rooms; excellent cuisine.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large front room; two flights; references exchanged. Riverside 1887.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually attractive newly furnished room; electricity; excellent home table; moderate.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST, (THE PUTNAM.) Large front room, with board.

80TH, 123 WEST.—THE GEORGIAN. Rooms, board and general service are kept up to a high standard.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third room, also hall room; home table; private family.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium room; references. Schuyler 4505.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, electricity, continuous hot water; homelike.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; double room; excellent meals; table guests; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; easy access; all car lines.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Room for two, private bath; small rooms; excellent board.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riverside.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; table board.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy, three large rooms; with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av., the Columbia.)—Pleasant steam-heated rooms, good meals, every comfort, moderate. Telephone 4031 Morningside.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside nearby; The Audubon, bright rooms, excellent meals, home comfort; $8 to $12; one, $15 up. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Two front rooms; subway; bus; board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2191 Yonkers.

JUST what you're looking for, home cooking. White Swan Inn, 234 Main St., White Plains. Phone 2110 J.

New York State.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select, refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

New Jersey.

A BEAUTIFULLY furnished room; every modern convenience; home comforts; southern exposure; best home cooking; 25 minutes from the heart of New York; strictly private family; references exchanged. Box 102, Palisade, N. J. Phone Cliffside 794 W.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms, ground floor; suitable for professional or bachelors; inquire on premises.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful, comfortable room, with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

60TH, 132 EAST.—Very nice, newly decorated rooms; very exclusive; exchanged references.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room; bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Elegant, clean front room, adjoining bath; steam; private residence.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Single, double rooms, $3, $7.50, $8.50; three rooms, bath, $95.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large rooms; running water; near bath; music allowed; furnished, unfurnished; corner ground floor room.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished large rooms; twin beds; gas, electricity; steam; phone; continuous hot water; elegant baths; exceptionally clean; moderate prices.

9TH, 51 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen; southern exposure; electricity, telephone.

11TH ST., WEST, (Waverly Place.)—Sunshiny, single room; steam, hot water; share apartment; business woman only. G 80 Times Downtown.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and medium; private bath; steam heat, electricity; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, conveniences, bath adjoining; gentleman; references.

59TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautiful, furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 5186.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

70TH ST., 269 WEST. — Comfortable, sunny room; private house; conveniences; gentleman; references.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Handsome room, bath; exclusive private family; single gentleman; references exchanged.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful bachelor home rooms, single or suites; private bath; breakfast optional.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, with bath; one, two gentlemen; hot water; breakfast optional.

71ST, (287 West End Av.)—Large, light, attractive rooms in private residence.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath, shower; electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, 58 WEST, (near Subway, "L.")—Private family; large outside room, bath connecting; electricity, elevator; $6. Col. 2051.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite or entire floor, private bath, or separate; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Attractive large room on floor with bath; electricity; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; high class; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, one, two gentlemen; running water, bath, phone; $8.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms, private baths; electricity; parquet floors; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; private baths, continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms; private house; very up to date.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny back parlor; private bathroom; business people.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large sunny room, modern and new; private house; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; reception rooms; telephone; $4.50-$10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large attractive room, adjoining bath; home atmosphere; small room.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; modern conveniences; also skylight.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, warm front room; good home for refined people.

79TH, 175 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized outside room for business woman; references. Walker.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny room, well heated; continuous hot water; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient "L," subway; newly furnished medium room; electricity, telephone; $6.

82D, 111 WEST.—Large room; all accommodations; private family. Carroll. Telephone Schuyler 6588.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Cheerful, newly furnished room, bath; gentleman; $8. Schuyler 3331.

8 WEST 82D.
Large room, dressing room; all conveniences.

83D, 233 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny room; elevator; gentleman only. Apartment 19.

86TH, (549 West End.)—Large front room; $6; gentleman only; private house.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house; opening; large, small rooms; single, en suite; references.

93D, 253 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room; twin beds; private family; references.

93D ST., 62 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, for gentlemen only; meals served if desired; telephone also. Miller.

95TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large, cheerful room; everything new; adjoining bath; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Desirable front room; elevator apartment; references; $6. Apt. 52.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Newly furnished, cheerful, sunny front room; overlooking tennis courts; electricity, telephone; kitchen privileges; homelike. Ford.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, warm, front room; running water; gentlemen.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny double connecting parlor; large closet; near bath. Underwood.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Private family will let attractive room very reasonably; modern, accessible. Apartment 24.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Single rooms, $3 up; Columbia University location. Apt. 22.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, overlooking chapel. Apt. 53.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike room; telephone; elevator house. Apt. 6FW.

123D, 449 WEST. — Single room; all conveniences; newly furnished; reasonable. Apartment 31.

123D, 449 WEST.—Attractive room; newly decorated; elevator; electricity; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

128TH, 246 WEST.—Large, light room; business woman; elevator; use kitchen. Maltby.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Subway; comfortable furnished rooms, $4.50-$6; elevator, telephone.

141ST, 605 WEST. — Large, sunny outside room; elevator; gentleman; references. Love.

142D, 603 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson; elevator, shower; moderate. Scott.

143D, 511 WEST.—Nicely furnished elevator apartment; B'way subway. Apt. 23.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, outside room; elevator; every convenience; near subway. 4E.

144TH, 510 WEST. — Attractive, light room; elevator; private family; $3.50. Apt. 51.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity, telephone; adjoining baths; southern exposure; moderate.

AMERICAN private house; quiet, elegant rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. 13 West 127th.

BROADWAY, 4,260, (181st.) — Exceptional room; private; modern; gentleman. St. Nicholas 9175, Apt. 1.

BROADWAY, 3,136, (125th.) — Handsomely furnished; elevator; electricity; telephone; $3.50, $5; subway. Ledlie.

CALL Audubon 7191 before 10 A. M.; room, private house; owner; all conveniences; excellent transportation facilities; $5; gentleman; references.

GENTLEMAN wants large front room in modern building, must be well furnished, (not the usual junk,) steam heat and shower optional; board desirable, but not essential; Brooklyn, near new subway or Flatbush "L"; others useless. H 48 Times.

RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN can obtain unusually attractive room, lavatory; adult family; Broadway, near 110th subway. Phone 3903 Morningside, Apt. 20.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 96th St. subway.)—Beautifully furnished room in high-class apartment; references; $8.00. River 4650, Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE, 587.—137th subway, single, double rooms, private bath; home cooking. (4D.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596.—Suite of front rooms, facing river. Apt. 1, 3260 Audubon.

Bronx.

FAILE ST., 961.—Quiet private family; nice location in the Bronx. Intervale 475, Apt. 14.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Unfurnished or furnished rooms; private bath; $35 to $150 monthly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER. — Eight years' modern methods, thoroughly efficient and reliable; proficient correspondent; excellent reference; equipped for responsibility. H 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography, neat; experience; references; salary $10. L 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, accurate; $12. Soloman, 1,534 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly experienced; controlling accounts; trial balance; highest recommendations. H 136 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, at present employed, wishes to change on account of long hours; can give references. Address J. D., care W. McIver, 250 West 10th St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, competent, reliable, desires position; salary $18. K 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; trial balance; salary $12. H 125 Times.

COOK.—Frenchwoman seeks position as cook in private family or in large boarding house; excellent manager and can furnish exceptional references. Address M. D., care janitor, 302 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured middle-aged woman seeks engagement in first-class hotel, institution, or apartment; thoroughly competent. Mrs. Smythe, 5 Glenada Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER; full charge; refined, motherless home preferred. Box 64, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable widow wishes washing, ironing, by the day. Segmond, 150 East 113th St.

LAUNDRESS (French) takes home fine, private washing; open air. 231 West 51st St.

MASSEUSE, expert; $1 hour; ladies, their residence; rheumatism, nervousness, insomnia; physician's references. Write "Teck," 509 Amsterdam Av., (85th.)

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Reliable, experienced, kind; capable entire charge; references excellent. J 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; VERY FAST DICTATION, RAPID, ACCURATE TYPIST; EXPERIENCED; $15. MISS DOROTHY, 220 WEST 42D. BRYT. 1318, ROOM 1606.

STENOGRAPHER; capable; neat appearance; thoroughly experienced; downtown position preferred; $10. K 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, neat appearing, prefers downtown position; $7-$8. K 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar office work; neat appearance; $12. K 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. K 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; extensive experience; references. R., 1,391 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER; 4½ years' experience; transcribes accurately; good references; permanent; $15. K 375 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Would take private pupils; French, German, English. 207 West 85th, Apartment 3 E.

WASHING and IRONING.—Woman wishes work to take home. Y 264 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 252 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$50; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., at 75th St. Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.
University graduate, public accounting experience, desires connection with C. P. A. L 208 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened and written up weekly by private accountant, from $3. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

AMBITION and earnest endeavor will prove to you I am your man; I have made good, but want a better job; have you the opening; salary comensurate with results obtained; now employed as salesman, with large corporation. J 136 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Active young man, 25, with consistent "pep" and "get there-edness," offers to prospective employer his knowledge of merchandising and advertising and his ability to write result-bringing letters to trade or consumer; a hard worker and ambitious. G 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) SEVEN YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN METHODS; COMPETENT TAKE FULL CHARGE; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; REFERENCES; MODERATE SALARY. B 205 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent executive; long, varied experience; can handle any set of books. Address L. R., Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (24,) 7 years' experience double entry system, trial balances, control accounts, desires position; salary $20; excellent references. K 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accounting student, credit man's assistant; age 28; married; references A1; salary $22. B 248 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 31 years of age, desires situation; 9 years' experience modern accounting methods, including 7 years as cashier. Address Eames, 618 West 148th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, well educated; thoroughly experienced; competent to take full charge; best references. N 181 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematizer and auditor. K 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious, not afraid of work; moderate salary. P 15 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; two years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 222 West 38th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, (English,) single, age 30, needs steady position; town or country; 12 years' experience with the best foreign and domestic cars; A1 mechanic; best personal references; salary, $30. H 17 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write W. Murphy, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, desires position, city; country one year; shop experience; salary reasonable; no commercial. Ashman, 154 East 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, (25,) 4 years' experience, wishes position; reliable. L 205 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience; private family; reliable, temperate; best references. Telephone Riverside 9986.

CHEF, STEWARD.—Scotch-American; European and American hotel and club experience; excellent references; investigate. Ewing, 1,638 St. Peter's Av., Bronx.

CORRESPONDENT.—American, 32, of secretarial, sales, and office management experience, wishes position of responsibility requiring high-grade correspondent; $200 month. F 147 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION wanted by a man (29) accustomed to managing big business; will work for salary or commission. H. A. Johnson, 212 East 48th St.

EXECUTIVES overburdened with detail needing able assistant trained to help carry the burden write for interview. Y 235 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED MAN
SEEKS BUSINESS CONNECTION.

I have had thirty years in manufacturing and in banking, and can refer, by permission, to men well known in both lines.

I am not seeking a clerkship, but a position commensurate with my ability, and desire to assume responsibilities.

I am fifty years of age, in health, married, and am prepared to locate or to travel, as may be necessary. F 40 Times.

INTELLIGENT German, 23 years, of good family, now in position, has experience in embroideries and laces, is open for another engagement; salary not under $25. Y 287 Times Annex.

JAPANESE, cook, butler, valet; unteachable; experienced; personal reference. Abe, 148 East 55th.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, young, several years' practical experience Western States and Mexico, also engineering work railroad construction, best possible references from well-known companies, desires place with future, where earnest work counts. D 192 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER OR BOOKKEEPER; 17 years' experience; accountancy, credits, finance, interview trade; unquestionable references. K 321 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, (27,) now with large firm, 8 years' thorough experience modern business methods; A-1 references; $30. G 81 Times.

SALESMAN wishes article to sell on commission; have many years' experience selling wholesale trade. G 82 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, &c.—COULDN'T YOU USE AN EXPERIENCED SALES CORRESPONDENT AND OFFICE MAN? KNOWS CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS; FOUR YEARS WITH LARGE MANUFACTURER; COLLEGE EDUCATION; YOUNG, AMBITIOUS, WILLING; MODERATE SALARY DESIRED; AN INTERVIEW AT YOUR CONVENIENCE. F 160 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN desires position with chemical, pharmaceutical, or medical supply house. Address B. C., care of Anchor Corrugating Construction Co., 140 Washington St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 25, well educated, knowledge foreign languages and stenography, experienced in office details and salesmanship, desires connection with firm offering advancement. P 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 5 years' office experience, wishes position as assistant to executive; or other position of responsibility. K 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, RELIEF CLERK, CAN SPARE 3 HOURS EVENING; FAIR PENMAN, GOOD EDUCATION. G 39 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, wishes position engineering concern. K 275 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR
in whom you may enjoy full confidence; a clean record assures prompt attention and safety; we are licensed agents and automobile experts; ability and character thoroughly investigated; positions filled on short notice. Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc., U. S. Rubber Bldg., 58th St. and Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1495-6.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A Jewish orphanage, 35 cents fare from city, requires capable woman, age 25 to 35, with high school education and knowledge of household management or domestic science; one day off duty each week; salary $40 per month, with room and board. Call 470 West 145th St., 7 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER ON FACTORY RECORDS; ABLE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT; APPLY MONDAY MORNING. BOB & BASKIND, 40 LEONARD ST.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young lady wanted as Italian and English correspondent; must understand the Italian language perfectly; references required. J 67 Times.

GIRLS.
STEADY
EMPLOYMENT.
Those having factory experience preferred; $7 to start; excellent opportunity to advance under piece-work arrangement.
LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.
Long Island City,
Opposite 59th St. Bridge.

GIRL wanted, intelligent, willing to learn, for dry goods store; must speak Italian. Corner 106th St., 1st Av.

NURSE for little girl, 6 years; must be neat, refined, and able to sew; good home. Apply before 12. 2 West 86th St., Apt. 11C.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, wages $6 start. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

SALESLADY, experienced in bakery. Apply Cushman, 80th St. and Amsterdam Av., Monday, 9 o'clock.

SECRETARY.—Young lady who understands stenography, some knowledge of business, literature and research work. Engineer, S 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $12 to start. Reply own handwriting, stating fully length and line former experience. G 78 Times.

TEACHERS wanted, one for bookkeeping and business arithmetic, another to take charge stenotype department. S. C. Estey, 37 East 58th St.

Employment Agencies.

WE HAVE several positions to offer, at salaries ranging from $12 to $20, for competent dictaphone operators; must be applied for in person at once. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

WE CAN PLACE A LOT OF
Beginners Typists, Stenos, and Clerks;
Also Stenographers, $12, $16, and $18.
Insurance. Knit Goods. Manuscript.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; exceptional positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MEN.—Active, aggressive, selling experience absolutely essential, to interview manufacturers for an established concern; liberal commission; appearance absolutely necessary. Call Room 308, 96 Warren St.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER, 20; thoroughly familiar consulting accounts, &c.; salary $16. Jack Le Boos, 976 Kelly St.

BOY.—This advertisement is addressed to the parents of a boy of 16 years who are ambitious that their son shall receive his business education in a high grade business office where he will come into contact with high grade business men. We have such an opening, and will give preference to a boy who has had one or two years in high school and is continuing at night school. Apply 9th Floor, 11 East 36th St.

BOY, strong, to deliver goods and make himself generally useful; 16-17 years of age; $7 to start; references required. S 242 Times Downtown.

BOYS as messengers; bring proof of age and references; good wages, free uniforms, and excellent opportunities for advancement. Postal Telegraph Cable Co., 253 Broadway.

BOY.—16 years old; excellent opportunity for advancement. Bryant, 915 8th Av.

CLERK.—Assistant shipping and stock; a strong, energetic, intelligent young man familiar with machinists' supply line, desirable; apply by letter, giving full particulars as to experience and salary. Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., 64 Reade St., City.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY BOX Y 266 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES WANTED. APPLY BOX Y 272 TIMES ANNEX.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED.
Young men, 21 years of age or over, required as helpers or drivers on express wagons. Apply Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Dept., 30 Trinity Place, N. Y. C.

FOREMAN.—Intelligent and active young man wanted for foreman in dye manufactory, 60 miles from New York; state salary expected. Y 290 Times Annex.

JOB PRESSMEN.
WANTED, SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS JOB PRESSMEN; GOOD PAY; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO., EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN (SANITARY) WANTED.
Salary $1,200 to $1,800.
Applications received at Room 1,400 Municipal Building to Nov. 16 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; technical, 6; mathematics, 2. Requirements: Training and experience as mechanical draftsmen. Actual experience in laying out, computing, drafting or other related work incident to construction or operation of appliances for water supply drainage and plumbing, or similar experience. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN (HEATING AND VENTILATING) WANTED.
Salary $1,200 to $1,800.
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to November 16, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; technical, 6; mathematics, 2. Requirements: Actual experience as mechanical draftsman, laying out, computing, drafting or other related work incident to construction or operation of mechanical appliances used in heating installations; minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

MAN wanted; must be experienced on ticket punches, cutting dies, assembling, &c.; a good proposition for the right man; will pay transportation. McGill Ticket Punch Co., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MANAGER for crayfish cannery in South Africa; must have first-hand knowledge of latest methods making cans, must be a practical mechanic, and competent to run and equip a canmaking factory; also understand the process of canning fish; excellent opening and good remuneration for suitable applicant. Address C. B. Trube, Room 412, 11 Broadway.

MANAGER wanted for restaurants and cafeterias located throughout large industrial plant Middle West; state education, experience, salary. Address replies to Y 284 Times Annex.

PACKER. — Strong, sober man, experienced in labeling and packing cases; must understand English. L 284 Times Downtown.

PRACTICAL DYER wanted for laboratory of important dye stuff factory; one who can handle correspondence pertaining to same; state salary expected. Address Box Y 289 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing with expanding business must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience, references in letter. C. S., 80 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — Two more high-class men wanted immediately by a concern of $31,000,000 of assets, supervised by Governments of 41 States; our men making from $250 to $800 per month; brokerage or renewal commissions; permanent employment, increasing income; big future. Apply Mr. Wadsworth, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, 3 young men, over 21 years of age to represent us in Greater New York; experience unnecessary; earn while you learn; if you are aggressive, of neat appearance, you can make $5 to $10 per day; commission basis; investigate before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. W. E. Hulse, Times Building, 21st floor.

SALESMAN WANTED
By big manufacturer to call on listed customers in Eastern States; new department with big opportunities for man with executive ability; training, drawing account and transportation; experience and references necessary. Address "Merchandise," 109 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening in our circulation department for several "live wires"; salary and commission for the right people. Write or call, Circulation Manager, American Jewish Chronicle, Suite 1,632, Aeolian Hall.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' FINE NECKWEAR, FOR NEW YORK AND IMMEDIATE VICINITIES; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS BOX H 119 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacture; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted with good clientele to sell a high-class mining stock which will yield very high profits; company officered by successful men of highest integrity; must be able to produce references regarding character and success; commission. Apply D 168 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS wanted, one for bookkeeping and business arithmetic; another to take charge stenotype department. S. C. Estey, 37 E. 58th.

TRIMMERS.—Young men to act as assistant grocery window trimmers for manufacturing concern; salary to start $10 per week. Address Davit, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

WANTED.
MOTORMEN
and
CONDUCTORS.
Permanent Positions.
Good Runs.
Pay while breaking in
Apply at office of
THIRD AVE. RY. CO.
130th St. & 3rd Ave.
Office open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED
Mechanical Draftsman (Electrical)
Salary $1,200 to $1,800.
Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to November 16 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; Technical, 6; Mathematics, 2. Requirements: Actual experience as Mechanical Draftsman, laying out, computing, drafting or other related work incident to construction or operation of appliances for generation or utilization of light and power. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

YOUNG MAN, over 18, in factory making electrical goods; $8 to start, increase when proficient. Second floor, 34 Hubert St., two blocks north of Franklin, corner West St.

Employment Agencies.

BRIGHT AMERICAN CLERKS.
Railroad rate, printing, and commercial.
Stenographers, $10 up.
Bookkeepers—Knit Goods—Groceries.
Draftsmen—Electrical—Mechanical.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

CURB TRADERS, bookkeepers, brokerage experience essential; $20, $30; Stenographers, $18, $22; registration free. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

SUCCESSFUL MAIL ORDER COMPANY, equipped with proper staff, methods, and facilities, (including financial,) will consider adding something widely saleable by mail; would take over another establishment or arrange with individual; write particulars; correspondence confidential. F 142 Times.

Wanted a reliable advertising firm that can communicate with the largest and best offices in New York to advertise an entirely new men's wear article used daily. G 30 Times.

ARCHITECT, just arrived from studying his profession in France, Italy, and England, wishes to join architect's or constructional engineer's office with a view to partnership. P 13 Times.

Wanted, good Swiss or German dyer as partner with small capital; an opportunity for a real man. Address The Swiss System Cleaner and Dyer, 126 Park St., Hartford, Conn.

Have a good proposition for a shrewd auctioneer, able to invest about $500; I am a furrier with much experience, and would take a store to hold sales until the end of January. B 261 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.—Upstairs ladies' ready-to-wear shop on Broadway; all glass front; small stock; favorable lease; good trade; reasonable; no brokers. Y 243 Times Annex.

Will invest in silk jobbing business; desire partner experienced in that line. F 170 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with $10,000 for manufacturing; attractive arrangements right party. B 239 Times.

Moving-picture theatre, located heart of city, $100 weekly profits; trial given; exceptional opportunity. Room 1,212, Times Building.

TREASURER wanted in enlarging manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 257 Times Annex.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; three valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHEWS: Uncle Herman in town, at Waldorf; thoroughly approves of what you have done; have two fine openings for you; don't be afraid to see me; everything all right; if I am out, wait for me. G 77 Times.

On Nov. 9, 1916, Leo Hirschowitz sold his dry goods and dress business at 325 East 161st St., Bronx, New York, to Friedman & Young, of Bronx, New York.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted—Small upright piano, player attachment, in good condition; mahogany. Address Y 267 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT; plain case, splendid tone, guaranteed, $310; new 88-note mahogany player piano, $295. Fischer Piano Factory, 417 West 28th St., near 9th Av., oldest piano makers in New York.

Bargains.—55, 65, and 75 foot yachts for sale or charter; New York Yacht, Launch, and Engine Co., Morris Heights, Bronx.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Last Page.

5 LOSE THEIR LIVES IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Two Men Die as F. W. Allen's Limousine Strikes a Pole Near Roslyn, L. I.

EXPRESS TRAIN HITS A CAR

Two Deaths and Four Persons Hurt Result of Newark, N. Y., Mishap —Fatality at Camden, N. J.

Two men were killed and a limousine belonging to Frederic Winthrop Allen of the stock brokerage firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. was badly damaged in an accident on the Roslyn Road at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The police believe the accident happened while Mr. Allen's chauffeur had a party of five friends out for a joy ride. Four of the six men who were in the car disappeared. The police were searching for them last night, but did not know their names.

One of the young men who was killed was Daniel Martin, 20 years old. He was a clerk and the nephew of Mrs. Frank Vermilya of 104 West 130th Street, Manhattan. The other was said to have been Edward P. Brown, and was said to have lived in East Fifty-second Street.

The accident happened in Roslyn Heights in front of the home of George Eastman, who said the machine skidded and crashed into a telegraph pole and then turned turtle, pinning several of the occupants beneath it. Mr. Eastman found two of the men unconscious, and telephoned for Drs. Joseph E. Golding and George Hoch of Roslyn, also for an ambulance from the Nassau Hospital, Mineola. When the physicians arrived they found one of the men already dead.

It was he who was later said to be Edwin P. Brown. The second injured man was rushed to Nassau Hospital, where he died from a fracture of the skull. His aunt, whose husband, Frank B. Vermilya, is a lawyer with offices at 5 Nassau Street, went to the hospital during the afternoon to identify young Martin. She said he had only recently started to work and that he had lived with an uncle, John Martin, in Fifty-fifth Street, but she did not know the exact address. His father, who was dead, was formerly a judge, she said.

Three of the other four young men who had been in the limousine succeeded in righting it while the doctors were being summoned, according to Mr. Eastman, and started away in the machine. It was later found abandoned at Plandome, four miles from the scene of the accident, in a ditch at the side of the road. The sixth occupant of the car was last seen walking away from the site of the accident.

Ownership of the car was traced to Mr. Allen by the license tag. He kept the auto in the Monmouth Garage, 226 East Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan, where it was said last night that Mr. Allen's chauffeur, James Moore, had taken the car out Saturday morning and had not returned it to the garage since. The police are searching for the chauffeur.

Persons living in the vicinity said the car had been seen going down the Roslyn Road at a rate of about forty miles an hour just before the accident.

Constable Leonard Thorne, acting for Coroner Remsen, went to the Allen home at Westbury.

Mr. Allen was not at home, and the housekeeper said that in all probability he would not be there last night, but that he could be reached either at Westbury or at his office, 43 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

She told the constable that Mr. Allen's chauffeur had taken the car out yesterday morning and had not returned with it. She said she had not heard from the chauffeur since yesterday and did not know whether he was driving the car when the accident happened, nor whether Mr. Allen had given him permission to take the car out.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Edward Smith, a powder worker of Penns Grove, was instantly killed, and James Cheeseman, also employed at the powder works at Penns Grove, was injured today when an automobile in which they were riding crashed into a fast freight train on the Salem road, near Woodbury.

Cheeseman was rushed to the Cooper Hospital here and will probably die.

Two High School Pupils Killed.

NEWARK, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Two persons were instantly killed here today and three others badly injured, one probably fatally, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by the Empire State Express at the East Palmyra Pump Station. The dead are Thelma Jackson, 10 years old, and Richard Jackson, 14 years old, also of Newark.

The injured are Malbie Clark, 16 years old, back broken; Gladys Clark, 18, and Harold Scarth, 18. All are Newark High School students, with the exception of Miss Clark, who is a student at the University of Rochester.

Miss Clark, who was driving, is said to have started the car across the tracks after a freight train had passed, without stopping to look for another train. She and young Scarth, who was seated beside her, were only slightly injured. Her brother, Malbie Clark, is not expected to recover.

HAIL SPOTTED GOOZ-GOG.

Manchuria in With a Cargo of Inspiration for Ship News Men.

The Atlantic Transport freighter Manchuria arrived yesterday from London with animals and birds aboard, including everything from a man-eating tiger from Rajputana, to a spotted goozgog from the Muggah-Muggah Hills, which lives on centipedes and walks in its sleep, so the Bo'sum's mate said.

There were hundreds of parrots of all shades and cuts of beak, blue-faced monkeys from Madagascar with pink whiskers, pink-faced monkeys from Zanzibar with blue whiskers, and rows of tall dismal-looking birds from South Africa, looking as if they had just lost election bets, the keeper said.

The tiger was consigned to the Hallenbeck Circus, along with a Shetland pony and a number of fine dogs. There were also some shire horses going out West.

BILLY SUNDAY IN BOSTON.

Draws 65,000 to His First Three Services There.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Sixty-five thousand persons stormed the Billy Sunday Tabernacle today at the three opening services of the ten weeks religious revival. Fifty-five thousand managed to push into the largest building ever erected in this country for religious purposes.

Billy Sunday on his first day captured the people of Boston. The thousands marvelled at the man as he ran and stamped like an enraged bull around the pulpit platform. They trembled at his graphic word pictures, laughed at his droll acting, and wept at his pathos.

From the beginning of the morning service to the closing of the evening session last night he struck out from the shoulder. He banged the clergy, slammed the churches for their inaction, threw shame into the hearts of men and women who are living a life for pleasure only, and in a burst of passion defied the devil and sin and the booze bunch to "come on."

OPPOSES 8-HOUR LAW

Yet Nearing Admits He Doesn't Know What Else Wilson Could Do.

Declaring that the passage of the Adamson Eight-Hour bill was "something that the Czar of Russia might have done under the same circumstances," Dr. Scott Nearing, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in the University of Toledo, as principal speaker before the Labor Forum in Stuyvesant High School last night, arraigned President Wilson for backing that legislation. He spoke at the first meeting of the Winter session of the forum under the directorship of Carl Beck.

"If the Adamson law results in making the brotherhoods more cocky," said Dr. Nearing, "it will be an unmitigated curse to industrial democracy in this country. If it results in making the brotherhoods see that they cannot win bigger things without having the other four-fifths of the railroad workers on their side it will be of incalculable value."

"If such a demand had come from Wall Street, and the President had bowed to it, he would have been subjected to universal censure," Dr. Nearing shouted. "And it is only right that he should be so censured now."

Later, when asked what he would have done if he had been President, Dr. Nearing replied, "I don't know."

UNION WOMAN A PROBLEM.

England, Says J. H. Whitehouse, M. P., Must Treat Her Like a Man.

England's two great economic problems, of woman as a trade unionist and of the extraordinarily high cost of boy labor, were the most striking features of a lecture on "Democracy in England Under the Stress of War," delivered last evening by J. H. Whitehouse, Member of Parliament for Mid-Lanarkshire, at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

"After the war," he said, "I look for an extension of the woman question, and the problems which it brings with it in the creation of trade unions among the women, which will have to be treated with exactly as present existing trade unions are dealt with.

NEW HAVEN TRAIN WRECKED.

Steel Cars Save Crew of Express— No Passengers Aboard.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 12.—Five cars of Adams Express Train No. 27 on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were piled up in a heap about 2 o'clock this morning near Carolina. The accident was attributed to a defective rail.

The train, one of the heaviest running daily over the Shore Line, was en route from Boston to New York, and had left Providence at 1:10 o'clock. No passengers are carried. The express messengers and crew owe their escape from death or injury to all of the ten cars being made of steel. The express had attained its usual speed of fifty-five miles an hour when the wreck occurred 300 yards west of Carolina station. It was several hours before the two wrecking crews had a temporary track laid. Meanwhile all passenger trains between Providence and New London were compelled to make a detour over the Norwich & Worcester branch.

The train crew included Conductor Wilson, Engineer Grady, and Fireman Burdick of New Haven. John Barrett, a mail clerk, was slightly injured.

Man and Nature

VALUABLES may be lost by either human or natural causes—by theft or by fire. Absolute protection against both man and nature is secured when you put your valuables in a box at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

That Feeling of Security

never can be experienced by the employer who could suffer severe loss by the defalcation of an employee. However well founded your confidence in your employees may be, a degree of risk is always present. Remove it in the most definite and positive way with the Bond of

American Surety Co of New York
Founded 1884.
100 Broadway
(Telephone Rector 9525.)
AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING
189 Montague St.—Brooklyn—Tel. Main 1450
Branch Offices & Agencies Throughout America

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.

Even the Leading Ready-to-Wear Men Admit the Superiority of Custom-Made Clothes.

They admit it because it is evident that clothes made to a man's individual measure, of the cloth he chooses, styled exactly to his preference, must excel in satisfaction.

For more than forty years we have devoted all our time and thought to making high-grade clothes for men. We have built up the largest custom tailoring business in the world.

Because we are big we are able to employ the best cutters, the best workmen, and buy materials to the greatest advantage. This enables us to sell as low or even lower than ready-to-wear merchants.

We have 5,000 patterns from the best foreign and domestic mills to show you. You will be well repaid if you call when you want clothes that are right in style, price, and quality. We make suits and overcoats, to measure only, from $20 to $50.

Just at present we are showing an exceptional assortment of suitings and overcoatings which we can make up for $25, fit, finish, and satisfaction strictly guaranteed.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

MARMON 34

Advance in Marmon Prices Effective January 1, 1917

In common with other manufacturers of mechanical products using the finer materials and higher class workmanship, the Nordyke & Marmon Company are obliged to increase the prices of the Marmon 34. The new prices will affect cars purchased from this date for delivery after the first day of the coming year. But cars ordered for delivery before January 1 will be sold at the old prices.

Notwithstanding this advance the Marmon 34 is by far the most economical car of the Luxury class. Due to its scientific construction, 1,100 pounds lighter weight and wonderfully efficient overhead valve motor, it averages from 50 to 75 per cent. more miles per gallon of gasoline. Its tires give hundreds of miles more service than the same kind of tires on other cars of equal size and power.

The Marmon 34 is already priced lower than comparable cars, and it will probably remain so.

MARMON NEW YORK COMPANY
42-44 W. 62nd St., Near Broadway
Telephone 1028 Columbus

Auto Shop Co., 10 Crosby Place, Paterson, N. J.
Harold T. Birnie, 57 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Gilbert B. Perkins, 1416 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kirk's Garage, 213 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.
Sanderson Motor Car Co., 496 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Arthur L. Clark Co., 1710 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

In Strong Hands

NEXT in importance to accumulating an estate sufficient to assure independence for your heirs, is to leave your estate in strong hands.

By appointing the Astor Trust Company your Executor you bequeath to your heirs not only your estate, but the financial guidance of an institution which owes its reputation and its strength to the dependability of its financial judgment.

Let us talk it over with you.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—At the Astor Theatre, a gold mesh bag, name C. A. Rossler on handle, gold meshbag inside, blue box containing tablets, bill case, $15 in cash; suitable reward. Apply cashier, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. No questions asked.

LOST.—In parcel post mail, insured, from New York Oct. 23 to Taunton, Mass., barpin and 2 rings; reward of $100 will be paid and no questions asked. Davenport, care Beebe, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST.—Ring, large ruby and two diamonds, Election night, in taxi from Hotel Astor to 81st St. and Park Av.; liberal reward. Communicate at once, 5606 Lenox, or Hotel Astor.

LOST.—Thursday evening on Riverside Drive, natural lynx stole, "Alexander, Montreal"; $15 reward. Mrs. R. T. Byers, 309 West 71st St., Col. 7713.

LOST.—Square gold locket, corners worn, three initials engraved; small photograph inclosed; reward. Notify E. H. Janes, 414 Madison Av.

LOST.—Brown pocketbook, containg $12-$13 and key; between 122d and 63d St., West; reward. Buy, 509 West 122d.

LOST—Saturday morning, in Carnegie Hall, lady's small black bag, containing toilet articles and nightdress. Y 288 Times Annex.

LOST.—Large diamond bar pin, Hotel Plaza or Montmartre; liberal reward offered. Telephone 1130 Circle, Apartment 12A.

LOST—Cameo brooch, Sunday, on Broadway, between 110th and 65th Sts.; liberal reward. Wall, 1,947 Broadway.

$75 REWARD for return of dress suitcase and articles taken from automobile in West 74th St.; no questions asked. Collis, 18 Gramercy Park.

Found.

FOUND.—Sterling silver mesh bag; owner may have same by describing contents. H. Slater, 108 West 103d St.

FOUND—Saturday, Nov. 4, diamond ring, neighborhood of 54th St. and 6th Av. F 159 Times.

FOUND.—Drawing in Harris Theatre. Reply to Box Y 276 Times Annex.

Skin trouble costs many a man his job

No matter how efficient a man may be, if he has a skin affection there are positions in which he cannot be tolerated. He may know that it is not in the least contagious, but *other* people are afraid, they avoid him, and he must make way for a man with a clear healthy skin. Why run this risk, when

Resinol

Ointment and Resinol Soap stop itching and clear away ordinary skin troubles quickly and easily?

Physicians have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over 20 years. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For sample of each, free, write to Dept. 7-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

5

Yours very truly,

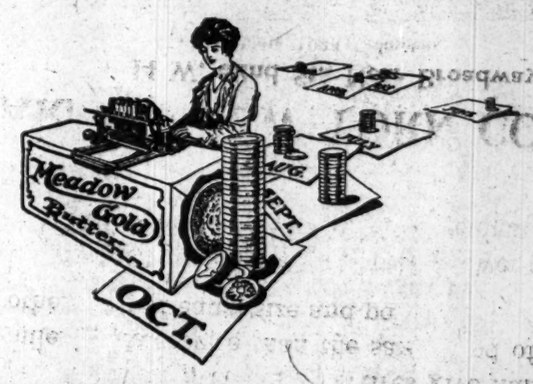
At this point on your letters the self starter will have saved anywhere from 15% to 25% time.

SELF STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Grand Prize—Panama-Pacific Exposition

If you, or others in your office, want to see this new time-saver, telephone today and we will bring it to you and put it through its paces. Or, if you wish to read more about it, let us mail you descriptive folders. Write, or 'phone Worth 5060, today.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO., INCORPORATED, 327 Broadway, New York



Pays for Itself in Less than a Year

The Fox River Butter Company, makers of the nationally known Meadow Gold Butter, send out statements *once a week.*

This means four times the work of monthly statements and, with the old-fashioned pen-and-ink bookkeeping system formerly used, meant confusion, costly overtime work and frequent errors.

The Fox River Butter Co. now use Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine, which makes out the statements *at the same time* it posts the ledger—in this way saving four separate operations each month. This saving has paid for the machine in less than one year.

"In the final analysis," says Mr. Emmertz, Secretary and Treasurer (Chicago), "the net result is that we have neat typewritten statements, which are accurate in every detail because they are **proved** *when made, and the machine itself has saved us enough money to offset the original cost in less than one year's time."*

The St. Louis branch office of the Fox River Butter Co. says: "We are securing the same results here as the machine gives in our Chicago office."

Our bookkeeping specialists will be glad to tell you how Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine can save you money—without obligation, of course.

Telephone "Cortland 7882" or write to Elliott-Fisher Co. Astor House Building, 217 Broadway.

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine